# 1950

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# FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## 1950

## ANNUAL REPORT

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# *Annual Report*

# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

## *State of Florida*

## 1950

The following statistical reports will be published separately:
SUPPLEMENTAL I — FLORIDA VITAL STATISTICS, 1950
SUPPLEMENTAL II —FLORIDA MORBIDITY STATISTICS, 1950

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WILSON T. SOWDER, M.D.
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

*The Honorable* HERBERT L. BRYANS, M.D., President
Florida State Board of Health
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Dr. Bryans:

I herewith submit the fifty-first annual report of the Florida State Board of Health for the year ending December 31, 1950.

Sincerely yours,

WILSON T. SOWDER, M.D.
State Health Officer

May 1, 1951
Jacksonville, Florida

---

*His Excellency,* FULLER WARREN
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

SIR:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the Florida State Board of Health for the period January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT L. BRYANS, M.D.
President

May 1, 1951
Pensacola, Florida

Members of the

## FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

HERBERT L. BRYANS, M.D., *President*
Pensacola

EDWARD L. FLYNN, D.D.S.
Tampa

ROBERT B. McIVER, M.D.
Jacksonville

T. M. CUMBIE, Ph.G
Quincy

MARK F. BOYD, M.D.
Tallahassee

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## OFFICIAL STAFF FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

| | |
|---|---|
| State Health Officer | Wilson T. Sowder, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Assistant to State Health Officer | Knox E. Miller, M.D. |

### DIRECTORS

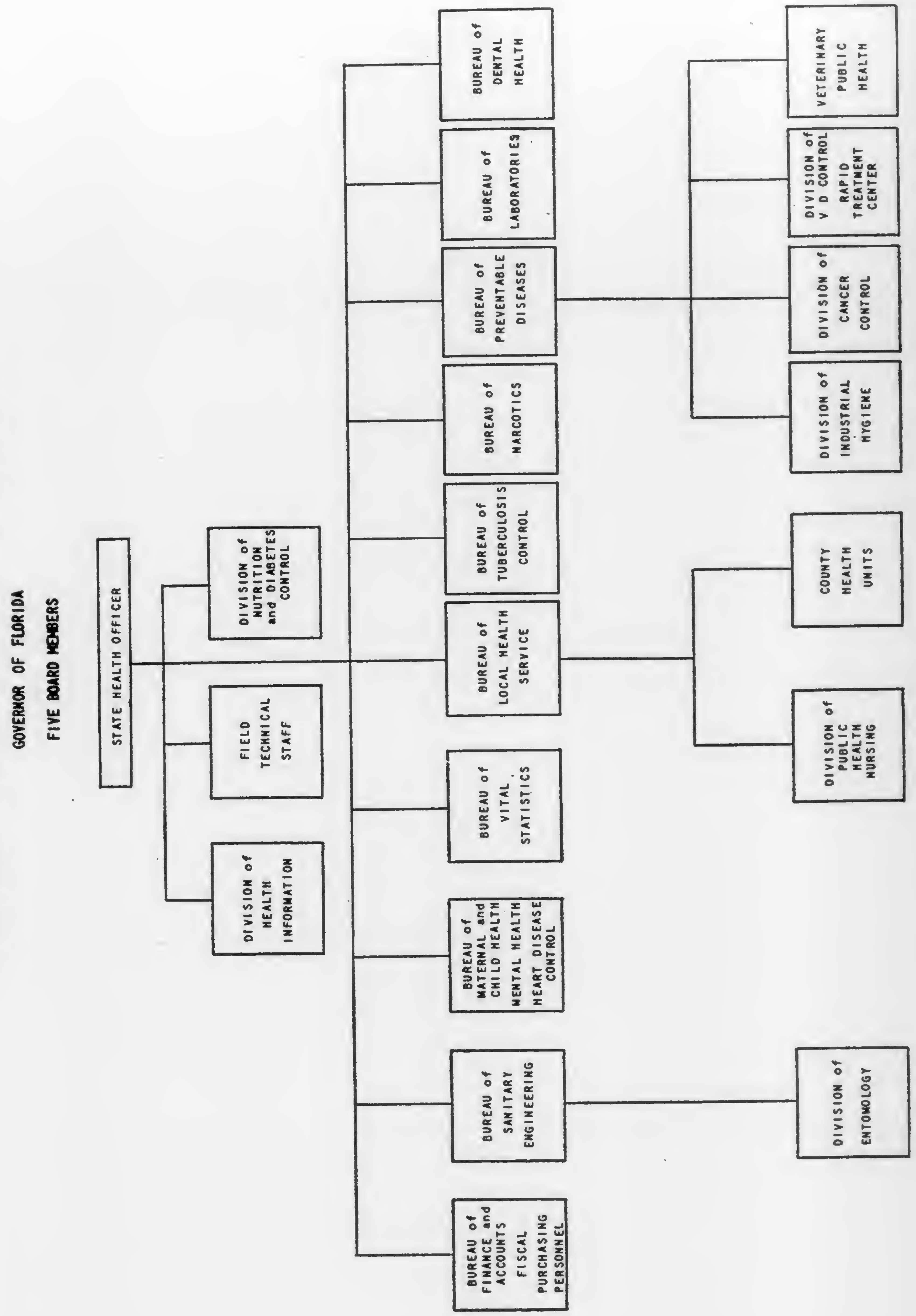
| | |
|---|---|
| Bureau of Local Health Service | George A. Dame, M.D. |
| Division of Public Health Nursing | Ruth E. Mettinger, R.N. |
| Bureau of Dental Health | Floyd H. DeCamp, D.D.S. |
| Bureau of Preventable Diseases | Lorenzo L. Parks, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Division of Venereal Disease Control | |
| Division of Industrial Hygiene | John M. McDonald, M.D. |
| Division of Cancer Control | Lorenzo L. Parks, M.D., M.P.H., Acting |
| Florida Rapid Treatment Center | Frank M. Faget, M.D. |
| Public Health Veterinarian | James E. Scatterday, D.V.M. |
| Bureau of Tuberculosis Control | Clarence M. Sharp, M.D. |
| Bureau of Laboratories | Albert V. Hardy, M.D., Dr. P.H. |
| Miami Regional Laboratory | Nathan J. Schneider |
| Tampa Regional Laboratory | H. D. Venters |
| Tallahassee Regional Laboratory | Robert A. Graves |
| Pensacola Regional Laboratory | Addie V. Hamilton |
| Orlando Regional Laboratory | Max T. Trainer |
| Bureau of Maternal and Child Health | Frances E. M. Read, M.D. |
| Division of Mental Health | Frances E. M. Read, M.D., Acting |
| Bureau of Sanitary Engineering | David B. Lee, M. S. Engineering |
| Division of Entomology | John A. Mulrennan |
| Bureau of Vital Statistics | Knox E. Miller, M.D., Acting |
| Bureau of Finance and Accounts | Fred B. Ragland |
| Personnel Supervisor | Paul T. Baker |
| Purchasing Agent | G. Wilson Baltzell |
| Bureau of Narcotics | Marshall H. Doss |
| Division of Health Information | Elizabeth Reed, R.N. |
| Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control | Malcolm J. Ford, Sr. Surgeon, USPHS |
| Field Technical Staff | Lorenzo L. Parks, M.D., M.P.H., Acting |

## COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

(As of December 31, 1950)

| | |
|---|---|
| Alachua | Frank M. Hall, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Baker - Nassau | John W. McClane, M.D. |
| Bay | William R. Stinger, M.D. |
| Bradford - Clay - Union | A. Y. Covington, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Brevard - Osceola | Hans A. Strasser, M.D. |
| Broward | Paul W. Hughes, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Calhoun - Gadsden - Liberty | Edward C. Love, Jr., M.D. |
| Charlotte - DeSoto - Hardee | John C. McGuire, M.D. |
| Citrus - Levy - Hernando | Robert M. Russell, M.D. |
| Columbia - Hamilton - Gilchrist | Joseph C. Weeks, M.D. |
| Dade | T. E. Cato, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Dixie - Suwannee - Lafayette | E. H. John, M.D. |
| Duval | Thomas E. Morgan, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Escambia - Santa Rosa | John C. McSween, M.D. |
| Flagler - Putnam | Wade N. Stephens, M.D. |
| Franklin - Gulf - Wakulla | Terry Bird, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Glades - Highlands - Hendry | G. L. Beaumont, M.D. |
| Hillsborough | Frank V. Chappell, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Holmes - Okaloosa - Walton | R. N. Nelson, M.D. |
| Indian River - Okeechobee - Martin - St. Lucie | J. Ross Hague, M.D. |
| Jackson - Washington | A. K. Cox, M.D. |
| Jefferson | Chester L. Nayfield, M.D. |
| Lake | James B. Hall, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Leon | Joseph M. Bistowish, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Madison - Taylor | David V. Christiansen, M.D. |
| Manatee - Sarasota | Robert N. Price, M.D. |
| Marion | Luther A. Brendle, M.D. |
| Monroe | Julio dePoo, M.D. (Acting) |
| Orange | Leland H. Dame, M.D. |
| Palm Beach | C. L. Brumback, M.D. |
| Pasco - Sumter | Leo L. Burger, M.D. |
| Pinellas | Robert E. Rothermel, M.D., M.P.H. |
| Polk | Ralph W. McComas, Sr. Surgeon USPHS |
| Seminole | Frank L. Quillman, M.D. |
| Volusia | R. D. Higgins, M.D., M.P.H. |

## Florida State Board of Health


GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA
FIVE BOARD MEMBERS
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
DIVISION of NUTRITION and DIABETES CONTROL
FIELD TECHNICAL STAFF
DIVISION of HEALTH INFORMATION
BUREAU of DENTAL HEALTH
BUREAU of LABORATORIES
BUREAU of PREVENTABLE DISEASES
BUREAU of NARCOTICS
BUREAU of TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL
BUREAU of LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE
BUREAU of VITAL STATISTICS
BUREAU of MATERNAL and CHILD HEALTH MENTAL HEALTH HEART DISEASE CONTROL
BUREAU of SANITARY ENGINEERING
BUREAU of FINANCE and ACCOUNTS FISCAL PURCHASING PERSONNEL
VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION of V D CONTROL RAPID TREATMENT CENTER
DIVISION of CANCER CONTROL
DIVISION of INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
COUNTY HEALTH UNITS
DIVISION of PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
DIVISION of ENTOMOLOGY

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# GENERAL SUMMARY

The year 1950 was as profitable from the standpoint of public health gains as any in the history of the State Board of Health. There was a rise in the incidence of poliomyelitis about which scientific knowledge of control measures is still lacking. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents also jumped from 638 in 1949 to 844 in 1950. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents and from accidents in general have come to occupy a leading position among the causes of death and especially amongst those causes that may be considered for practical purposes preventable. The general picture, however, in the field of communicable and preventable diseases continued to improve. In the case of some diseases the improvement was remarkable.

Deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 672 in 1949 to 528 in 1950, the death rate dropping from 26.3 to 19.1.

The high maternal death rate also showed a gratifying decrease from 1.9 to 1.4 per 1,000 live births, representing a drop in deaths from 104 in 1949 to 83 in 1950. Florida still has a much higher rate than the United States as a whole and most of the other states. The State Board of Health went on record during the year as giving this problem top priority until the rate compares in a more favorable manner with that of the rest of the country.

A continuing decline in the death rate from syphilis was also noted along with what appears to be a significant decrease in the number of new cases of the disease occurring.

No new case of malaria proven by laboratory tests originated in the state during the year and the occurrence of typhus fever dropped from 123 cases in 1949 to 34 in 1950.

The volume of work and the services performed to the people of the state increased in practically every subdivision of the State Board of Health. Some idea of the tremendous volume of work and the wide variety of services represented may be gained from the following figures: During the year 2,208,502 tests were performed in the laboratories; the county health departments completed 316,074 immunizations and gave 40,253 treatments to persons with venereal diseases; made physical examinations of 81,111 school children; and 218,265 inspections of other school children. In addition, county public health nurses and sanitarians made several hundred thousand visits in the interest of better sanitation and public health and many thousands of persons visited clinics and conferences in the counties for advice and treatment and information. Mobile x-ray units performed chest x-rays on 412,996 individuals; the Rapid Treatment Center at Melbourne treated 4,464 persons for venereal diseases in addition to those treated in the counties; 1,663 indigent persons with cancer were given monetary aid in the payment of their medical or hospital bills; and 1,481 indigent persons with diabetes were given free insulin. The Bureau of Vital Statistics issued 62,412 certificates of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. The above is a very incomplete statistical summary of work done and services performed and does not include the extremely significant contributions made in the field of dental health; in the enforcement of the medical practice and narcotic laws; in sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation, including pest mosquito control, water supply, sewage disposal and stream pollution. Outstanding work was also done in the field of industrial hygiene, health information, nutrition, public health nursing, mental health, heart disease control, child health, milk sanitation and veterinary public health, etc. A statewide pollen study was carried on during the year which in the future will be of great benefit to persons with asthma, hay fever and other allergic diseases seeking refuge within the state from these conditions. The food handlers educational program continued to show most gratifying results and 3,009 persons received training certificates. The library of 459 films on health was widely used and an estimated 950,293 persons saw these films. It is believed that the continued education and instruction of the general public on health and sanitation will be a tremendous factor in health improvement in the future. Public reception of these efforts in the entire field of environmental sanitation showed marked improvement. Mosquito control, stream pollution, construction of better water supply systems and sewage disposal systems, control of industrial wastes, etc., continued at a quickening pace. It is believed that the control of the narcotic traffic, through a small staff of well-trained and experienced narcotic officers, is the best in the country and prevents the state, in spite of its geographic location, from becoming a mecca for those engaged in the traffic or use of narcotic drugs.

## OFFICE OF THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

In addition to coordination and supervision of the multitudinous operations of the various bureaus and divisions of the State Board of Health and the county health departments many activities were carried on independently by the State Health Officer and his assistant, Dr. K. E. Miller. These included maintenance of proper relationships with all contributing agencies, local, state and federal, the carrying out of policies established by the Board of Health and the Governor, and the observance of laws passed by the State Legislature. Attendance at public meetings and conferences occupied a considerable amount of time.

*Legal Developments:* There were several significant court cases and legal developments during the year; and the attorney for the State Board of Health was of great aid in solving the problems presented. The right of the State Board of Health to adopt and enforce regulations concerning the construction of septic tanks was challenged in the Circuit Court of Pinellas County. The Court maintained the right of the State Board of Health to adopt such regulations and ruled that the regulations in force were reasonable.

The right of the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County to levy a tax for a health unit was challenged but the court upheld the validity of the law under which Florida's county health units operate.

The law for the compulsory isolation of recalcitrant persons with tuberculosis was invoked in many cases and although it was not successfully challenged, it was felt to be in need of improvement, and suitable amendments were agreed upon in cooperation with the Tuberculosis Board and the County Judges Association.

*Civil Defense:* Following the outbreak of the war in Korea much time and effort was occupied in developing a medical and public health program in this field. The State Health Officer is not only a member of the State Civil Defense Council, which establishes civil defense policies in general, but he has the responsibility under the Office of Civil Defense for the preparation of adequate medical and public health civil defense measures. This has been a job of considerable proportion and one handicap has been a shortage of funds for the purpose. However, considerable progress has been made in reorganizing the existing staff for civil defense purposes and an agreement has been reached with the Civil Defense Office to the effect that the Emergency Medical phase of the Civil Defense Program will be delegated to the Civil Defense Committee of the Florida Medical Association. The Chairman of this Committee resides in Jacksonville and a complete understanding has been reached with him as to the allocation of various responsibilities such as Emergency Medical Services, defense against special weapons such as the atomic bomb, gases and bacteria. The roles of various official and private organizations have been defined. Many civil defense meetings have been attended by members of the staff and several have been sent out of the state to attend courses on civil defense, especially those aimed at defense measures against the atom bomb.

# HOSPITAL INSPECTION

*K. E. Miller, M. D., Assistant to the State Health Officer*

In 1947 the State Legislature passed a law providing for the inspection and licensing of hospitals by the State Board of Health. Under "Definitions", however, Section e states: "As used in this Act the word "hospital" shall apply only to those hospitals receiving Federal aid or aid from the United States Government". For all practical purposes this means hospitals built with the aid of funds appropriated for hospital construction and equipment under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act.

In accordance with the hospital inspection act, regulations have been adopted by the State Board of Health, and inspections are made in conformity to these regulations. Each year the license for each hospital must be renewed. The original license fee is $15.00 and the fee for annual renewals is $10. Both the licensee and the licensing agency are required to render an annual report of activities. Inspections as deemed necessary by the licensing agency are specified in the law.

Hospitals built with the aid of Hill-Burton Funds:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Live Oak (Suwannee County) | 37 beds |
| 2. | Panama City (Bay County) | 66 |
| 3. | DeFuniak Springs (Walton County) | 23 |
| 4. | Tallahassee Memorial (Leon County) | 150 |
| 5. | Southeast Florida Hospital, Lantana (Tuberculosis) | 500 |
| 6. | Variety Hospital, Miami (Dade County) | 80 |
| 7. | Duval Medical Center, Jacksonville (Psychiatric) | 40 |
| 8. | American Legion Hospital for Crippled Children St. Petersburg, | 61 |
| 9. | Florida A & M College (including out-patient department and nursing school) | 100 |

With the exception of Southeast Florida Hospital (Lantana) and the Florida A & M hospital in Tallahassee, which are state-owned institutions, the foregoing hospitals have been inspected and licensed.

Hospitals begun in 1950 include the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Quincy | 69 beds |
| 2. | Chipley | 28 |
| 3. | Baptist and Children's Hospitals, Pensacola | 170 |
| 4. | St. Luke's, Jacksonville (mostly service units for the whole hospital) | 31 |
| 5. | Orange Memorial (addition), Orlando | 45 |
| 6. | Jackson Memorial, Miami, (mostly central service units for 1,000 bed hospital) | 95<br>109 bassinets |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | W. T. Edwards, Tallahassee (Tuberculosis) | 350 beds |
| 8. | Indian River Memorial, Vero Beach | 30 |
| 9. | St. Joseph's, Tampa | 73 |

Many other projects are pending which will be included in the report for 1951. Hospitals now under construction will be inspected and licensed as soon as completed.

# BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

*Fred B. Ragland, Director*

The Bureau of Finance and Accounts has the responsibility of all fiscal, personnel, and purchasing and property control matters.

The Bureau is a service organization, handling the business management of the Board. Every effort is made to handle efficiently and expeditiously to the best interests of all Bureaus, Divisions, and County Health Units the payment of salaries, travel expenses, and other obligations; the personnel actions such as recruitment, employment, termination, reclassification, salary changes, leave records, efficiency reports and training records; the purchasing by good business methods; and the control of property.

## FISCAL SECTION:

The financial transactions of the State Board of Health for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, as reflected by the records of the Bureau are presented in the condensed tables that follow. These tables are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Table I | Summary of Receipts and Disbursements and Balances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950. |
| Table II | Detail of Operating and Capital Expenses by Public Health Program Activity.<br>Appropriation and Fund Balances as of June 30, 1950.<br>Analysis of Balances. |
| Table III | State and Federal Fund Distribution to County Health Units for General Public Health Program. |
| Chart I | Expenditures, Population Served, and Per Capita Expenditures by County Health Units. |
| Chart II | Proposed Budget for Florida State Board of Health Dollar for 1951. |

A detailed financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, has been prepared and distributed to the Governor, members of the

Governor's cabinet, members of the State Board of Health and all Bureaus, Divisions and County Health Units of the State Board of Health.

The funds received (or appropriated) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, were from the following major sources:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Appropriations | $2,479,987.83 | 46.1% |
| From Local Agencies for County Health Units | 1,610,131.69 | 29.9% |
| From Federal Grants-in-Aid | 1,213,701.40 | 22.6% |
| From Private Contributions | 76,539.59 | 1.4% |
| TOTAL | $5,380,360.51 | 100.0% |

Objectively, the expenditures by the State Board of Health in summary were for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Services (Salaries and Professional Fees) | $3,218,137.62 | 68.9% |
| Contractual Services (Repairs, Utilities, Travel Expense, Cancer Program, Fees & Hospitalization) | 775,514.55 | 16.6% |
| Commodities (Office, Medical, Laboratory and Food Supplies) | 451,746.92 | 9.7% |
| Current Charges (Rents, Insurance, Registrar Fees) | 69,553.30 | 1.5% |
| Capital Outlays (Equipment and Fixed Assets) | 154,464.26 | 3.3% |
| TOTAL | $4,669,416.65 | 100.0% |

In addition to funds reported in the annual financial report and summarized above, certain other funds and services were made available to activities of the Board but were not paid directly to it. They include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of Penicillin and Streptomycin furnished by Public Health Service for Venereal Disease Program | $ 42,891.88 |
| Value of Public Health Service Personnel on Loan to the State Board of Health in Preventable Disease Programs | 45,352.00 |
| Value of Personal Services, Supplies, and Equipment furnished by Public Health Service (Communicable Disease Center) for Malaria and Typhus activities under the State Board of Health supervision | 196,829.00 |
| Value of Labor and Supplies furnished by counties and communities for Malaria and Typhus Control activities (house spraying, larvicidal program, ectoparasite dusting, rodent control, sanitation activities and rat-proofing operations) | 122,623.00 |
| TOTAL | $407,695.88 |

Fiscal operation followed a budget plan of 101 departmental budgets. These budgets were frequently revised to meet changing situations. The majority of the revisions involved County Health Unit budgets primarily because the fiscal year of the County differs from the fiscal year of the State. At the time County Health Unit budgets were initially prepared, it was not known exactly what local funds would be available in each instance. It was, therefore, necessary to revise a number of the County Health Unit budgets during the year after the availability of funds from County sources was determined.

## PERSONNEL OFFICE

*Paul T. Baker, Supervisor*

During the calendar year 1950 continued steps were taken in establishing more firmly the Merit System of personnel administration in the State Board of Health. Leave records were developed and maintained and periodic efficiency reports were obtained and recorded.

Careful check was made to insure that all appointments and terminations were made in accordance with the rules adopted by the State Board of Health.

Records of in-service and post-graduate training of employees were maintained and the application of regulations governing such training was assured. All employees at the main office were encouraged by the Personnel Supervisor to discuss their employment problems, if any, with him. At the prescribed times for consideration by the State Board, of salary increases, full information concerning each employee was made available to the Board in order that all employees might be treated equitably.

The payrolls for all employees were prepared in the Personnel Office and forwarded to the State Comptroller for payment. All matters pertaining to the retirement plan were handled promptly.

Prompt action was taken immediately after Merit System examinations to regularize the Merit System status of each provisional employee. Employees were notified promptly upon attainment of permanent Merit System status.

During the year 1950 one new County Health Department was organized. At the end of the year 64 of Florida's 67 counties were organized and operating under the State Merit System.

On December 31, 1949 there were 1216 State employees and 36 Federal employees. On December 31, 1950 there were 1277 State employees and 19 Federal employees.

During the year there were 385 employments and 324 terminations among State employees.

On December 31, 1950, the Merit System status of State Board of Health employees was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent and Probational | 990 |
| Provisional | 71 |
| Temporary | 1 |
| Emergency | 3 |
| Exempt and Part-time | 212 |
| TOTAL | 1,277 |

During the year specifications were adopted for 1 new classification; specifications were revised for 7 classifications; no classifications were abolished and salary ranges for 28 classes were revised.

Postgraduate training for one full academic year was successfully completed during 1950 for one health officer, two sanitary engineers, one sanitarian, five public health nurses, one health educator, one biologist, and one chemist.

## PURCHASING AND PROPERTY

*G. Wilson Baltzell, Purchasing Agent*

During 1950, the Purchasing Agent received 2,283 purchase requests from the various departments and 3,917 purchase orders in the amount of $547,533.37 were issued. The number of requisitions, purchase orders, and total money amount represents an increase over the previous year due to new projects and expanded activities, such as Mosquito Control, Water Pollution Surveys and Diabetes Control.

One of the functions of the Purchasing and Property Section is the processing of automobile accident and liability claims. The State Board of Health carries insurance coverage on the automobile fleet for public liability, property damage and comprehensive. The Board acts as self-insuror insofar as collision damage is concerned. During the year the insurance companies settled liability and property damage claims against the State Board of Health in the amount of $416.17 and comprehensive claims in the amount of $196.15.

Since the Board acts as self-insuror for collision coverage, it might be stated that $1,812.00 was spent for collision repairs to units of the fleet. However, $365.56 was reimbursed to the State Board of Health by individuals and firms who admitted liability, leaving a net of $1,446.44, cost to the State Board of Health for collision damages, whereas the actual cost of insurance of this type would have cost the State Board of Health something over $2,500.00.

Fire insurance on buildings and contents is carried by the State through the office of the State Fire Insurance Commissioner.

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

During the year the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, together with his maintenance personnel, functioned efficiently and rendered capable service in carrying out the numerous types of operations they were called upon to perform. They should be cited for their untiring efforts during the October 1950 hurricane, as they remained on duty far into the night trying to prevent as much damage as possible from abnormally high water.

Effective October 1, 1950, the State Board of Health leased approximately 12,621 square feet of space at the General Administration Building in the St. Johns Shipyard at Florida and Adams Streets. Now occupying this building are the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control, Division of Public Health Nursing, Division of Entomology and the Bureau of Dental Health.

By securing this space, it was possible to release rental space in other locations of the city of Jacksonville, and now all Central Office Bureaus and Divisions are located at 1217 Pearl Street or the General Office Building, St. Johns Shipyard. This results in greater coordination between all departments.

## DUPLICATING

This section is a valuable asset and aid to all departments of the State Board of Health. A considerable saving is effected by this section being able to supply the majority of the printing and duplicating needs at costs much less than commercial printing prices.

### TABLE I

### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

#### RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM STATE FUNDS | |
| From State Appropriations: | |
| Salaries | $ 690,000.00 |
| Expenses | 581,741.09 |
| County Health Units | 746,799.92 |
| County Mosquito Control | 350,000.00 |
| Purchase of Insulin and Diabetic Education | 60,000.00 |
| Merit System Operation | 13,000.00 |
| Other: | |
| State Fire Insurance Account — Rapid Treatment Center Replacement Fund | 38,446.82 |
| Total State Funds | $2,479,987.83 |
| FROM FEDERAL GRANT-IN-AID | |
| Public Health Service: | |
| Rapid Treatment Center | $ 169,841.24 |
| General Health | 243,285.00 |
| Venereal Disease | 283,262.77 |
| Tuberculosis Control | 178,570.00 |
| Mental Health | 67,119.00 |
| Cancer Control | 53,259.00 |
| Heart Disease | 40,408.00 |
| Water Pollution | 15,198.00 |
| Children's Bureau | |
| Maternal and Child Health | $ 162,758.39 |
| Total Grant-In-Aid | $1,213,701.40 |

## TABLE I (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS | |
| Rockefeller Foundation | $ 11,975.00 |
| Commonwealth Fund | 19,527.09 |
| Water Pollution Grant-In-Aid | 45,037.50 |
| Total Contributions | $ 76,539.59 |
| FROM LOCAL AGENCIES FOR COUNTY HEALTH UNITS | $1,610,131.69 |
| Total Receipts | $5,380,360.51 |
| *Balance July 1, 1949 | 468,496.65 |
| Total Receipts and Balance | $5,848,857.16 |

* Balances annual Financial Report Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1949 equal $606,551.83. The difference of $138,055.18 is the unexpended State Appropriation balances which do not carry forward for expenditure in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

### DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| OPERATING EXPENSE | |
| Personal Services: | |
| Salaries | $3,116,916.82 |
| Professional Fees and consulting services (including fees for clinical services, Vital Statistics Registrars and Cancer services) | 242,111.23 |
| Contractual Services: | |
| Travel Expenses, including subsistence and lodging | 433,614.75 |
| Telephone, Telegraph and Postage | 68,745.81 |
| Utilities | 24,812.91 |
| Printing, Binding, Photographing and Advertising | 22,626.98 |
| Freight, Express and Drayage | 7,135.57 |
| Cleaning, Laundry and Painting | 16,765.84 |
| Repairs to Buildings and Equipment | 51,666.82 |
| Other Contractual Services | 9,255.44 |
| Commodities: | |
| Stationery and Office Supplies | 54,212.20 |
| Laboratory, Medical and Dental Supplies | 252,234.15 |
| Gas, Oil and Fuel | 45,283.60 |
| Cleaning, Laundry and Other Supplies | 19,138.45 |
| Educational Supplies | 19,869.12 |
| Food Products | 61,009.40 |
| Current Charges: | |
| Rental of Buildings and Equipment | 32,376.76 |
| Insurance, Dues, Fees, and Bonds | 20,450.94 |
| Merit System | 16,725.60 |
| Total Operating Expenses | $4,514,952.39 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES | |
| Office, Laundry, and Mechanical Equipment | $ 31,874.10 |
| Scientific, Medical and Dental Equipment | 29,714.40 |
| Automotive Equipment | 23,200.09 |
| Books, Educational and other Equipment | 27,907.32 |
| Buildings and Surroundings | 41,768.35 |
| Total Capital Expenses | $ 154,464.26 |
| Total Operating and Capital Expenses | $4,669,416.65 |
| NON-OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS | |
| Transfer to Other State Funds | $ 1,261.84 |
| Refunds to Federal Government | 24,734.22 |
| Contribution to State Defense Council | 4,000.00 |
| Total Non-Operating Disbursements | $ 29,996.06 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | $4,699,412.71 |
| BALANCES JUNE 30, 1950 | 1,149,444.45 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE | $5,848,857.16 |

## TABLE II

## DETAIL OF OPERATING AND CAPITAL EXPENSES BY PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM ACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Health Services to Mothers, Infants, Preschool and School Children | $ 942,449.97 |
| Statewide Venereal Disease Control, Diagnosis and Referral of Infectious V.D. Patients to the Rapid Treatment Center and Operation of Rapid Treatment Center | 753,953.19 |
| Sewage and Waste Disposal, Water Supply and Treatment, and General Public Health Engineering and Sanitation Operation | 531,542.42 |
| Statewide Tuberculosis Control, X-Ray Surveys and Follow-Up Work | 465,933.84 |
| Statewide Mosquito, Pest Control, and Structural Pest Control Law Enforcement | 347,288.16 |
| Statewide Cancer Control Program | 267,797.10 |
| Vital Statistics Records and Reports | 128,434.11 |
| Public Health Training Program | 110,293.37 |
| Nutrition and Diabetes Control Program | 81,482.14 |
| Narcotic, Drug, Medical Practice Law Enforcement | 65,910.74 |
| Mental Health Program | 63,587.39 |
| Statewide Dental Health Program | 49,705.10 |
| Heart Disease Program | 31,129.86 |
| Merit System Operation | 16,725.60 |
| Industrial Hygiene Program | 16,467.64 |
| General Health Program, Education and Administration | 796,716.02 |
| Total Operating and Capital Expenses | $4,669,416.65 |

### APPROPRIATIONS AND FUND BALANCES

**As of June 30, 1950**

| FUND | AMOUNT |
|---|---|
| State General Revenue Appropriation | $ 618,575.26 |
| Federal Grant-In-Aid Funds | 74,044.11 |
| Private Contributors' Funds | 27,911.54 |
| Local Health Units Funds | 428,913.54 |
| Total Balances | $1,149,444.45 |

### Analysis of Balances

| | |
|---|---|
| Unencumbered Funds Returnable to State Treasury and/or Contributors (includes reserves from State Appropriations withheld by the Budget Commission) | $ 603,570.08 |
| Encumbrances June 30, 1950 | 83,332.77 |
| Unencumbered Funds Available for Expenditure in Fiscal Year 1951 | 462,541.60 |
| | $1,149,444.45 |

# TABLE III

## STATE AND FEDERAL FUND DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTY HEALTH UNITS FOR GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

| Fiscal Year | 1945–46 | 1946–47 | 1947–48 | 1948–49 | 1949–50 | 1950–51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALACHUA | $19,287 | $20,037 | $22,877 | $22,731 | $30,288 | $26,735 |
| BAKER | 6,362 | 6,852 | 7,526 | 7,538 | 7,286 | 6,610 |
| BAY | 15,210 | 17,248 | 19,853 | 21,762 | 19,724 | 17,692 |
| BRADFORD | 7,943 | 8,691 | 9,806 | 9,783 | 9,972 | 9,195 |
| BREVARD | | 7,028 | 15,147 | 14,256 | 13,187 | 11,947 |
| BROWARD | 17,109 | 17,737 | 18,697 | 22,624 | 22,830 | 20,336 |
| CALHOUN | | 6,502 | 7,961 | 7,604 | 7,856 | 6,022 |
| CHARLOTTE | | 2,430 | 3,579 | 4,018 | 4,550 | 4,350 |
| CITRUS | | | 3,275 | 6,170 | 6,360 | 4,642 |
| CLAY | 6,689 | 8,752 | 9,634 | 9,618 | 9,758 | 9,106 |
| COLLIER | | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA | | 13,000 | 12,820 | 11,786 | 11,728 | 10,882 |
| DADE | 44,050 | 51,230 | 69,636 | 77,558 | 75,781 | 64,516 |
| DESOTO | | 4,230 | 6,592 | 6,864 | 7,238 | 6,571 |
| DIXIE | | 6,261 | 5,853 | 5,620 | 6,008 | 5,662 |
| DUVAL | 21,348 | 23,553 | 30,528 | 31,275 | 30,536 | 26,193 |
| ESCAMBIA | 19,520 | 19,976 | 27,205 | 32,114 | 28,857 | 23,409 |
| FLAGLER | | 960 | 3,581 | 3,782 | 3,894 | 3,285 |
| FRANKLIN | 6,194 | 7,527 | 7,736 | 7,770 | 7,746 | 7,251 |
| GADSDEN | 14,070 | 15,980 | 16,824 | 19,650 | 18,000 | 15,474 |
| GILCHRIST | | 2,018 | 4,235 | 4,198 | 4,697 | 4,710 |
| GLADES | 2,206 | 2,398 | 2,398 | 2,738 | 3,232 | 3,085 |
| GULF | 5,850 | 6,976 | 6,976 | 6,401 | 7,640 | 7,307 |
| HAMILTON | | 7,500 | 7,621 | 7,385 | 7,461 | 6,351 |
| HARDEE | | | 6,841 | 8,854 | 8,775 | 7,115 |
| HENDRY | | | 3,939 | 5,111 | 5,311 | 4,840 |
| HERNANDO | | | | | | 5,263 |
| HIGHLANDS | 7,996 | 10,873 | 11,706 | 12,221 | 12,404 | 10,764 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 37,966 | 46,580 | 54,108 | 56,434 | 46,719 | 49,307 |
| HOLMES | 9,427 | 10,403 | 10,083 | 11,071 | 10,741 | 8,718 |
| INDIAN RIVER | | | 7,236 | 9,329 | 9,532 | 7,690 |
| JACKSON | 12,824 | 13,059 | 15,134 | 15,046 | 14,791 | 12,140 |
| JEFFERSON | 8,207 | 9,260 | 9,348 | 8,922 | 9,913 | 9,264 |
| LAFAYETTE | | 4,850 | 4,445 | 4,445 | 4,761 | 4,687 |
| LAKE | 16,158 | 17,866 | 19,710 | 19,686 | 18,043 | 20,576 |
| LEE | | | | | | 13,109 |
| LEON | 22,940 | 23,495 | 26,721 | 26,628 | 25,947 | 22,410 |
| LEVY | 8,491 | 10,542 | 10,842 | 9,626 | 9,719 | 8,823 |
| LIBERTY | | 2,735 | 3,267 | 3,678 | 4,544 | 3,918 |
| MADISON | 11,590 | 12,005 | 12,052 | 11,266 | 11,544 | 9,896 |
| MANATEE | | | 22,362 | 18,438 | 17,055 | 14,970 |
| MARION | | | 17,096 | 21,451 | 20,778 | 16,893 |
| MARTIN | | | | | 3,758 | 5,050 |
| MONROE | 16,086 | 17,394 | 19,315 | 18,578 | 16,942 | 14,966 |
| NASSAU | 10,511 | 10,532 | 10,320 | 11,542 | 12,663 | 10,100 |
| OKALOOSA | 7,563 | 10,052 | 8,926 | 8,927 | 10,060 | 9,392 |
| OKEECHOBEE | | | 2,326 | 3,703 | 4,020 | 3,748 |
| ORANGE | 15,627 | 19,997 | 26,023 | 26,670 | 26,180 | 22,931 |
| OSCEOLA | | 4,860 | 9,083 | 10,534 | 10,344 | 9,240 |
| PALM BEACH | | | 8,042 | 30,278 | 28,007 | 23,844 |
| PASCO | | | 6,622 | 8,606 | 8,790 | 8,628 |
| PINELLAS | 18,799 | 23,220 | 27,911 | 34,702 | 38,999 | 38,310 |
| POLK | 20,288 | 21,851 | 36,690 | 26,959 | 29,981 | 23,985 |
| PUTNAM | | 3,120 | 15,658 | 10,998 | 12,454 | 11,468 |
| ST. JOHNS | | | | | | |
| ST. LUCIE | | | 7,883 | 13,058 | 13,382 | 10,967 |
| SANTA ROSA | 8,254 | 9,371 | 10,071 | 9,229 | 9,229 | 8,507 |
| SARASOTA | | 11,240 | 15,052 | 14,167 | 15,931 | 14,329 |
| SEMINOLE | 13,600 | 13,840 | 14,991 | 15,258 | 14,862 | 18,455 |
| SUMTER | 7,815 | 9,540 | 8,840 | 8,302 | 8,847 | 8,386 |
| SUWANNEE | | 14,951 | 15,720 | 14,795 | 13,924 | 12,456 |
| TAYLOR | 8,317 | 9,676 | 9,841 | 8,587 | 8,958 | 7,145 |
| UNION | | 5,955 | 5,955 | 5,778 | 6,105 | 5,142 |
| VOLUSIA | 22,411 | 24,265 | 32,394 | 32,939 | 30,405 | 28,187 |
| WAKULLA | 4,017 | 4,544 | 5,288 | 5,278 | 5,766 | 5,222 |
| WALTON | 8,560 | 10,347 | 10,553 | 10,897 | 10,945 | 8,523 |
| WASHINGTON | 8,064 | 9,632 | 9,788 | 9,946 | 9,200 | 8,990 |

# TABLE IV

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AT MAIN OFFICE, BRANCH LABORATORIES, RAPID TREATMENT CENTER AND FIELD TRAINING CENTER, DECEMBER 31, 1950

| | Administration—SHO | Dental Health | Field Technical Staff | Field Training Center | Finance and Accounts | | | | Health Information | Laboratories | | | | | | | Local Health Service | | | Maternal and Child Health | | | Narcotics | Nutrition and Diabetes Control | Preventable Diseases | | | | | | | Sanitary Engineering | | | Tuberculosis Control | Vital Statistics | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Fiscal | Personnel | Purchasing and Property | Total | | Central | Miami | Orlando | Pensacola | Tallahassee | Tampa | Total | Bureau | PH Nursing | Total | Bureau | Mental Health | Total | | | Bureau | Cancer Control | Industrial Hygiene | Typhus Control | Venereal Diseases Control | Rapid Treatment Center | Total | Bureau | Entomology | Total | | | |
| Physicians | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 3 | | 16 |
| Nurses | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | | | 15 |
| Dentists | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Graduate Engineers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 20 | | 20 | | | 22 |
| Sanitarians | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 8 |
| Laboratory Personnel (Professional and Technical) | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 58 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 11 | | | 74 |
| Health Educators | | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | 20 |
| Nutritionists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Medical & Psychiatric Social Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statisticians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Clerical-Administrative-Fiscal | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 8 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 39 | 140 |
| Maintenance and Custodial Workers | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | | 21 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 25 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 1 | 87 |
| Other | 2 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 56 |
| Part Time | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Federal Employees | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 7 | 7 | | | 18 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 40 | 13 | 66 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 128 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 43 | 79 | 33 | 30 | 63 | 24 | 45 | 469 |

# TABLE V
## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL IN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
## DECEMBER 31, 1950

| | Alachua | Baker | Bay | Bradford | Brevard | Broward | Calhoun | Charlotte | Citrus | Clay | Columbia | Dade | DeSoto | Dixie | Duval | Escambia | Flagler | Franklin | Gadsden | Gilchrist | Glades | Gulf | Hamilton | Hardee | Hendry | Hernando | Highlands | Hillsborough | Holmes | Indian River | Jackson | Jefferson | Lafayette | Lake |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (a) | (b) | | | | (c) | | (d) | | | | | (e) | | (f) | (g) | | | | | (h) | | | (i) | | (j) | | (k) | | | |
| Physicians | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Nurses | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 56 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Dentists | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Graduate Engineers | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Sanitarians | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| Laboratory Personnel (Professional and Technical) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health Educators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutritionists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical and Psychiatric Social Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statisticians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Clerical-Administrative-Fiscal' | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Maintenance and Custodial Workers | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| Other | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Part Time | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Federal Employees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 20 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 139 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 104 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 13 |

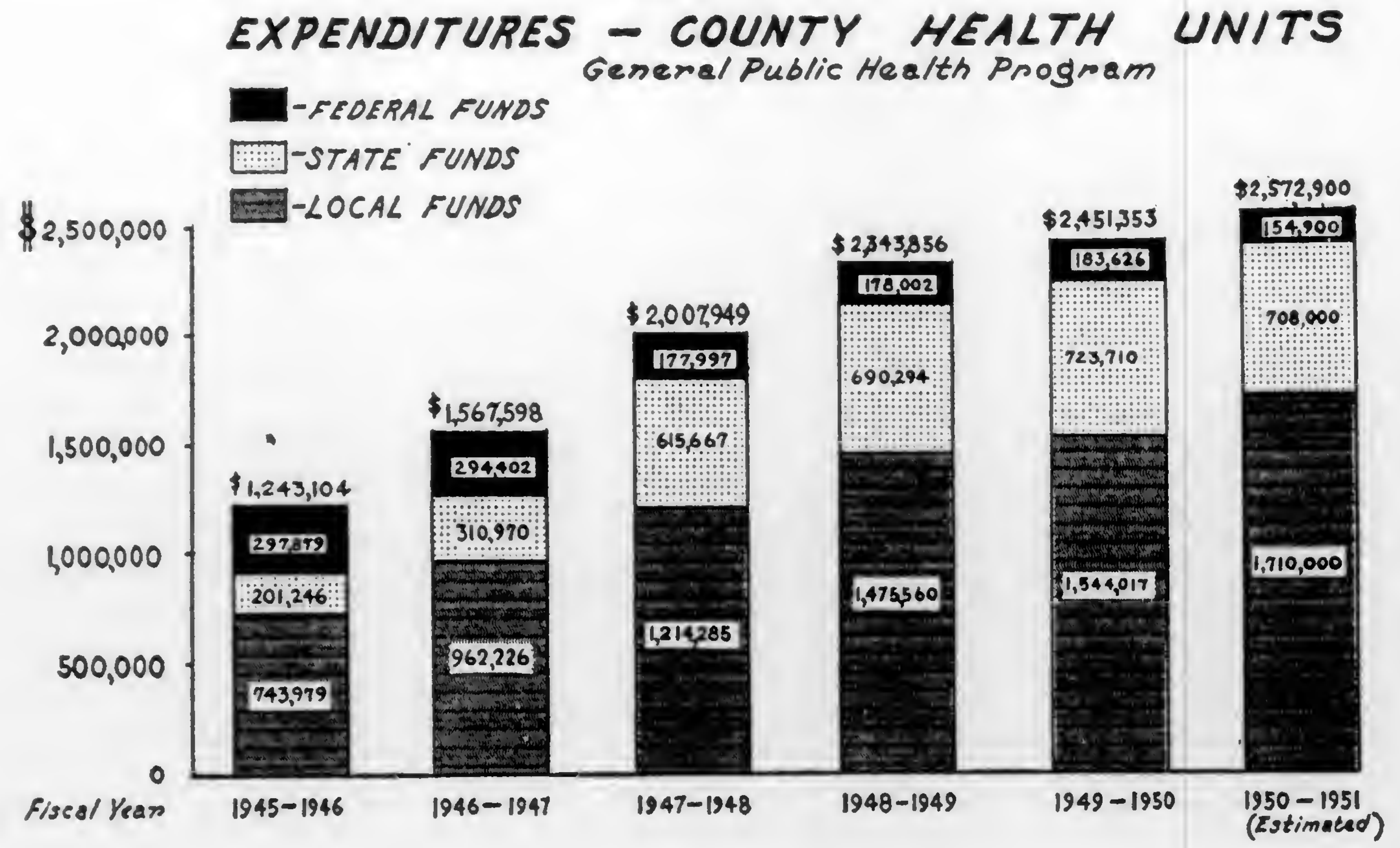
(a) Serves also Clay & Union Counties
(b) Serves also Osceola County
(c) Serves also Hernando & Levy Counties
(d) Serves also Hamilton & Gilchrist Counties
(e) Serves also Santa Rosa County
(f) Serves also Gulf and Wakulla Counties
(g) Serves also Calhoun & Liberty Counties
(h) Serves also DeSoto & Charlotte Counties
(i) Serves also Hendry & Glades Counties
(j) Serves also Okaloosa & Walton Counties
(k) Serves also Washington County

# TABLE V (Continued)
## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL IN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
## DECEMBER 31, 1950

| | Leon | Levy | Liberty | Madison | Manatee | Marion | Martin | Monroe | Nassau | Okaloosa | Okeechobee | Orange | Osceola | Palm Beach | Pasco | Pinellas | Polk | Putnam | Santa Rosa | Sarasota | Seminole | St. Lucie | Sumter | Suwannee | Taylor | Union | Volusia | Wakulla | Walton | Washington | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (l) | (m) | | | | (n) | | | | | | | | | (o) | | | | (p) | (q) | (r) | | | | | | | |
| Physicians | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 49 |
| Nurses | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 282 |
| Dentists | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Graduate Engineers | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Sanitarians | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 156 |
| Laboratory Personnel (Professional and Technical) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Health Educators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Nutritionists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical and Psychiatric Social Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statisticians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Clerical-Administrative-Fiscal | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 159 |
| Maintenance and Custodial Workers | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 1 | | 37 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 54 |
| Part Time | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | 8 | | 5 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 72 |
| Federal Employees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| TOTAL | 21 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 32 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 60 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 827 |

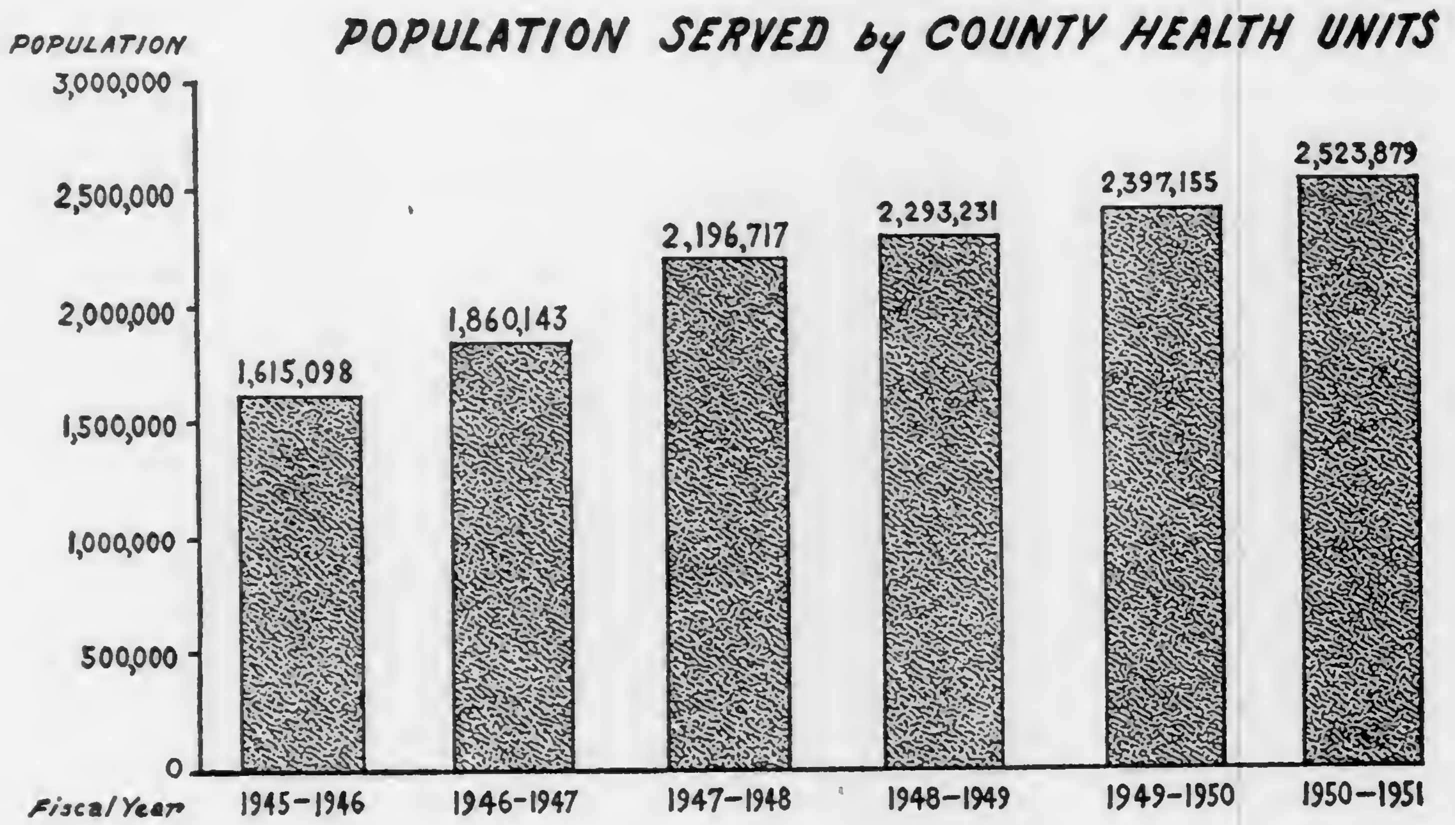
(l) One serves also Taylor County
One on academic training
(m) One serves also Sarasota County
One on academic training
(n) Serves also Baker County
(o) Serves also Flagler County
(p) Serves also Indian River, Okeechobee and Martin Counties
(q) Serves also Pasco County
(r) Serves also Dixie and Lafayette Counties

## CHART I

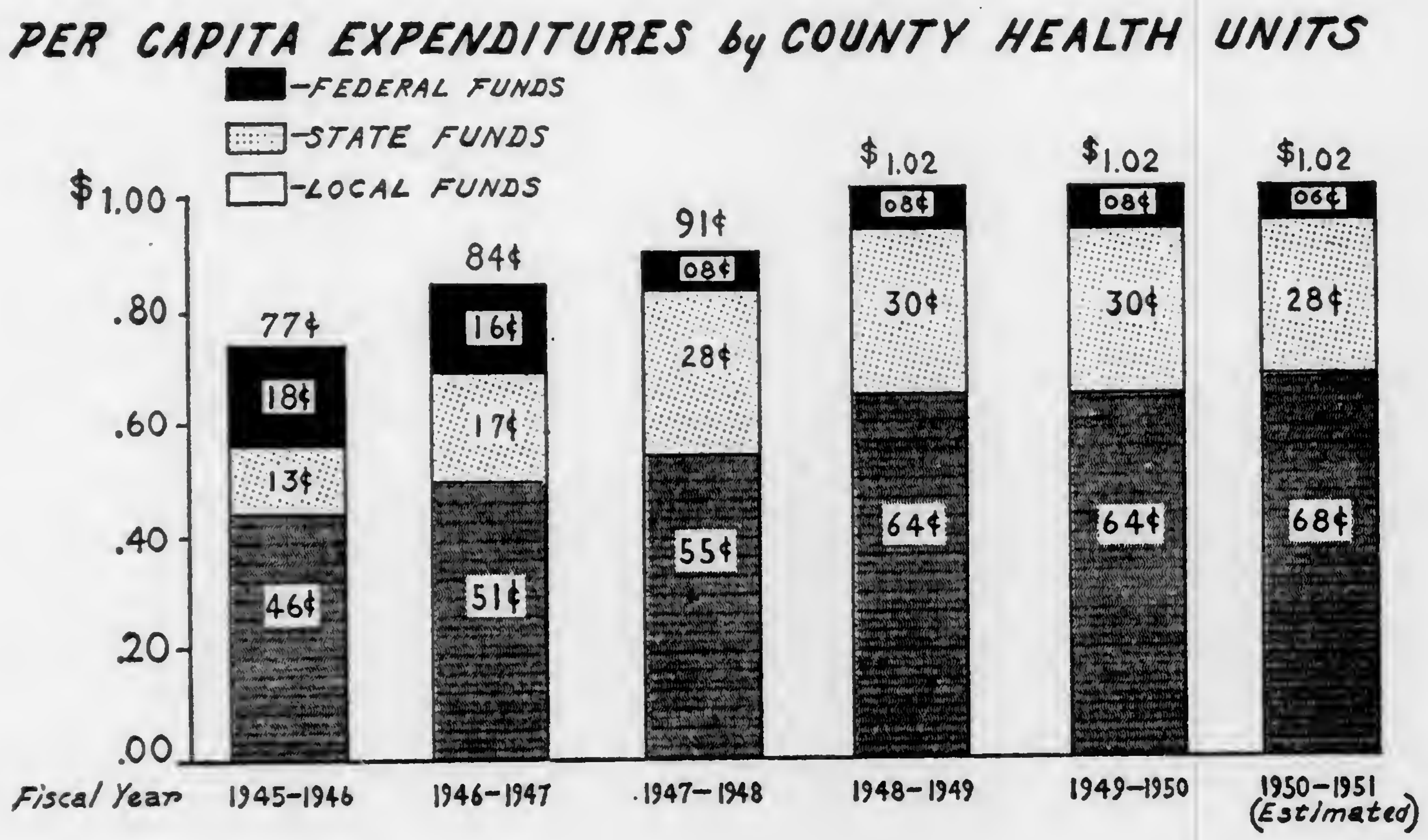


EXPENDITURES – COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

General Public Health Program



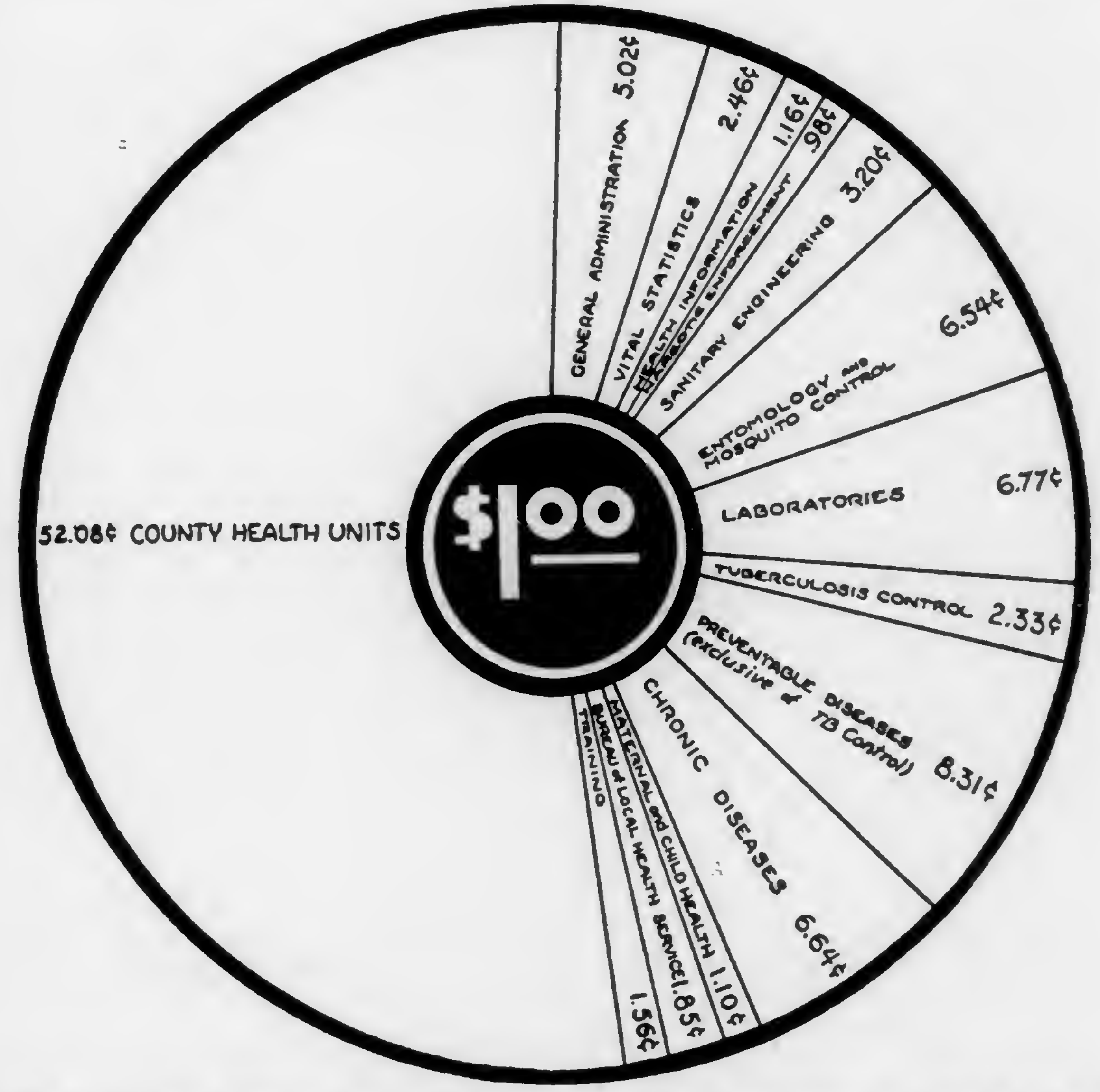
POPULATION SERVED by COUNTY HEALTH UNITS



PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES by COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

## CHART II

### PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH DOLLAR FOR 1951



**• TOTAL AMOUNT INITIALLY BUDGETED $5,448,316**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | $274,700 | TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | $127,375 |
| VITAL STATISTICS | 134,150 | PREVENTABLE DISEASES (exclusive of TB Control) | 452,850 |
| HEALTH INFORMATION | 63,225 | CHRONIC DISEASES | 362,375 |
| NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT | 53,325 | MATERNAL and CHILD HEALTH | 59,800 |
| SANITARY ENGINEERING | 174,500 | BUREAU of LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE | 101,220 |
| ENTOMOLOGY and MOSQUITO CONTROL | 356,425 | TRAINING | 84,950 |
| LABORATORIES | 364,860 | COUNTY HEALTH UNITS | 2,838,561 |

# BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

*K. E. Miller, M.D., Acting Director*

This report contains a brief summary of the statistical data tabulated for the year 1950 and covers the activities of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The 1950 annual statistical reports will be published separately as a supplement to this report and will contain more detailed statistical data regarding births, stillbirths, deaths, marriages, and divorces.

## POPULATION:

The population estimate for the State of Florida as of July 1, 1950 is 2,758,200 divided as follows: (1) 2,166,000 white, and (2) 592,200 colored. General and specific death rates in the tables which follow are based upon these population figures.

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES:

There were 64,388 resident births for Florida during 1950 and the rate was 23.3 per thousand population. This rate was slightly higher than the rate of 23.2 for the previous year. The white birth rate was 21.3 and the colored rate was 30.8 per thousand population.

There were 1,267 adoptive birth certificates placed on file during 1950 as compared to 1,255 for the previous year. There were also 2,566 delayed birth certificates registered. Of these delayed birth certificates, 1,288 were filed with the various County Judges and forwarded by them to this office. There were 72,873 requests received for searching the records and 62,412 certifications were issued. The total amount of fees received during the year was $76,819.65 as compared with $54,408.25 in 1949.

## GENERAL DEATH RATES:

In 1950, there were 26,533 deaths among residents of this State and the death rate was 9.6 per thousand population. This is higher than the death rate for the previous year. The white death rate was 9.0 and was 25 per cent lower than the colored rate of 12.0 per thousand population.

Table VI is a rather formidable mass of small figures, which mean little to the average person without interpretation, especially since they are for the year 1950 only, so that they afford no means of comparison with previous years. Generally speaking, this is not essential since the differences are so small as to be insignificant. There are, however, certain items which from the standpoint of magnitude and comparison with previous years are worthy of special comment. A conspicuous example is tuberculosis (all forms) which continued its downward trend in 1950 when there were 528 deaths as compared with 672 in 1949. Deaths among white residents dropped from 299 to 257, while deaths among the colored population declined from 373 to 271. The total death rate

from tuberculosis was down from 26.3 per 100,000 population to 19.2 — a decline of 27.0 per cent.

Though small, a decline in syphilis was registered both for white and colored residents. The death rate for colored, however, still remains more than four times as great as for the white population.

The two greatest killers, heart disease (chronic rheumatic heart disease 11.5; arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease 225.7; other diseases of the heart 26.3; hypertension with heart disease 50.4) and cancer (malignant neoplasms) maintained their supremacy over all other causes, with rates of 313.9 and 130.8 respectively per 100,000 population. In each instance there was an increase in these rates over the previous year.

Taken as a whole the deaths at childbirth and in early infancy constitute a challenge which has not been adequately met by the medical practitioner and public health officer. Complications of pregnancy killed 104 in 1949, and 83 in 1950; congenital malformations 278 in 1949, and 279 in 1950; and birth injuries 422 in 1949, and 458 in 1950. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy increased from 759 in 1949 to 788 in 1950.

Much is said in newspapers and elsewhere about motor vehicle accidents but much more needs to be said and done to prevent them, as will be seen from the record. In 1950, there were 844 fatalities from motor vehicle accidents as compared with 638 in 1949, representing an increase of 32.3 per cent in total fatalities.

The record for deaths from motor vehicle accidents is indeed bad, but worse yet is the record for other accidents, most of which occur in the home. In 1949, there were 1,014 deaths under this classification, and in 1950, 1,082.

With respect to suicide we have some cause for encouragement, as the total for 1949 was 345 as compared with 310 in 1950. But in the field of homicide, fatalities increased, as indicated by 307 deaths from this cause in 1949 and 350 in 1950.

The essential feature of Table VII is that it gives a breakdown according to counties. It does not, however, include all of the diseases listed in Table VI, but only those which are of special importance to public health workers. While rates are not given in this table, the population figures are given, and from these, rates can readily be calculated for any disease in any county. The principal reason why rates are omitted is the fact that the county figures, in general, are so small that the rates would not be trustworthy in the sense that they would not give a true picture of the prevalance of disease.

Table VIII is a breakdown of the same diseases as listed in Table VII according to months of the year for 1949 and 1950. These figures afford a ready comparison between the two years. While the totals vary from month to month, they do not show any definite seasonal trends.

## MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES:

There were 27,086 marriages performed in Florida during the year 1950, as compared with 22,039 in 1949. This represents a 23 per cent increase. Divorces increased one per cent, from 17,631 in 1949 to 17,848 in 1950. The ratio of marriages to divorces was 1.52 as compared to 1.25 for 1949 and 1.21 for 1948.

Table X is a summary breakdown according to months. Whereas, June and December are the high points for marriages, divorces appear to reach their peak in March, April and May.

## ACTIVITIES:

The tables which have been presented represent an abridged summary review of the activities of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. They do not, by any means, give the whole picture. For illustration, let us trace the steps that must be carried out in order to perform such a simple task as filing a birth record. When the report is received:

(a) The date of receipt is stamped on the fee card and is noted in the Local Registrars' Fee Book.

(b) Certified copy folder is searched to see if any certificates are included in report which have been requested for certified copy.

(c) Certificates are carefully checked for completeness, signatures, neatness, correctness, and place of birth as coded by local registrars.

(d) Usual residence of mother is coded.

(e) If the certificate is not complete, but is acceptable, the incomplete items are checked in red on the face of the certificate in order that a supplemental form may be sent later to obtain the missing information.

(f) Certificates are then placed in a temporary filing box and a double check made to be certain they are acceptable for filing.

(g) The state file number is placed on the certificate with a hand numbering machine.

(h) Certificates are punched with a hand punch machine and bound in temporary binders.

(i) Notification of birth is sent to parents of each child, showing date of birth, place of birth, sex, father's name and mother's maiden name. This is done as a favor to the parents in order to correct all possible errors.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the Bureau does not simply receive and place in its vault all certificates submitted. Each one must be processed through several expert hands, and in many instances correspondence must be carried on in order to obtain full information and accuracy before the certificate is accepted for filing. Even then, errors will creep in.

The filing of an original birth certificate is cited as being one of the simplest procedures carried out by the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The complexity of vital statistics problems is multiplied many times over when it comes to issuing a delayed birth certificate, as is necessary for persons over four years of age. Rarely is one issued without voluminous correspondence, sometimes extending over many months or years. It would be simple if the applicant would follow the specific instructions given, but actually few persons can or will follow instructions. The filing of a single delayed birth certificate therefore may represent many weeks or months of effort. While this is an annoyance to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, it is also a source of even greater annoyance and frustration to the applicant who has difficulty in understanding why evidence furnished, as to name of parents, date of birth and place of birth, may not be acceptable.

As the year 1950 came to a close, an unaccustomed trend was noted. At that time of the year, the demands upon the Bureau usually fall off considerably, whereas in this instance the tendency was toward a definite increase. In times past, birth and death records were looked upon as a nuisance which it was necessary to maintain in order to provide some starry-eyed statistician with figures for his amusement, or to meet the demands of passports for those desiring to travel abroad. Those times are gone forever. The normal peacetime demands for copies of birth records cover an ever-increasing scope. They are now routinely required for school attendance and athletic requests, for old age assistance, for aid to dependent children, for other forms of public assistance, and for child labor permits.

In times of war or threatened war, however, enormous additional demands are occasioned by the necessity for copies of birth certificates or birth cards for voluntary enlistment, or application for a commission. Likewise, they are required to support claims for additional compensation based upon the number of children in the families of enlisted military personnel.

# TABLE VI

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT DEATHS BY 50 RELATIVELY COMMON CAUSES, AND BY COLOR, FLORIDA, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1950

| CAUSE OF DEATH (Numbers in parentheses refer to the International List of Causes of Death) | JAN.-DEC. 1950 | | | RATES PER 100,000 POP. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
| ALL CAUSES | 26,533 | 19,412 | 7,121 | 9.6* | 9.0* | 12.0* |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system (001-008) | 504 | 245 | 259 | 18.3 | 11.3 | 43.7 |
| Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019) | 24 | 12 | 12 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029) | 179 | 81 | 98 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 16.5 |
| Typhoid fever (040) | 1 | 0 | 1 | *** | — | 0.2 |
| Dysentery, all forms (045-048) | 25 | 7 | 18 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050-051) | 1 | 0 | 1 | *** | — | 0.2 |
| Diptheria (055) | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Meningococcal infection (057) | 19 | 15 | 4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Acute poliomyelitis (080) | 21 | 17 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Acute infectious encephalitis (082) | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Smallpox (084) | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Measles (085) | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — |
| Rabies (094) | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.1 | — | 0.3 |
| Malaria (110-117) | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | — |
| All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic (030 to 138 with exception of above causes) | 89 | 44 | 45 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 7.6 |
| Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (140-205) | 3,609 | 3,024 | 585 | 130.8 | 139.6 | 98.8 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-239) | 128 | 86 | 42 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 7.1 |
| Diabetes mellitus (260) | 369 | 277 | 92 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 15.5 |
| Anemias (290-293) | 79 | 65 | 14 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) | 3,042 | 2,077 | 965 | 110.3 | 95.9 | 163.0 |
| Nonmeningococcal meningitis (340) | 64 | 34 | 30 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| Rheumatic fever (400-402) | 36 | 27 | 9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416) | 316 | 237 | 79 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 13.3 |
| Arteriosclerotic & degenerative heart disease (420-422) | 6,225 | 5,324 | 901 | 225.7 | 245.8 | 152.1 |
| Other diseases of heart (430-434) | 725 | 526 | 199 | 26.3 | 24.3 | 33.6 |
| Hypertension with heart disease (440-443) | 1,391 | 896 | 495 | 50.4 | 41.4 | 83.6 |

# TABLE VI (Continued)

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT DEATHS BY 50 RELATIVELY COMMON CAUSES, AND BY COLOR, FLORIDA, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1950

| CAUSE OF DEATH (Numbers in parentheses refer to the International List of Causes of Death) | JAN.-DEC. 1950 | | | RATES PER 100,000 POP. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED | TOTAL | WHITE | COLORED |
| Hypertension without mention of heart (444-447) | 261 | 166 | 95 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 16.0 |
| Influenza (480-483) | 160 | 79 | 81 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 13.7 |
| Pneumonia (490-493) | 586 | 348 | 238 | 21.2 | 16.1 | 40.2 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 49 | 40 | 9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540-541) | 147 | 111 | 36 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.1 |
| Appendicitis (550-553) | 56 | 39 | 17 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560-561, 570) | 209 | 134 | 75 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 12.7 |
| Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis & colitis, except diarrhea of the newborn (543, 571-572) | 140 | 65 | 75 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 12.7 |
| Cirrhosis of liver (581) | 248 | 198 | 50 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| Nephritis & nephrosis (590-594) | 596 | 365 | 231 | 21.6 | 16.9 | 39.0 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate (610) | 126 | 92 | 34 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (640-652, 670-689) | 83 | 32 | 51 | 1.3** | 0.7** | 2.8** |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 279 | 227 | 52 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 8.8 |
| Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia & atelectasis (760-762) | 458 | 312 | 146 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 24.7 |
| Infection of the newborn (763-768) | 50 | 27 | 23 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.9 |
| Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified (769-776) | 799 | 474 | 325 | 29.0 | 21.9 | 54.9 |
| Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes (780-795) | 947 | 466 | 481 | 34.3 | 21.5 | 81.2 |
| All other diseases (Residual) | 1,874 | 1,451 | 423 | 67.9 | 67.0 | 71.4 |
| Motor vehicle accidents (810-835) | 844 | 646 | 198 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 33.4 |
| All other accidents (800-802, 840-965) | 1,082 | 741 | 341 | 39.2 | 34.2 | 57.6 |
| Suicide and self-inflicted injury (970-979) | 310 | 288 | 22 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 3.7 |
| Homicide (980-985) | 350 | 92 | 258 | 12.7 | 4.2 | 43.6 |
| Infant mortality (deaths under one year of age) | 2,049 | 1,196 | 853 | 31.8** | 25.9** | 46.8** |

All figures are "PROVISIONAL"
*Rate per 1,000 population. **Rate per 1,000 live births. ***Negligible

# TABLE VII

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| POPULATION ESTIMATE* 1950 | COUNTIES | BIRTHS | DEATHS | INFANT DEATHS | MATERNAL DEATHS | TUBERCULOSIS | SYPHILIS | TYPHOID FEVER | DYSENTERY (all forms) | DIPHTHERIA | WHOOPING COUGH | POLIO-MYELITIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,758,200 | FLORIDA | 64,388 | 26,533 | 2,049 | 83 | 528 | 179 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 21 |
| 57,640 | Alachua | 1,416 | 489 | 33 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,289 | Baker | 197 | 58 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42,300 | Bay | 1,123 | 242 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,410 | Bradford | 300 | 112 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 22,530 | Brevard | 486 | 265 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84,940 | Broward | 1,897 | 729 | 72 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7,850 | Calhoun | 224 | 53 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,270 | Charlotte | 63 | 57 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,110 | Citrus | 144 | 68 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13,490 | Clay | 422 | 130 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,520 | Collier | 112 | 44 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18,080 | Columbia | 444 | 185 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 498,620 | Dade | 10,674 | 4,242 | 306 | 7 | 88 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 9,310 | DeSoto | 196 | 98 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,890 | Dixie | 96 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 295,430 | Duval | 7,839 | 2,747 | 235 | 7 | 103 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 111,010 | Escambia | 3,443 | 914 | 113 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 3,390 | Flagler | 74 | 40 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,620 | Franklin | 148 | 65 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 36,640 | Gadsden | 998 | 296 | 55 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3,492 | Gilchrist | 77 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,218 | Glades | 46 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,449 | Gulf | 221 | 66 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8,982 | Hamilton | 261 | 87 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,100 | Hardee | 197 | 104 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,060 | Hendry | 163 | 52 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6,670 | Hernando | 140 | 68 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13,340 | Highlands | 376 | 152 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 250,550 | Hillsborough | 5,705 | 2,473 | 188 | 6 | 42 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 14,000 | Holmes | 349 | 98 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,960 | Indian River | 248 | 88 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34,720 | Jackson | 957 | 298 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10,390 | Jefferson | 320 | 151 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,420 | Lafayette | 73 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# TABLE VII (Continued)

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| POPULATION ESTIMATE* 1950 | COUNTIES | BIRTHS | DEATHS | INFANT DEATHS | MATERNAL DEATHS | TUBERCULOSIS | SYPHILIS | TYPHOID FEVER | DYSENTERY (all forms) | DIPHTHERIA | WHOOPING COUGH | POLIO-MYELITIS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36,470 | Lake | 847 | 385 | 29 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23,230 | Lee | 436 | 288 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52,020 | Leon | 1,312 | 319 | 38 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 10,640 | Levy | 287 | 122 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,172 | Liberty | 75 | 40 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14,070 | Madison | 420 | 156 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34,960 | Manatee | 730 | 386 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 38,160 | Marion | 962 | 420 | 34 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7,720 | Martin | 165 | 94 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25,500 | Monroe | 838 | 245 | 29 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12,850 | Nassau | 391 | 110 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27,030 | Okaloosa | 868 | 153 | 27 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3,490 | Okeechobee | 96 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115,530 | Orange | 2,425 | 1,120 | 52 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,400 | Osceola | 198 | 179 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114,250 | Palm Beach | 2,365 | 1,130 | 86 | 6 | 25 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20,740 | Pasco | 439 | 237 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 158,860 | Pinellas | 2,453 | 2,198 | 72 | 0 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 123,350 | Polk | 2,985 | 1,192 | 82 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 23,850 | Putnam | 604 | 257 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 24,940 | St. Johns | 531 | 280 | 23 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20,430 | St. Lucie | 519 | 186 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18,550 | Santa Rosa | 519 | 178 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28,980 | Sarasota | 527 | 320 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 26,340 | Seminole | 650 | 288 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11,360 | Sumter | 295 | 114 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16,920 | Suwannee | 439 | 185 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,370 | Taylor | 218 | 104 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8,980 | Union | 128 | 44 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73,860 | Volusia | 1,488 | 869 | 41 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5,270 | Wakulla | 117 | 61 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14,760 | Walton | 345 | 140 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11,840 | Washington | 287 | 124 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Population estimates based upon 1950 preliminary census figures.

## TABLE VII (Continued)

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTIES | TYPHUS FEVER | MALARIA | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (Cancer) | DIABETES | ANEMIAS | CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE ETC.* | HEART DISEASE | HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE | INFLUENZA | PNEUMONIA | NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS | MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS | OTHER ACCIDENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLORIDA | 2 | 4 | 3,609 | 369 | 79 | 3,042 | 7,266 | 1,652 | 160 | 586 | 596 | 844 | 1,082 |
| Alachua | 0 | 0 | 66 | 6 | 1 | 83 | 110 | 30 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 22 |
| Baker | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Bay | 0 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 41 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 24 |
| Bradford | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Brevard | 0 | 0 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 37 | 80 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Broward | 0 | 0 | 105 | 21 | 3 | 72 | 228 | 29 | 5 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 25 |
| Calhoun | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Charlotte | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Citrus | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Clay | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| Collier | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Columbia | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 34 | 39 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| Dade | 0 | 0 | 739 | 61 | 22 | 363 | 1,361 | 217 | 7 | 69 | 73 | 132 | 136 |
| DeSoto | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Dixie | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Duval | 0 | 0 | 319 | 28 | 2 | 328 | 614 | 160 | 18 | 89 | 71 | 105 | 110 |
| Escambia | 0 | 0 | 116 | 11 | 4 | 78 | 203 | 49 | 1 | 26 | 25 | 46 | 38 |
| Flagler | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gadsden | 0 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 33 | 46 | 26 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 18 |
| Gilchrist | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glades | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Gulf | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Hamilton | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Hardee | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Hendry | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Hernando | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Highlands | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Hillsborough | 1 | 1 | 375 | 44 | 8 | 279 | 609 | 177 | 2 | 43 | 78 | 67 | 81 |
| Holmes | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 21 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Indian River | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 74 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 18 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Lafayette | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## TABLE VII (Continued)

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTIES | TYPHUS FEVER | MALARIA | MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (Cancer) | DIABETES | ANEMIAS | CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE ETC.* | HEART DISEASE | HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE | INFLUENZA | PNEUMONIA | NEPHRITIS & NEPHROSIS | MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS | OTHER ACCIDENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake | 0 | 0 | 63 | 9 | 0 | 33 | 108 | 36 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| Lee | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 3 | 35 | 85 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| Leon | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 55 | 36 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Levy | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Liberty | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Madison | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 40 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Manatee | 0 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 46 | 136 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 16 |
| Marion | 0 | 0 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 66 | 87 | 47 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 18 |
| Martin | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 39 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 53 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Nassau | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Okaloosa | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Okeechobee | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Orange | 0 | 0 | 162 | 16 | 5 | 126 | 357 | 70 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 33 | 38 |
| Osceola | 0 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 58 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Palm Beach | 0 | 0 | 144 | 11 | 1 | 138 | 309 | 79 | 6 | 29 | 14 | 31 | 50 |
| Pasco | 0 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 65 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Pinellas | 0 | 0 | 355 | 38 | 7 | 297 | 783 | 96 | 7 | 38 | 41 | 31 | 66 |
| Polk | 0 | 1 | 159 | 18 | 0 | 148 | 311 | 79 | 10 | 19 | 26 | 54 | 60 |
| Putnam | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 92 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 13 |
| St. Johns | 0 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 31 | 73 | 32 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 20 |
| St. Lucie | 0 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 44 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Santa Rosa | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 46 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| Sarasota | 0 | 0 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 33 | 107 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 24 |
| Seminole | 0 | 0 | 36 | 7 | 2 | 30 | 78 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 17 |
| Sumter | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 37 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Suwannee | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 54 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Taylor | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Volusia | 0 | 0 | 134 | 6 | 1 | 102 | 258 | 62 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 44 |
| Wakulla | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Walton | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 |

*Includes all vascular lesions of central nervous system.

## TABLE VIII

## THE FOLLOWING INDICATES THE NUMBER OF RESIDENT BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, BY MONTHS, FOR 1950* AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

BIRTHS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 5,546 | 5,370 | 4,979 | 4,498 | 4,476 | 4,239 | 5,155 | 5,684 | 6,717 | 6,031 | 5,689 | 6,004 | 64,388 |
| 1949 | 5,701 | 4,963 | 4,882 | 4,203 | 4,253 | 4,141 | 4,922 | 5,376 | 5,595 | 6,052 | 5,796 | 5,949 | 61,833 |

DEATHS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2,314 | 2,203 | 2,425 | 2,106 | 2,229 | 2,059 | 2,156 | 2,034 | 2,082 | 2,050 | 2,273 | 2,602 | 26,533 |
| 1949 | 2,390 | 1,962 | 2,186 | 1,985 | 2,071 | 1,846 | 2,080 | 1,934 | 1,874 | 2,109 | 2,294 | 2,327 | 25,058 |

INFANT DEATHS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 165 | 180 | 129 | 154 | 173 | 175 | 175 | 196 | 194 | 168 | 157 | 183 | 2,049 |
| 1949 | 218 | 159 | 198 | 152 | 173 | 143 | 161 | 152 | 158 | 186 | 202 | 164 | 2,066 |

MATERNAL DEATHS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 83 |
| 1949 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 104 |

TUBERCULOSIS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 61 | 52 | 46 | 47 | 31 | 34 | 45 | 46 | 34 | 40 | 46 | 46 | 528 |
| 1949 | 63 | 54 | 58 | 67 | 55 | 52 | 46 | 63 | 51 | 67 | 45 | 51 | 672 |

SYPHILIS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 179 |
| 1949 | 14 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 192 |

TYPHOID FEVER

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1949 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |

DYSENTERY (All Forms)

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| 1949 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 |

DIPHTHERIA

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 1949 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 |

*PROVISIONAL FIGURES

## TABLE VIII (Continued)

## NUMBER OF RESIDENT DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, BY MONTHS, FOR 1950* AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

WHOOPING COUGH

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 1949 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

POLIOMYELITIS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| 1949 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 14 |

TYPHUS FEVER

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1949 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

MALARIA

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1949 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (Cancer)

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 292 | 272 | 272 | 264 | 329 | 326 | 329 | 311 | 320 | 274 | 319 | 301 | 3,609 |
| 1949 | 292 | 244 | 244 | 250 | 282 | 248 | 273 | 252 | 257 | 275 | 268 | 275 | 3,160 |

INFLUENZA

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 29 | 16 | 25 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 160 |
| 1949 | 22 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 122 |

PNEUMONIA

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 57 | 55 | 57 | 41 | 46 | 42 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 37 | 40 | 64 | 586 |
| 1949 | 77 | 55 | 67 | 43 | 38 | 47 | 54 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 39 | 60 | 594 |

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 72 | 79 | 82 | 59 | 68 | 59 | 82 | 50 | 75 | 50 | 85 | 83 | 844 |
| 1949 | 49 | 37 | 42 | 41 | 50 | 36 | 52 | 55 | 53 | 79 | 71 | 73 | 638 |

OTHER ACCIDENTS

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 90 | 88 | 105 | 74 | 80 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 79 | 85 | 80 | 136 | 1,082 |
| 1949 | 108 | 90 | 91 | 85 | 90 | 71 | 87 | 80 | 63 | 56 | 92 | 101 | 1,014 |

*PROVISIONAL FIGURES

## TABLE IX

## PROVISIONAL TOTALS FOR MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTIES | MARRIAGES | DIVORCES | COUNTIES | MARRIAGES | DIVORCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLORIDA | 27,086 | 17,848 | Lafayette | 23 | 6 |
| Alachua | 395 | 239 | Lake | 351 | 203 |
| Baker | 57 | 232 | Lee | 237 | 97 |
| Bay | 341 | 86 | Leon | 375 | 245 |
| Bradford | 99 | 458 | Levy | 103 | 16 |
| Brevard | 219 | 480 | Liberty* | 25 | 25 |
| Broward | 1,412 | 349 | Madison | 61 | 38 |
| Calhoun | 49 | 50 | Manatee | 354 | 95 |
| Charlotte | 73 | 27 | Marion | 356 | 158 |
| Citrus | 91 | 45 | Martin | 112 | 34 |
| Clay | 115 | 130 | Monroe | 420 | 342 |
| Collier | 97 | 14 | Nassau | 51 | 16 |
| Columbia | 158 | 73 | Okaloosa | 133 | 102 |
| Dade | 5,635 | 4,668 | Okeechobee | 50 | 17 |
| DeSoto | 124 | 21 | Orange | 1,169 | 216 |
| Dixie | 21 | 17 | Osceola | 196 | 26 |
| Duval | 2,187 | 1,047 | Palm Beach | 1,167 | 662 |
| Escambia | 712 | 704 | Pasco | 274 | 74 |
| Flagler | 96 | 116 | Pinellas | 1,497 | 763 |
| Franklin | 67 | 16 | Polk | 1,276 | 908 |
| Gadsden | 230 | 80 | Putnam | 206 | 112 |
| Gilchrist | 55 | 3 | St. Johns | 219 | 1,010 |
| Glades | 37 | 5 | St. Lucie | 215 | 104 |
| Gulf | 58 | 12 | Santa Rosa | 81 | 44 |
| Hamilton | 82 | 32 | Sarasota | 364 | 167 |
| Hardee | 152 | 349 | Seminole | 264 | 185 |
| Hendry | 92 | 35 | Sumter | 138 | 78 |
| Hernando | 134 | 36 | Suwannee | 134 | 56 |
| Highlands | 172 | 100 | Taylor | 87 | 37 |
| Hillsborough | 2,754 | 1,293 | Union | 32 | 21 |
| Holmes | 80 | 53 | Volusia | 653 | 987 |
| Indian River | 159 | 42 | Wakulla | 44 | 14 |
| Jackson | 234 | 66 | Walton | 65 | 44 |
| Jefferson | 79 | 17 | Washington | 88 | 51 |

* No December divorce report received from Clerk of the Circuit Court of Liberty County.

## TABLE X

## THE FOLLOWING INDICATES THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY MONTHS FOR 1950 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

MARRIAGES

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1,693 | 2,128 | 2,240 | 2,488 | 2,140 | 2,934 | 2,431 | 2,437 | 2,311 | 1,908 | 1,945 | 2,431 | 27,086 |
| 1949 | 1,401 | 1,666 | 1,746 | 1,774 | 1,553 | 2,287 | 1,706 | 1,665 | 1,953 | 1,802 | 1,955 | 2,303 | 21,811 |

DIVORCES

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1,194 | 1,282 | 1,630 | 1,710 | 1,827 | 1,677 | 1,572 | 1,558 | 1,245 | 1,391 | 1,337 | 1,425 | 17,848 |
| 1949 | 1,235 | 1,259 | 1,680 | 1,688 | 1,767 | 1,672 | 1,546 | 1,415 | 1,391 | 1,308 | 1,278 | 1,384 | 17,623 |

## TABLE XI

### RESIDENT BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES
### (Per 1,000 Population) FLORIDA, 1931-1950

| YEARS | POPULATION | BIRTHS | BIRTH RATE | DEATHS | DEATH RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950* | 2,758,200 | 64,388 | 23.3 | 26,533 | 9.6 |
| 1949 | 2,661,000 | 61,642 | 23.2 | 25,317 | 9.5 |
| 1948 | 2,563,800 | 59,685 | 23.3 | 24,505 | 9.6 |
| 1947 | 2,466,600 | 60,201 | 24.4 | 24,150 | 9.8 |
| 1946 | 2,369,400 | 54,347 | 22.9 | 22,750 | 9.6 |
| 1945 | 2,272,200 | 48,839 | 21.4 | 22,594 | 9.9 |
| 1944 | 2,196,195 | 49,186 | 22.4 | 23,251 | 10.6 |
| 1943 | 2,125,935 | 46,763 | 22.0 | 23,213 | 10.9 |
| 1942 | 2,055,675 | 40,675 | 19.8 | 21,144 | 10.3 |
| 1941 | 1,985,415 | 37,351 | 18.8 | 21,438 | 10.8 |
| 1940 | 1,915,155 | 33,696 | 17.6 | 21,458 | 11.2 |
| 1939 | 1,853,660 | 32,437 | 17.5 | 20,209 | 10.9 |
| 1938 | 1,795,322 | 31,101 | 17.3 | 19,949 | 11.1 |
| 1937 | 1,736,984 | 29,529 | 17.0 | 19,825 | 11.4 |
| 1936 | 1,678,646 | 28,116 | 16.7 | 20,050 | 11.9 |
| 1935 | 1,620,308 | 28,058 | 17.3 | 19,059 | 11.8 |
| 1934 | 1,585,596 | 26,722 | 16.9 | 19,518 | 12.3 |
| 1933 | 1,557,976 | 25,647 | 16.5 | 18,112 | 11.7 |
| 1932 | 1,530,356 | 27,242 | 17.8 | 17,721 | 11.6 |
| 1931 | 1,502,736 | 26,789 | 17.8 | 17,291 | 11.5 |

* 1950 figures PROVISIONAL.

# BUREAU OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

*George A. Dame, M.D., Director*

One new county health department, Hernando, was set up and accredited in 1950. Lee County plans were worked out, the County Commissioners voted for the unit, a local appropriation was made, and other steps taken. This unit will be set up and accredited early in 1951.

Another county, St. Johns, has shown considerable interest and activity. The County Commissioners have voted for a unit. It is believed that a local appropriation will be voted, and a unit set up in the latter part of 1951. This leaves only Collier out of the group of accredited county health departments, and a considerable amount of interest is developing there.

Major emphasis of this bureau during the year has been placed on the establishment of new county health units, the maintenance of balance between the various programs and services, assistance in recruitment and assignment of county health unit personnel, assistance to local health officers in analyzing health needs, formulating annual plans, and developing program content and promotion of cooperative programs between local health departments and other official and voluntary agencies.

Other activities of the bureau have been numerous: Development of a specific state-wide plan for financial assistance to local health units, development of local health councils, development of record systems and reporting procedures, provision for in-service field training and out-of-state training, and many others.

Considerable study has been given to the setting up of Field Training Areas for Residencies in Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Since the establishment of the Specialty Board for accreditation in public health and preventive medicine many health officers have become interested in making themselves eligible. As in all other fields of specialization a residency will be required.

Residencies in this state will not only fill a need for Florida's health officers but will furnish excellent facilities for recruitment from other states. Four county health departments are being considered, Alachua, Dade, Hillsborough and Pinellas.

While county health units in Florida are better staffed than those in a majority of the other states there is still much to be done before achieving a first class and adequate program of public health and preventive medicine.

While the number of accredited health units has been increasing, the funds from State and Federal sources have in some instances remained stationary and in others have declined; concurrently there has been a sharp increase in population. The obvious conclusion from these facts is that the local health units have had to care for more people on diminished resources. In some instances this has adversely affected the standards of service.

In two years the state allocation decreased from thirty cents per capita per annum to twenty-eight cents; the Federal funds allocated to counties have decreased from eight cents per capita per annum to six cents. This has been offset largely by an increase of four cents per capita from the counties for the same period.

With no balancing increase of staff personnel in the individual counties and with a number of new programs necessarily being developed, it is remarkable that some of the activities in some of the older programs have not shown an appreciable decrease.

During the year twelve health officers were terminated and fourteen new ones were employed. The terminations were for the following reasons:

To accept residency training to return to private practice, two.
To accept health officer positions in other states, three.
To enter private practice in this or other states, three.
To enter college for further medical training, one.

Of the twelve terminations, two were only "acting" and were temporary. Three were permitted to resign on account of unsatisfactory service.

Two health officers left their positions in September on educational leave for out-of-state training for Masters degrees in Public Health. They will return.

It would not be practical to single out for special mention all of the new and interesting developments in the county health units. A few, however, will serve to illustrate what is meant here.

Bay County instituted a medical pediatric clinic and an adult morbidity clinic which demand recognition: At the medical pediatric clinic indigent children screened through school examinations are seen by one or both of Panama City's pediatricians at the health department. Financial arrangements for prescriptions and other treatment are made by the Community Chest. The adult morbidity clinic is designed to afford medical care to indigent adults. It is sponsored by the Community Chest, and was formerly held at the health department. The physicians conducting the clinic felt that Bay Memorial Hospital offered better diagnostic facilities, and the clinic is now being held there.

Orange County Health Department, while carrying out a well rounded program of public health in that area, showed an outstanding program of maternal and child health. The immunization program was extensive and is one of the best in the country.

Mention should be made of the Multiphasic Screening Program instituted in the Volusia County Health Department on May 1. This program covers all patients entering the Cancer Detection Clinic, Maternity Clinic, Well Baby Clinic, Health Card Clinic and others. Screening is done for six major diseases: cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, heart disease, blood diseases and kidney diseases. Patients entering the Cancer Detection, Maternity and Health Card Clinics received the following: Chest x-ray, physical examination, hemoglobin determination, and blood count, blood sugar, RH (maternity), blood serology, urine analysis (sugar, albumen, specific gravity), stool examination (for food handlers and others as indicated), and smears for gonococci.

Patients entering the Well Baby Clinic received the following: Physical examination, hemoglobin and blood count, stool examinations for parasites, tuberculin test, urine analysis, psychological consultation if indicated and chest x-ray if indicated.

The Broward County Health Department carried on an activity worthy of special mention. This was an orientation program where various leaders in Broward County, particularly representing public agencies, discussed other fields of endeavor in the county before the entire staff. A question and answer period followed each discussion. These discussions covered all activities in the county having reference to the public good. This county also increased its contribution to local health work thirty-five per cent during the year.

While several counties of the state are planning the construction of health department buildings, special mention should be made of the Okaloosa County Health Department which has now under construction an excellent building for the housing of the health department and its clinics.

An unusually fine milk control program has been carried on in Hillsborough County during the year. Of particular note is the new mastitis control program. Every dairy in this county and all dairies supplying milk to this county from outside of the county are on a mastitis program which was started in the Fall in co-operation with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. There has been a remarkable improvement in the quality of the milk supplied, notably, the low bacteria count of wholesale milk. Another outstanding feature of the milk program in this county is bangs disease control and tuberculosis control.

In Jackson County a fine program for the eradication of hookworm disease is continuing in operation. This is under the auspices of the Senior Woman's Club in cooperation with the County Health Department. For two years in succession this program has won a national prize for the outstanding work inaugurated and performed. The program consists of surveys; the construction of sanitary facilities for excreta disposal, and the treatment of those found to be infested.

The Lake County Health Department showed a notable ability to secure the cooperation of local physicians in reporting births and deaths and morbidity. This county health department should be commended for its excellent progress in the betterment of public relations with physicians and official and non-official agencies.

The maternity program in Suwannee County should be mentioned as being of outstanding importance, especially, in the percentage of midwife cases attending clinics and in the number of prenatal visits per admission. Of the 123 mothers delivered by midwives in 1950 in Suwannee County, better than 95 per cent were clinic patients in the health department's prenatal clinics. One hundred and 42 prenatal cases were admitted to clinics and made a total of 481 visits to the clinics. Field nursing visits to antepartum cases numbered 245 and to postpartum cases 172.

Dade County Health Department was very active during the year in securing a local bond issue of $300,000 for the construction of two local health centers. These bonds have been validated by the Circuit Court.

The Unit composed of Sarasota and Manatee Counties carried out a rather unusual nutrition program in almost all of the schools in both counties. Students who appeared to be below par physically, mentally or emotionally were selected. They were screened at school by the teacher, nurse and physician. Hemoglobin, height, weight, hookworm tests are done periodically. The public health nurse visits the homes of the children to explain and see that the students get enough sleep, rest, recreation and food at home. At school they are given vitamins with fruit juice or milk daily and are given a good meal at noon. Some schools also provide breakfast where children do not get sufficient food at home. It will be interesting to observe the results obtained.

Palm Beach County Health Department has shown extraordinary progress in the development of programs and in securing the cooperation of official and non-official agencies to meet public health needs.

Through local Parent-Teacher Associations and other civic organizations in Hardee, DeSoto and Charlotte Counties, $650 was raised to purchase a hearing-testing machine. This equipment enables the nurse to test forty individuals at one time. This testing has been completed in Hardee County and the machine is now being used in DeSoto County and will later be used in Charlotte. After re-testing has been completed those students with defective hearing will be given an individual true tone test and if hearing is found to be very defective, hearing aids will be purchased by local clubs for those children whose parents are unable to provide them.

In Washington County, the small city of Chipley inaugurated and is in the process of setting up a $225,000 addition to the local sewage disposal system and has completed a new city well to add to their already good water supply system. This is a very constructive type of work and the personnel of the health department have been very active in promoting this program. They are to be commended.

Escambia County Health Department inaugurated a vigorous venereal disease control program. It is notable for the fine cooperation the health officer has been able to secure from all groups of citizens, and official agencies. A large contribution to its success has been from a

"Vice Squad" composed of the following persons: A deputy sheriff, a city police officer, a Navy shore patrolman and a venereal disease investigator from the health department.

As heretofore, this bureau is reporting some of the major activities of the local health departments. The table carrying these activities, appended hereto, is of great interest to the directors of local health units. From it they can determine the relative emphasis they are giving each of their programs; and also for comparison with other units.

# TABLE XII

## SOME MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HEALTH UNITS DURING 1950

| | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 7 | 46 | 12 | 48 | 11 | 233 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 1,054 | 20 |
| 2. Consultations and Conferences with Physicians | 2 | 31 | 40 | 2 | 7 | 226 | 0 | 38 | 66 | 5 | 18 | 644 | 28 |
| 3. Field and Office Visits | 10 | 66 | 45 | 51 | 12 | 263 | 2 | 31 | 21 | 76 | 313 | 2,006 | 130 |
| IMMUNIZATIONS COMPLETED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Smallpox | 581 | 153 | 922 | 285 | 174 | 386 | 210 | 30 | 111 | 705 | 133 | 10,215 | 80 |
| 5. Diphtheria, (5-7) | 1,306 | 632 | 885 | 714 | 479 | 1,401 | 161 | 71 | 15 | 476 | 2,361 | 8,126 | 251 |
| 8. Typhoid Fever | 5,324 | 1,155 | 2,111 | 159 | 5 | 3,079 | 975 | 282 | 716 | 1,265 | 3,183 | 516 | 57 |
| 9. Whooping Cough, (9-11) | 936 | 980 | 737 | 220 | 358 | 1,064 | 128 | 64 | 13 | 161 | 1,176 | 1,805 | 247 |
| 12. Tetanus | 1,277 | 935 | 968 | 509 | 276 | 1,561 | 127 | 126 | 22 | 448 | 3,285 | 8,292 | 257 |
| 13. Rabies | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 76 | 0 |
| INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Admissions to Service | 385 | 597 | 409 | 213 | 31 | 280 | 366 | 13 | 260 | 755 | 716 | 77 | 41 |
| 15. Field and Office Visits | 393 | 597 | 451 | 243 | 42 | 413 | 366 | 24 | 260 | 913 | 532 | 77 | 65 |
| 16. Treatments Given | 387 | 597 | 418 | 230 | 20 | 287 | 366 | 15 | 744 | 910 | 716 | 77 | 174 |
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 479 | 39 | 367 | 128 | 31 | 442 | 23 | 10 | 32 | 58 | 119 | 7,571 | 38 |
| 2. Visits to Medical conferences | 1,502 | 94 | 1,147 | 179 | 46 | 1,871 | 30 | 10 | 16 | 96 | 190 | 30,247 | 34 |
| 3. Field Visits and Epidemiological Investigations | 303 | 147 | 1,509 | 135 | 209 | 3,490 | 51 | 43 | 14 | 109 | 149 | 13,572 | 56 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 2 | 64 | 155 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 22 | 14 | 2 |
| 2. Consultations and Conferences with Physicians | 1 | 35 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 2 |
| 3. Field and Office Visits | 3 | 154 | 461 | 2 | 10 | 36 | 6 | 35 | 8 | 79 | 33 | 28 | 2 |
| IMMUNIZATIONS COMPLETED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Smallpox | 96 | 1,751 | 1,935 | 73 | 200 | 299 | 14 | 146 | 458 | 295 | 224 | 211 | 117 |
| 5. Diphtheria, (5-7) | 166 | 3,410 | 2,662 | 379 | 93 | 715 | 193 | 148 | 220 | 322 | 206 | 271 | 31 |
| 8. Typhoid Fever | 497 | 5,260 | 16,052 | 423 | 766 | 4,113 | 157 | 211 | 1,341 | 1,241 | 47 | 211 | 209 |
| 9. Whooping Cough, (9-11) | 163 | 1,298 | 2,319 | 336 | 40 | 557 | 42 | 6 | 222 | 306 | 154 | 46 | 10 |
| 12. Tetanus | 268 | 4,871 | 2,529 | 397 | 322 | 498 | 274 | 144 | 996 | 637 | 239 | 271 | 117 |
| 13. Rabies | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Admissions to Service | 405 | 218 | 504 | 98 | 88 | 378 | 259 | 78 | 505 | 301 | 667 | 43 | 36 |
| 15. Field and Office Visits | 754 | 315 | 520 | 110 | 88 | 378 | 264 | 124 | 537 | 559 | 1,116 | 68 | 38 |
| 16. Treatments Given | 264 | 226 | 558 | 59 | 88 | 380 | 246 | 36 | 483 | 301 | 591 | 39 | 22 |
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 20 | 2,923 | 904 | 25 | 67 | 288 | 6 | 17 | 59 | 110 | 15 | 44 | 2 |
| 2. Visits to Medical conferences | 30 | 20,858 | 1,674 | 135 | 173 | 477 | 4 | 47 | 379 | 168 | 26 | 202 | 3 |
| 3. Field Visits and Epidemiological Investigations | 56 | 2,965 | 1,093 | 32 | 88 | 725 | 11 | 21 | 123 | 89 | 32 | 40 | 8 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 28 | 382 | 48 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 178 | 19 | 37 | 10 | 9 | 30 |
| 2. Consultations and Conferences with Physicians | 46 | 234 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 163 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 30 |
| 3. Field and Office Visits | 72 | 494 | 80 | 23 | 31 | 21 | 3 | 337 | 31 | 43 | 14 | 35 | 30 |
| IMMUNIZATIONS COMPLETED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Smallpox | 57 | 4,014 | 257 | 234 | 687 | 222 | 112 | 33 | 1,222 | 106 | 49 | 723 | 560 |
| 5. Diphtheria, (5-7) | 581 | 4,440 | 895 | 486 | 593 | 221 | 153 | 82 | 1,118 | 197 | 181 | 799 | 1,125 |
| 8. Typhoid Fever | 54 | 390 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 8,681 | 2,222 | 823 | 29 | 4,797 | 2,316 | 720 | 2,063 | 2,647 |
| 9. Whooping Cough, (9-11) | 425 | 1,803 | 347 | 285 | 647 | 194 | 191 | 62 | 580 | 192 | 141 | 84 | 1,076 |
| 12. Tetanus | 405 | 3,041 | 1,286 | 597 | 629 | 593 | 382 | 88 | 1,884 | 236 | 167 | 1,246 | 3,089 |
| 13. Rabies | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Admissions to Service | 84 | 606 | 2,037 | 93 | 808 | 510 | 102 | 294 | 222 | 544 | 359 | 246 | 176 |
| 15. Field and Office Visits | 85 | 619 | 2,103 | 113 | 814 | 578 | 124 | 459 | 222 | 544 | 359 | 246 | 202 |
| 16. Treatments Given | 84 | 641 | 1,507 | 98 | 957 | 571 | 70 | 195 | 331 | 537 | 708 | 246 | 217 |
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 194 | 1,651 | 45 | 93 | 530 | 73 | 17 | 88 | 1,059 | 44 | 20 | 127 | 532 |
| 2. Visits to Medical conferences | 281 | 5,269 | 46 | 118 | 773 | 136 | 62 | 1,166 | 1,197 | 774 | 52 | 149 | 1,462 |
| 3. Field Visits and Epidemiological Investigations | 147 | 6,873 | 104 | 68 | 74 | 127 | 27 | 234 | 2,064 | 95 | 31 | 275 | 561 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 20 | 13 | 23 | 80 | 1 | 23 | 569 | 0 | 173 | 16 | 56 | 79 | 19 |
| 2. Consultations and Conferences with Physicians | 71 | 0 | 34 | 97 | 2 | 37 | 194 | 2 | 29 | 11 | 21 | 113 | 20 |
| 3. Field and Office Visits | 26 | 17 | 116 | 130 | 1 | 38 | 785 | 0 | 575 | 25 | 119 | 153 | 23 |
| IMMUNIZATIONS COMPLETED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Smallpox | 1,048 | 493 | 233 | 668 | 253 | 33 | 1,949 | 67 | 1,393 | 87 | 1,286 | 785 | 183 |
| 5. Diphtheria, (5-7) | 406 | 603 | 337 | 1,406 | 337 | 177 | 3,250 | 353 | 930 | 559 | 1,818 | 1,230 | 2,409 |
| 8. Typhoid Fever | 6,160 | 847 | 1,768 | 2,690 | 2,279 | 363 | 6,645 | 98 | 2,249 | 91 | 498 | 94 | 2,289 |
| 9. Whooping Cough, (9-11) | 271 | 61 | 301 | 837 | 349 | 23 | 1,446 | 191 | 579 | 65 | 1,767 | 639 | 2,453 |
| 12. Tetanus | 278 | 796 | 650 | 847 | 528 | 269 | 2,584 | 201 | 1,798 | 550 | 2,005 | 749 | 2,443 |
| 13. Rabies | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Admissions to Service | 209 | 172 | 1 | 358 | 358 | 125 | 195 | 55 | 112 | 514 | 163 | 289 | 382 |
| 15. Field and Office Visits | 243 | 173 | 4 | 454 | 358 | 267 | 308 | 98 | 157 | 538 | 259 | 394 | 595 |
| 16. Treatments Given | 242 | 172 | 0 | 530 | 358 | 124 | 331 | 30 | 74 | 1,006 | 145 | 321 | 382 |
| VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 517 | 62 | 89 | 37 | 77 | 50 | 733 | 33 | 856 | 106 | 684 | 1,210 | 238 |
| 2. Visits to Medical conferences | 334 | 71 | 872 | 430 | 93 | 187 | 1,895 | 44 | 1,020 | 177 | 4,838 | 2,632 | 1,194 |
| 3. Field Visits and Epidemiological Investigations | 1,572 | 91 | 802 | 232 | 89 | 109 | 1,181 | 170 | 1,828 | 201 | 2,288 | 769 | 113 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 12 | 21 | 22 | 31 | 81 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 80 | 62 | 5 | 0 | 4,030 |
| 2. Consultations and Conferences with Physicians | 13 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2,528 |
| 3. Field and Office Visits | 37 | 43 | 28 | 40 | 84 | 35 | 28 | 10 | 135 | 62 | 10 | 0 | 7,617 |
| IMMUNIZATIONS COMPLETED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Smallpox | 674 | 286 | 385 | 495 | 373 | 347 | 160 | 65 | 796 | 97 | 97 | 561 | 40,894 |
| 5. Diphtheria, (5-7) | 694 | 819 | 754 | 590 | 537 | 833 | 231 | 323 | 1,847 | 112 | 314 | 821 | 58,255 |
| 8. Typhoid Fever | 1,826 | 2,559 | 2,052 | 73 | 40 | 3,044 | 678 | 697 | 114 | 1,077 | 501 | 1,252 | 116,145 |
| 9. Whooping Cough, (9-11) | 225 | 781 | 675 | 653 | 208 | 825 | 86 | 91 | 509 | 104 | 205 | 839 | 33,598 |
| 12. Tetanus | 827 | 843 | 2,040 | 650 | 360 | 2,202 | 513 | 118 | 626 | 136 | 508 | 1,127 | 66,937 |
| 13. Rabies | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 245 |
| INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Admissions to Service | 82 | 422 | 96 | 192 | 396 | 2,270 | 46 | 238 | 124 | 232 | 1,120 | 1,346 | 23,301 |
| 15. Field and Office Visits | 82 | 430 | 126 | 296 | 396 | 2,921 | 46 | 245 | 240 | 232 | 1,120 | 1,346 | 27,043 |
| 16. Treatments Given | 82 | 422 | 92 | 140 | 396 | 759 | 46 | 236 | 158 | 232 | 1,120 | 1,349 | 23,143 |
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 144 | 55 | 112 | 214 | 195 | 267 | 51 | 32 | 382 | 39 | 36 | 58 | 24,567 |
| 2. Visits to Medical conferences | 452 | 158 | 387 | 734 | 333 | 693 | 272 | 54 | 756 | 151 | 67 | 63 | 89,030 |
| 3. Field Visits and Epidemiological Investigations | 210 | 57 | 174 | 323 | 77 | 560 | 266 | 125 | 271 | 85 | 66 | 84 | 46,993 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Treatments given (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.) | 1,490 | 58 | 614 | 110 | 19 | 798 | 9 | 7 | 41 | 22 | 111 | 13,483 | 0 |
| 5. Admissions to Hospitals | 68 | 14 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 318 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 55 | 37 | 8 |
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 17 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 57 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 614 | 8 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 21 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 106 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3,310 | 45 |
| (C) Arrested cases | 23 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 450 | 4 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 71 | 8 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 128 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 707 | 6 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 342 | 40 | 194 | 45 | 63 | 648 | 27 | 12 | 2 | 21 | 113 | 206 | 15 |
| (C) Arrested Cases | 18 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 25 | 114 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 57 | 2 |
| 3. Number of Persons X-rayed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Miniature Films | 20,277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,205 | 15,246 | 0 |
| (B) Large 14" x 17" Films | 1,489 | 70 | 1,351 | 189 | 67 | 997 | 77 | 79 | 35 | 17 | 108 | 4,124 | 80 |
| 4. Pneumoperitoneum Refills | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,521 | 0 |
| 5. Pneumothorax Refills | 174 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,451 | 0 |
| 6. Visits to Medical Conferences | 235 | 22 | 40 | 49 | 29 | 230 | 34 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 14,567 | 16 |
| 7. Tuberculin Test | 319 | 18 | 354 | 77 | 39 | 659 | 56 | 8 | 51 | 21 | 41 | 822 | 13 |
| 8. Field Nursing Visits | 1,013 | 29 | 524 | 190 | 263 | 1,100 | 26 | 58 | 12 | 118 | 267 | 2,699 | 72 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Treatments given (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.) | 38 | 2,798 | 2,325 | 76 | 40 | 201 | 2 | 13 | 73 | 165 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 5. Admissions to Hospitals | 10 | 523 | 115 | 16 | 13 | 125 | 2 | 11 | 28 | 34 | 2 | 26 | 3 |
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 4 | 179 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 54 | 15 | 2,055 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 63 | 25 | 1 |
| (C) Arrested cases | 9 | 8 | 191 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 4 | 179 | 103 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 59 | 251 | 639 | 0 | 27 | 151 | 41 | 32 | 52 | 6 | 124 | 52 | 3 |
| (C) Arrested Cases | 9 | 74 | 44 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 3. Number of Persons X-rayed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Miniature Films | 1,205 | 43,481 | 24,384 | 0 | 1,297 | 6,558 | 780 | 0 | 2,348 | 1,621 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (B) Large 14" x 17" Films | 69 | 41 | 1,978 | 8 | 61 | 111 | 42 | 18 | 60 | 70 | 142 | 36 | 0 |
| 4. Pneumoperitoneum Refills | 0 | 0 | 782 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Pneumothorax Refills | 0 | 0 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Visits to Medical Conferences | 86 | 868 | 817 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 10 | 4 | 29 | 32 | 102 | 19 | 0 |
| 7. Tuberculin Test | 91 | 401 | 2,537 | 4 | 4 | 59 | 49 | 4 | 40 | 6 | 31 | 34 | 3 |
| 8. Field Nursing Visits | 91 | 1,113 | 1,659 | 21 | 36 | 487 | 103 | 94 | 137 | 23 | 327 | 130 | 11 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Treatments given (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.) | 233 | 5,585 | 71 | 105 | 817 | 92 | 47 | 31 | 1,595 | 95 | 10 | 90 | 851 |
| 5. Admissions to Hospitals | 44 | 205 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 29 | 2 | 70 | 171 | 27 | 15 | 28 | 30 |
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 10 | 211 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 26 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 98 | 1,443 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 3 | 61 | 11 |
| (C) Arrested cases | 8 | 296 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 15 | 234 | 12 | 15 | 34 | 15 | 3 | 67 | 50 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 56 |
| B) Contacts and Suspects | 69 | 1,777 | 149 | 122 | 155 | 30 | 26 | 202 | 324 | 96 | 9 | 56 | 253 |
| (C) Arrested Cases | 1 | 277 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| 3. Number of Persons X-rayed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Miniature Films | 0 | 41,492 | 2,810 | 0 | 5,995 | 1,948 | 1,053 | 8,034 | 19,690 | 0 | 749 | 3,066 | 8,001 |
| (B) Large 14"x17" Films | 133 | 405 | 107 | 257 | 219 | 39 | 61 | 310 | 849 | 100 | 11 | 129 | 481 |
| 4. Pneumoperitoneum Refills | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Pneumothorax Refills | 0 | 63 | 3 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Visits to Medical Conferences | 177 | 3,552 | 50 | 33 | 8 | 42 | 55 | 27 | 89 | 28 | 14 | 145 | 36 |
| 7. Tuberculin Test | 73 | 997 | 127 | 75 | 386 | 28 | 56 | 151 | 338 | 89 | 21 | 46 | 163 |
| 8. Field Nursing Visits | 187 | 2,847 | 304 | 348 | 355 | 130 | 46 | 684 | 537 | 295 | 42 | 29 | 603 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Treatments given (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.) | 419 | 122 | 478 | 139 | 112 | 13 | 544 | 14 | 1,057 | 139 | 1,108 | 1,206 | 399 |
| 5. Admissions to Hospitals | 73 | 47 | 1 | 28 | 22 | 19 | 166 | 12 | 362 | 34 | 236 | 131 | 74 |
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 30 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 76 | 41 | 69 | 65 | 21 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 20 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 64 | 188 | 97 | 39 |
| (C) Arrested cases | 24 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 104 | 24 | 7 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 103 | 22 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 178 | 15 | 82 | 43 | 87 | 142 | 19 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 183 | 68 | 65 | 121 | 34 | 46 | 556 | 52 | 179 | 73 | 514 | 602 | 74 |
| (C) Arrested Cases | 13 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 186 | 48 | 15 |
| 3. Number of Persons X-rayed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Miniature Films | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,262 | 0 | 14,214 | 0 | 4,141 | 0 | 8,804 | 28,924 | 0 |
| (B) Large 14" x 17" Films | 176 | 143 | 429 | 173 | 29 | 90 | 711 | 88 | 952 | 106 | 4,796 | 1,281 | 158 |
| 4. Pneumoperitoneum Refills | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 448 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 549 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Pneumothorax Refills | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Visits to Medical Conferences | 74 | 18 | 33 | 38 | 7 | 8 | 494 | 30 | 421 | 160 | 548 | 325 | 114 |
| 7. Tuberculin Test | 123 | 171 | 1,528 | 123 | 31 | 25 | 190 | 20 | 611 | 71 | 353 | 1,240 | 115 |
| 8. Field Nursing Visits | 800 | 208 | 440 | 393 | 128 | 107 | 1,584 | 164 | 1,497 | 30 | 1,275 | 1,702 | 128 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Treatments given (Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc.) | 155 | 58 | 160 | 335 | 292 | 631 | 4 | 23 | 373 | 74 | 59 | 213 | 40,253 |
| 5. Admissions to Hospitals | 43 | 12 | 7 | 55 | 14 | 25 | 64 | 15 | 94 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 3,766 |
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 12 | 6 | 12 | 40 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 1,853 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 3 | 3 | 10 | 100 | 24 | 34 | 60 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 72 | 4 | 8,342 |
| (C) Arrested cases | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1,314 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Cases | 16 | 8 | 30 | 25 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 158 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3,051 |
| (B) Contacts and Suspects | 131 | 68 | 341 | 184 | 80 | 92 | 64 | 30 | 464 | 39 | 31 | 64 | 10,588 |
| (C) Arrested Cases | 17 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 1,400 |
| 3. Number of Persons X-rayed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Miniature Films | 0 | 2,921 | 7,032 | 0 | 0 | 4,420 | 2,530 | 0 | 25,008 | 1,324 | 2,996 | 2,742 | 324,738 |
| (B) Large 14" x 17" Films | 180 | 9 | 559 | 157 | 83 | 185 | 68 | 54 | 2,412 | 39 | 87 | 19 | 27,404 |
| 4. Pneumoperitoneum Refills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,189 |
| 5. Pneumothorax Refills | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,637 |
| 6. Visits to Medical Conferences | 27 | 11 | 21 | 167 | 83 | 96 | 152 | 2 | 192 | 10 | 50 | 14 | 24,671 |
| 7. Tuberculin Test | 67 | 0 | 167 | 71 | 60 | 141 | 48 | 39 | 590 | 19 | 74 | 60 | 14,228 |
| 8. Field Nursing Visits | 224 | 125 | 596 | 314 | 196 | 103 | 68 | 103 | 1,716 | 53 | 118 | 69 | 29,101 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Office Nursing Visits | 39 | 5 | 275 | 3 | 69 | 1,358 | 37 | 95 | 15 | 23 | 100 | 5 | 6 |
| 10. Cases Hospitalized | 38 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 338 | 1 |
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Antepartum Medical Ser. | 531 | 40 | 164 | 111 | 98 | 546 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 60 | 82 | 2,450 | 0 |
| 2. Cases Referred to Private Physician | 6 | 21 | 34 | 7 | 19 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 71 | 0 |
| 3. Admissions to Antepartum Nursing Ser. | 555 | 53 | 189 | 50 | 152 | 579 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 52 | 199 | 2,084 | 0 |
| 4. Visits by Antepartum Cases to Medical Conferences | 1,325 | 79 | 412 | 262 | 256 | 808 | 38 | 2 | 11 | 130 | 131 | 9,360 | 0 |
| 5. Number of Clinic Sessions Conducted | 258 | 48 | 28 | 24 | 104 | 88 | 20 | 101 | 79 | 24 | 104 | 420 | 0 |
| 6. Field Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 668 | 90 | 129 | 151 | 339 | 242 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 71 | 267 | 2,940 | 0 |
| 7. Office Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 1,927 | 23 | 380 | 8 | 57 | 1,492 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 67 | 415 | 829 | 0 |
| 8. Cases given Nursing Service at Delivery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Cases given Service at Delivery by Certified-Nurse Midwife | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 10. Cases given Postpartum Medical Examinations | 249 | 10 | 52 | 8 | 9 | 46 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 978 | 0 |
| 11. Admissions to Postpartum Nursing Service | 501 | 38 | 133 | 105 | 117 | 252 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 58 | 252 | 2,528 | 0 |
| 12. Field Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 1,055 | 50 | 177 | 187 | 244 | 283 | 16 | 35 | 12 | 103 | 505 | 5,839 | 0 |
| 13. Office Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 162 | 3 | 59 | 1 | 3 | 94 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 35 | 268 | 0 |
| 14. Admissions for Midwife Supervision | 19 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 0 |
| 15. Attendance of Midwives at Meetings | 18 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 58 | 145 | 0 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Office Nursing Visits | 165 | 91 | 655 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 74 | 1 | 204 | 15 | 5 |
| 10. Cases Hospitalized | 6 | 174 | 58 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Antepartum Medical Ser. | 53 | 57 | 538 | 25 | 12 | 442 | 9 | 17 | 37 | 30 | 6 | 53 | 3 |
| 2. Cases Referred to Private Physician | 2 | 34 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| 3. Admissions to Antepartum Nursing Ser. | 54 | 242 | 709 | 30 | 26 | 529 | 24 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 16 | 23 | 3 |
| 4. Visits by Antepartum Cases to Medical Conferences | 96 | 147 | 744 | 42 | 37 | 1,277 | 17 | 50 | 37 | 39 | 8 | 124 | 3 |
| 5. Number of Clinic Sessions Conducted | 13 | 21 | 139 | 5 | 35 | 157 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 37 | 4 |
| 6. Field Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 40 | 511 | 410 | 8 | 4 | 408 | 53 | 24 | 44 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 8 |
| 7. Office Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 152 | 250 | 2,372 | 76 | 58 | 1,619 | 16 | 40 | 97 | 52 | 24 | 8 | 3 |
| 8. Cases given Nursing Service at Delivery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Cases given Service at Delivery by Certified-Nurse Midwife | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Cases given Postpartum Medical Examinations | 4 | 10 | 190 | 4 | 2 | 95 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. Admissions to Postpartum Nursing Service | 37 | 205 | 491 | 2 | 7 | 564 | 35 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 0 |
| 12. Field Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 44 | 411 | 565 | 7 | 7 | 838 | 80 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 24 | 21 | 0 |
| 13. Office Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 7 | 42 | 134 | 11 | 6 | 111 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 14. Admissions for Midwife Supervision | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 15. Attendance of Midwives at Meetings | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Office Nursing Visits | 67 | 64 | 141 | 230 | 74 | 41 | 69 | 62 | 159 | 13 | 4 | 126 | 188 |
| 10. Cases Hospitalized | 4 | 104 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 15 |
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Antepartum Medical Ser. | 30 | 1,488 | 38 | 0 | 211 | 66 | 28 | 102 | 380 | 73 | 16 | 163 | 56 |
| 2. Cases Referred to Private Physician | 12 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 18 |
| 3. Admissions to Antepartum Nursing Ser. | 37 | 1,729 | 81 | 45 | 346 | 126 | 33 | 189 | 224 | 73 | 24 | 162 | 73 |
| 4. Visits by Antepartum Cases to Medical Conferences | 53 | 4,359 | 72 | 0 | 256 | 167 | 82 | 199 | 873 | 197 | 31 | 576 | 144 |
| 5. Number of Clinic Sessions Conducted | 20 | 228 | 37 | 4 | 73 | 34 | 13 | 54 | 56 | 81 | 11 | 105 | 23 |
| 6. Field Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 40 | 1,098 | 119 | 55 | 304 | 145 | 28 | 458 | 247 | 112 | 32 | 4 | 68 |
| 7. Office Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 23 | 5,369 | 95 | 55 | 661 | 146 | 78 | 55 | 104 | 73 | 42 | 555 | 148 |
| 8. Cases given Nursing Service at Delivery | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9. Cases given Service at Delivery by Certified-Nurse Midwife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10. Cases given Postpartum Medical Examinations | 4 | 734 | 31 | 0 | 104 | 7 | 1 | 46 | 76 | 19 | 3 | 74 | 65 |
| 11. Admissions to Postpartum Nursing Service | 28 | 1,211 | 72 | 63 | 302 | 133 | 15 | 255 | 300 | 108 | 19 | 151 | 96 |
| 12. Field Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 30 | 1,778 | 159 | 120 | 429 | 215 | 30 | 602 | 525 | 210 | 42 | 150 | 125 |
| 13. Office Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 7 | 583 | 11 | 33 | 67 | 16 | 4 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 62 | 36 |
| 14. Admissions for Midwife Supervision | 5 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 15. Attendance of Midwives at Meetings | 5 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 41 | 95 | 5 | 9 | 108 | 12 | 0 | 50 | 85 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Office Nursing Visits | 67 | 69 | 460 | 176 | 17 | 128 | 946 | 58 | 742 | 237 | 866 | 876 | 118 |
| 10. Cases Hospitalized | 33 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 2 | 62 | 16 | 49 | 45 | 16 |
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Antepartum Medical Ser. | 2 | 0 | 80 | 35 | 32 | 3 | 453 | 27 | 293 | 29 | 466 | 263 | 105 |
| 2. Cases Referred to Private Physician | 1 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 31 | 22 | 45 | 24 | 7 |
| 3. Admissions to Antepartum Nursing Ser. | 18 | 17 | 83 | 103 | 37 | 19 | 246 | 71 | 223 | 38 | 523 | 423 | 133 |
| 4. Visits by Antepartum Cases to Medical Conferences | 0 | 0 | 129 | 75 | 45 | 15 | 1,246 | 31 | 464 | 49 | 2,008 | 314 | 151 |
| 5. Number of Clinic Sessions Conducted | 0 | 0 | 46 | 53 | 17 | 18 | 149 | 27 | 110 | 41 | 150 | 61 | 94 |
| 6. Field Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 16 | 19 | 78 | 224 | 29 | 35 | 361 | 114 | 282 | 19 | 665 | 248 | 29 |
| 7. Office Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 34 | 23 | 309 | 73 | 56 | 15 | 114 | 77 | 296 | 63 | 1,935 | 892 | 211 |
| 8. Cases given Nursing Service at Delivery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 1 |
| 9. Cases given Service at Delivery by Certified-Nurse Midwife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 10. Cases given Postpartum Medical Examinations | 0 | 0 | 38 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 189 | 1 | 49 | 3 | 273 | 55 | 11 |
| 11. Admissions to Postpartum Nursing Service | 53 | 16 | 103 | 108 | 7 | 24 | 351 | 52 | 250 | 10 | 340 | 134 | 59 |
| 12. Field Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 59 | 20 | 151 | 304 | 29 | 71 | 450 | 117 | 465 | 8 | 557 | 302 | 65 |
| 13. Office Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 12 | 1 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 44 | 2 | 278 | 59 | 24 |
| 14. Admissions for Midwife Supervision | 19 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 14 |
| 15. Attendance of Midwives at Meetings | 89 | 0 | 16 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 11 | 37 | 50 | 69 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Office Nursing Visits | 252 | 28 | 220 | 8 | 48 | 126 | 172 | 1 | 291 | 49 | 37 | 90 | 10,636 |
| 10. Cases Hospitalized | 9 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1,358 |
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Antepartum Medical Ser. | 1 | 64 | 34 | 168 | 59 | 142 | 31 | 55 | 136 | 55 | 35 | 59 | 10,671 |
| 2. Cases Referred to Private Physician | 14 | 12 | 9 | 83 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 858 |
| 3. Admissions to Antepartum Nursing Ser. | 107 | 73 | 36 | 159 | 61 | 114 | 31 | 76 | 162 | 63 | 36 | 97 | 11,781 |
| 4. Visits by Antepartum Cases to Medical Conferences | 1 | 113 | 60 | 533 | 99 | 481 | 49 | 125 | 308 | 126 | 55 | 63 | 28,984 |
| 5. Number of Clinic Sessions Conducted | 0 | 82 | 17 | 48 | 104 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 59 | 28 | 27 | 33 | 3,713 |
| 6. Field Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 63 | 48 | 70 | 279 | 36 | 245 | 4 | 19 | 298 | 90 | 51 | 85 | 12,624 |
| 7. Office Nursing Visits to Antepartum Cases | 246 | 140 | 43 | 145 | 77 | 324 | 63 | 56 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 194 | 22,952 |
| 8. Cases given Nursing Service at Delivery | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 58 |
| 9. Cases given Ser. at Delivery by Certified-Nurse Midwife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| 10. Cases given Postpartum Medical Examinations | 2 | 15 | 12 | 98 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 42 | 12 | 11 | 22 | 3,821 |
| 11. Admissions to Postpartum Nursing Service | 60 | 54 | 34 | 289 | 69 | 109 | 25 | 45 | 193 | 100 | 50 | 101 | 10,822 |
| 12. Field Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 60 | 50 | 72 | 455 | 67 | 172 | 15 | 51 | 340 | 178 | 85 | 195 | 19,349 |
| 13. Office Nursing Visits to Postpartum cases | 15 | 26 | 5 | 41 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 33 | 109 | 2,619 |
| 14. Admissions for Midwife Supervision | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 440 |
| 15. Attendance of Midwives at Meetings | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 48 | 40 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 1,633 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Visits for Midwife Supervision | 110 | 52 | 108 | 20 | 65 | 74 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 63 | 0 |
| 17. Attendance at Maternity Classes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| 18. Cases Hospitalized | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 385 | 84 | 8 | 156 | 125 | 460 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 68 | 84 | 2,271 | 4 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | 663 | 105 | 197 | 185 | 290 | 669 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 59 | 278 | 2,865 | 5 |
| 3. Visits to Medical Conferences | 602 | 179 | 29 | 397 | 368 | 782 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 137 | 89 | 6,682 | 5 |
| 4. Field Nursing Visits | 1,456 | 230 | 269 | 415 | 650 | 402 | 45 | 67 | 16 | 165 | 672 | 7,970 | 14 |
| 5. Office Nursing Visits | 640 | 35 | 176 | 11 | 61 | 1,225 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 31 | 212 | 979 | 2 |
| PRESCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Admissions to Medical Service | 506 | 271 | 28 | 445 | 386 | 1,107 | 126 | 32 | 28 | 153 | 211 | 2,068 | 72 |
| 7. Admissions to Nursing Service | 1,308 | 303 | 811 | 613 | 831 | 1,283 | 125 | 23 | 12 | 46 | 813 | 1,517 | 55 |
| 8. Visits to Medical Conferences | 710 | 614 | 45 | 831 | 757 | 1,290 | 126 | 32 | 28 | 279 | 215 | 3,603 | 72 |
| 9. Field Nursing Visits | 2,252 | 797 | 298 | 1,508 | 1,280 | 121 | 1 | 100 | 4 | 110 | 1,022 | 2,382 | 13 |
| 10. Office Nursing Visits | 600 | 38 | 711 | 2 | 153 | 2,155 | 125 | 74 | 16 | 28 | 17 | 506 | 51 |
| 11. Attendance at Infant and Preschool Classes | 22 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 12. Number of Infant-Preschool Clinic Sessions Conducted | 212 | 50 | 34 | 24 | 113 | 123 | 12 | 101 | 81 | 27 | 118 | 234 | 21 |
| 13. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Visits for Midwife Supervision | 17 | 11 | 34 | 11 | 11 | 56 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 2 |
| 17. Attendance at Maternity Classes | 0 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 47 | 450 | 388 | 25 | 14 | 222 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 17 | 38 | 0 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | 67 | 711 | 914 | 41 | 18 | 801 | 81 | 35 | 52 | 24 | 62 | 50 | 4 |
| 3. Visits to Medical Conferences | 57 | 1,268 | 1,169 | 29 | 19 | 284 | 24 | 8 | 6 | 59 | 19 | 48 | 0 |
| 4. Field Nursing Visits | 74 | 1,238 | 1,176 | 23 | 14 | 1,324 | 230 | 46 | 154 | 49 | 84 | 48 | 4 |
| 5. Office Nursing Visits | 59 | 983 | 1,718 | 51 | 19 | 372 | 12 | 5 | 42 | 1 | 60 | 6 | 0 |
| PRESCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Admissions to Medical Service | 63 | 1,047 | 772 | 21 | 44 | 330 | 63 | 71 | 67 | 84 | 254 | 80 | 9 |
| 7. Admissions to Nursing Service | 50 | 1,837 | 1,743 | 32 | 32 | 946 | 210 | 102 | 144 | 113 | 430 | 74 | 15 |
| 8. Visits to Medical Conferences | 84 | 2,404 | 780 | 28 | 64 | 430 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 119 | 404 | 80 | 11 |
| 9. Field Nursing Visits | 47 | 2,853 | 1,496 | 58 | 9 | 1,771 | 480 | 99 | 258 | 206 | 392 | 82 | 23 |
| 10. Office Nursing Visits | 60 | 1,853 | 960 | 27 | 36 | 306 | 5 | 109 | 9 | 2 | 523 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Attendance at Infant and Preschool Classes | 0 | 839 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 0 | 5 |
| 12. Number of Infant-Preschool Clinic Sessions Conducted | 4 | 150 | 163 | 8 | 30 | 76 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 88 | 41 | 4 |
| 13. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Visits for Midwife Supervision | 41 | 42 | 42 | 19 | 137 | 71 | 22 | 19 | 39 | 31 | 12 | 59 | 54 |
| 17. Attendance at Maternity Classes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 163 |
| 18. Cases Hospitalized | 1 | 349 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 91 | 1,359 | 52 | 2 | 104 | 34 | 24 | 63 | 101 | 34 | 39 | 111 | 86 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | 82 | 2,063 | 112 | 116 | 310 | 210 | 55 | 378 | 351 | 136 | 57 | 224 | 141 |
| 3. Visits to Medical Conferences | 153 | 3,233 | 62 | 5 | 112 | 56 | 32 | 84 | 145 | 44 | 63 | 168 | 124 |
| 4. Field Nursing Visits | 119 | 2,414 | 242 | 280 | 445 | 482 | 99 | 1,016 | 633 | 350 | 106 | 165 | 191 |
| 5. Office Nursing Visits | 26 | 2,523 | 34 | 180 | 109 | 53 | 48 | 34 | 83 | 6 | 66 | 189 | 87 |
| PRESCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Admissions to Medical Service | 255 | 1,874 | 106 | 126 | 166 | 17 | 56 | 31 | 147 | 69 | 68 | 152 | 339 |
| 7. Admissions to Nursing Service | 87 | 2,106 | 164 | 228 | 137 | 105 | 148 | 590 | 565 | 104 | 78 | 222 | 214 |
| 8. Visits to Medical Conferences | 324 | 4,080 | 128 | 126 | 174 | 22 | 67 | 32 | 161 | 69 | 121 | 449 | 977 |
| 9. Field Nursing Visits | 120 | 1,929 | 297 | 218 | 169 | 156 | 165 | 882 | 823 | 190 | 112 | 50 | 74 |
| 10. Office Nursing Visits | 46 | 3,351 | 58 | 413 | 41 | 17 | 104 | 44 | 62 | 2 | 122 | 510 | 467 |
| 11. Attendance at Infant and Preschool Classes | 0 | 0 | 4 | 219 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. Number of Infant-Preschool Clinic Sessions Conducted | 29 | 325 | 45 | 24 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 35 | 38 | 28 | 21 | 64 | 54 |
| 13. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Visits for Midwife Supervision | 24 | 15 | 9 | 152 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 74 | 2 | 0 | 34 | 23 |
| 17. Attendance at Maternity Classes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 18. Cases Hospitalized | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 0 | 3 | 43 | 45 | 38 | 1 | 578 | 43 | 103 | 79 | 615 | 142 | 69 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | 118 | 52 | 110 | 159 | 37 | 44 | 695 | 138 | 363 | 91 | 1,300 | 374 | 111 |
| 3. Visits to Medical Conferences | 0 | 3 | 79 | 93 | 48 | 1 | 970 | 68 | 153 | 84 | 1,947 | 170 | 109 |
| 4. Field Nursing Visits | 114 | 101 | 227 | 484 | 44 | 143 | 906 | 333 | 539 | 27 | 1,959 | 518 | 92 |
| 5. Office Nursing Visits | 60 | 39 | 212 | 101 | 29 | 8 | 188 | 144 | 491 | 89 | 2,426 | 832 | 56 |
| PRESCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Admissions to Medical Service | 271 | 132 | 76 | 240 | 74 | 2 | 1,570 | 200 | 206 | 222 | 1,080 | 120 | 130 |
| 7. Admissions to Nursing Service | 216 | 244 | 132 | 284 | 38 | 24 | 1,307 | 423 | 324 | 223 | 1,857 | 409 | 106 |
| 8. Visits to Medical Conferences | 271 | 132 | 119 | 663 | 74 | 3 | 2,190 | 311 | 320 | 250 | 1,964 | 133 | 147 |
| 9. Field Nursing Visits | 232 | 178 | 342 | 755 | 59 | 131 | 1,957 | 946 | 252 | 36 | 2,597 | 626 | 68 |
| 10. Office Nursing Visits | 101 | 198 | 282 | 481 | 89 | 23 | 157 | 367 | 908 | 262 | 3,377 | 855 | 87 |
| 11. Attendance at Infant and Preschool Classes | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 272 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. Number of Infant-Preschool Clinic Sessions Conducted | 29 | 20 | 34 | 50 | 11 | 2 | 175 | 46 | 94 | 56 | 119 | 41 | 9 |
| 13. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 23 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. MATERNITY SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Visits for Midwife Supervision | 24 | 13 | 8 | 154 | 36 | 15 | 47 | 4 | 47 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 2,162 |
| 17. Attendance at Maternity Classes | 60 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 662 |
| 18. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 542 |
| E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INFANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Medical Service | 0 | 31 | 27 | 280 | 55 | 79 | 114 | 38 | 384 | 51 | 38 | 33 | 9,924 |
| 2. Admissions to Nursing Service | 128 | 91 | 53 | 380 | 131 | 255 | 116 | 74 | 345 | 156 | 88 | 108 | 17,977 |
| 3. Visits to Medical Conferences | 0 | 42 | 38 | 509 | 68 | 98 | 167 | 50 | 859 | 94 | 49 | 37 | 22,299 |
| 4. Field Nursing Visits | 161 | 112 | 133 | 574 | 112 | 467 | 87 | 116 | 595 | 277 | 158 | 182 | 31,838 |
| 5. Office Nursing Visits | 134 | 61 | 22 | 194 | 163 | 48 | 328 | 8 | 48 | 54 | 55 | 98 | 16,060 |
| PRESCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Admissions to Medical Service | 4 | 123 | 69 | 449 | 173 | 176 | 86 | 81 | 702 | 158 | 27 | 45 | 18,160 |
| 7. Admissions to Nursing Service | 242 | 211 | 109 | 527 | 183 | 539 | 86 | 48 | 386 | 479 | 119 | 123 | 26,855 |
| 8. Visits to Medical Conferences | 4 | 130 | 78 | 850 | 214 | 197 | 160 | 94 | 1,734 | 264 | 46 | 52 | 30,351 |
| 9. Field Nursing Visits | 289 | 189 | 120 | 1,195 | 175 | 597 | 0 | 104 | 638 | 759 | 129 | 257 | 35,478 |
| 10. Office Nursing Visits | 241 | 131 | 45 | 106 | 163 | 110 | 758 | 4 | 40 | 130 | 59 | 107 | 22,693 |
| 11. Attendance at Infant and Preschool Classes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 2 | 2,002 |
| 12. Number of Infant-Preschool Clinic Sessions Conducted | 0 | 32 | 16 | 48 | 110 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 195 | 49 | 25 | 31 | 3,761 |
| 13. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 121 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pupils Inspected | 822 | 2,365 | 2,202 | 1,202 | 1,968 | 3,035 | 909 | 578 | 1,090 | 2,687 | 102 | 107,375 | 233 |
| 2. Pupils Examined | 1,918 | 756 | 80 | 185 | 422 | 4,143 | 308 | 437 | 280 | 172 | 3,483 | 21,828 | 412 |
| 4. Admissions to Nursing Service | 617 | 296 | 159 | 111 | 1,180 | 1,874 | 15 | 33 | 11 | 61 | 42 | 6,424 | 32 |
| 5. Field Nursing Visits | 402 | 176 | 245 | 214 | 158 | 688 | 23 | 120 | 38 | 163 | 48 | 3,108 | 80 |
| 6. Office Nursing Visits | 811 | 167 | 91 | 78 | 1,485 | 3,031 | 12 | 272 | 85 | 18 | 3 | 17,932 | 5 |
| 7. Number of Corrections Secured | 6 | 15 | 0 | 131 | 67 | 282 | 0 | 13 | 25 | 391 | 0 | 23,395 | 14 |
| 8. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 4 |
| G. ADULT HYGIENE — MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (1-4) | 3,168 | 196 | 999 | 309 | 169 | 3,203 | 165 | 208 | 367 | 507 | 790 | 7,745 | 271 |
| H. MORBIDITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Field and Office Medical Visits | 2,753 | 61 | 27 | 281 | 7 | 642 | 5 | 0 | 420 | 56 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Field and Office Nursing Visits | 259 | 118 | 244 | 39 | 101 | 725 | 5 | 227 | 379 | 94 | 533 | 306 | 3 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J. CANCER CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 205 | 20 | 44 | 26 | 13 | 114 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 17 |
| 2. Field Visits | 41 | 11 | 48 | 40 | 38 | 117 | 14 | 30 | 6 | 61 | 7 | 20 | 35 |
| 3. Office Visits | 373 | 22 | 118 | 24 | 4 | 294 | 42 | 14 | 8 | 25 | 27 | 0 | 14 |
| 4. Cases Receiving Ambulatory treatments only | 33 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 16 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 36 | 5 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 5 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pupils Inspected | 258 | 3,532 | 2,622 | 50 | 505 | 1,887 | 82 | 822 | 759 | 373 | 322 | 1,055 | 13 |
| 2. Pupils Examined | 260 | 163 | 604 | 116 | 266 | 68 | 1,096 | 237 | 89 | 1,419 | 374 | 547 | 451 |
| 4. Admissions to Nursing Service | 78 | 191 | 999 | 58 | 176 | 225 | 3 | 124 | 161 | 0 | 466 | 90 | 32 |
| 5. Field Nursing Visits | 49 | 378 | 509 | 7 | 31 | 539 | 17 | 35 | 90 | 0 | 636 | 68 | 42 |
| 6. Office Nursing Visits | 61 | 238 | 1,048 | 301 | 273 | 192 | 0 | 826 | 155 | 0 | 566 | 1,162 | 15 |
| 7. Number of Corrections Secured | 0 | 52 | 83 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| G. ADULT HYGIENE — MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (1-4) | 373 | 7,641 | 3,057 | 163 | 539 | 656 | 224 | 89 | 374 | 560 | 345 | 673 | 25 |
| H. MORBIDITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Field and Office Medical Visits | 39 | 0 | 61 | 27 | 350 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 115 | 486 | 240 | 35 | 1 |
| 4. Field and Office Nursing Visits | 127 | 126 | 469 | 44 | 531 | 291 | 562 | 21 | 425 | 671 | 398 | 110 | 4 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. CANCER CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 19 | 570 | 186 | 4 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 26 | 24 | 8 | 21 | 0 |
| 2. Field Visits | 47 | 503 | 160 | 3 | 16 | 34 | 8 | 26 | 70 | 8 | 48 | 32 | 0 |
| 3. Office Visits | 24 | 434 | 88 | 5 | 65 | 22 | 32 | 26 | 51 | 49 | 29 | 35 | 0 |
| 4. Cases Receiving Ambulatory treatments only | 0 | 1,912 | 95 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 24 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 3 | 156 | 80 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pupils Inspected | 584 | 25,340 | 249 | 652 | 4,433 | 58 | 116 | 2,898 | 2,110 | 1,047 | 204 | 788 | 1,098 |
| 2. Pupils Examined | 1,507 | 12,362 | 679 | 683 | 455 | 817 | 425 | 3 | 171 | 404 | 108 | 699 | 520 |
| 4. Admissions to Nursing Service | 272 | 2,672 | 265 | 350 | 297 | 10 | 16 | 678 | 197 | 43 | 28 | 150 | 485 |
| 5. Field Nursing Visits | 175 | 2,510 | 277 | 563 | 90 | 11 | 8 | 685 | 362 | 54 | 127 | 70 | 583 |
| 6. Office Nursing Visits | 194 | 2,497 | 197 | 119 | 313 | 7 | 31 | 364 | 11 | 2 | 59 | 381 | 375 |
| 7. Number of Corrections Secured | 15 | 5,917 | 0 | 121 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 54 |
| 8. Cases Hospitalized | 1 | 13 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G. ADULT HYGIENE — MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (1-4) | 434 | 28,108 | 241 | 0 | 881 | 221 | 81 | 49 | 2,575 | 302 | 86 | 382 | 1,548 |
| H. MORBIDITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Field and Office Medical Visits | 146 | 42 | 52 | 39 | 77 | 38 | 21 | 0 | 413 | 117 | 9 | 3 | 22 |
| 4. Field and Office Nursing Visits | 106 | 761 | 22 | 173 | 52 | 185 | 47 | 178 | 38 | 113 | 345 | 14 | 85 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 2 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| J. CANCER CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 14 | 438 | 90 | 16 | 43 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 86 | 14 | 3 | 22 | 58 |
| 2. Field Visits | 17 | 11 | 90 | 91 | 14 | 27 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 39 |
| 8. Office Visits | 11 | 1,407 | 108 | 11 | 56 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 86 | 254 | 5 | 30 | 36 |
| 4. Cases Receiving Ambulatory treatments only | 9 | 273 | 3 | 36 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 3 | 187 | 10 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 15 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pupils Inspected | 1,242 | 76 | 722 | 6,619 | 497 | 78 | 4,846 | 213 | 22 | 1,078 | 556 | 263 | 738 |
| 2. Pupils Examined | 104 | 504 | 2,864 | 634 | 225 | 390 | 1,972 | 94 | 140 | 670 | 5,372 | 249 | 717 |
| 4. Admissions to Nursing Service | 191 | 134 | 36 | 107 | 75 | 42 | 1,334 | 674 | 268 | 546 | 1,828 | 55 | 193 |
| 5. Field Nursing Visits | 403 | 25 | 355 | 395 | 78 | 151 | 2,443 | 323 | 83 | 273 | 4,122 | 59 | 68 |
| 6. Office Nursing Visits | 1,392 | 237 | 428 | 1,680 | 89 | 5 | 1,673 | 1,267 | 600 | 477 | 5,197 | 147 | 985 |
| 7. Number of Corrections Secured | 5 | 21 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 376 | 28 | 5 | 25 | 270 | 5 | 0 |
| 8. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 111 | 8 | 0 |
| G. ADULT HYGIENE — MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (1-4) | 1,067 | 129 | 1,709 | 505 | 618 | 234 | 857 | 250 | 1,426 | 1,327 | 13,420 | 98 | 540 |
| H. MORBIDITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Field and Office Medical Visits | 0 | 1 | 172 | 36 | 138 | 4 | 328 | 2 | 619 | 324 | 1,476 | 294 | 169 |
| 4. Field and Office Nursing Visits | 5 | 50 | 1,149 | 300 | 471 | 131 | 254 | 55 | 2,255 | 399 | 557 | 1,015 | 209 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 8 | 46 | 8 | 37 | 44 | 0 |
| J. CANCER CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 3 | 26 | 7 | 35 | 10 | 8 | 144 | 9 | 250 | 33 | 84 | 16 | 30 |
| 2. Field Visits | 5 | 40 | 62 | 101 | 13 | 35 | 20 | 21 | 191 | 29 | 127 | 10 | 34 |
| 3. Office Visits | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 18 | 3 | 169 | 2 | 915 | 52 | 225 | 34 | 22 |
| 4. Cases Receiving Ambulatory treatments only | 0 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 1 | 193 | 8 | 32 | 4 | 7 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 81 | 3 | 144 | 14 | 48 | 6 | 7 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pupils Inspected | 213 | 449 | 6,877 | 8,732 | 1,294 | 28 | 824 | 316 | 4,908 | 699 | 181 | 369 | 218,265 |
| 2. Pupils Examined | 685 | 238 | 469 | 1,232 | 385 | 1,323 | 1,313 | 83 | 1,281 | 293 | 592 | 335 | 81,111 |
| 4. Admissions to Nursing Service | 98 | 236 | 484 | 560 | 268 | 21 | 132 | 52 | 1,408 | 46 | 60 | 232 | 28,001 |
| 5. Field Nursing Visits | 37 | 140 | 737 | 1,509 | 114 | 43 | 121 | 93 | 930 | 65 | 136 | 139 | 26,221 |
| 6. Office Nursing Visits | 83 | 311 | 150 | 246 | 982 | 9 | 1,917 | 9 | 1,736 | 110 | 119 | 121 | 53,347 |
| 7. Number of Corrections Secured | 18 | 0 | 58 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 51 | 3 | 176 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 31,896 |
| 8. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 294 |
| G. ADULT HYGIENE — MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (1-4) | 0 | 190 | 67 | 9 | 653 | 271 | 57 | 6 | 461 | 233 | 531 | 330 | 92,712 |
| H. MORBIDITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Field and Office Medical Visits | 2 | 324 | 118 | 13 | 482 | 1 | 11 | 160 | 496 | 655 | 107 | 76 | 12,666 |
| 4. Field and Office Nursing Visits | 85 | 458 | 15 | 3 | 179 | 9 | 7 | 277 | 1,840 | 907 | 56 | 35 | 19,652 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 399 |
| J. CANCER CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 14 | 34 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 19 | 377 | 35 | 69 | 41 | 3,601 |
| 2. Field Visits | 42 | 62 | 26 | 14 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 42 | 260 | 36 | 8 | 10 | 2,988 |
| 3. Office Visits | 14 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 48 | 4 | 19 | 426 | 43 | 89 | 74 | 6,143 |
| 4. Cases Receiving Ambulatory treatments only | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 39 | 17 | 0 | 19 | 3,031 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 48 | 29 | 36 | 13 | 1,221 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. DIABETES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 46 | 10 | 29 | 0 | 20 | 46 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 19 |
| 2. Field Visits | 21 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 56 | 83 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 16 | 2 |
| 3. Office Visits | 3 | 84 | 181 | 0 | 33 | 161 | 16 | 44 | 41 | 18 | 191 | 0 | 87 |
| 4. Instruction Class Enrollment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. CRIPPLED CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 172 | 48 | 47 | 72 | 35 | 125 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 43 | 37 | 12 | 21 |
| 2. Field Visits | 109 | 51 | 93 | 94 | 108 | 187 | 12 | 89 | 21 | 146 | 48 | 21 | 92 |
| 3. Office Visits | 13 | 7 | 93 | 8 | 28 | 61 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| 4. Clinic Visits | 484 | 45 | 0 | 82 | 1 | 44 | 16 | 18 | 5 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 25 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| M. DENTAL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 74 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 67 | 1,241 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,150 | 0 |
| 2. Preschool Inspections | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 3. School Inspections | 332 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 1,241 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,210 | 0 |
| 4. Inspections (Other) | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Individuals Completed | 31 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1,241 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 251 | 0 |
| 6. Fluoride Treatments Completed | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,241 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. DIABETES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 8 | 14 | 58 | 1 | 25 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 3 |
| 2. Field Visits | 16 | 25 | 52 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. Office Visits | 32 | 1 | 363 | 2 | 103 | 82 | 6 | 0 | 21 | 125 | 110 | 36 | 5 |
| 4. Instruction Class Enrollment | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. CRIPPLED CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 23 | 16 | 210 | 5 | 58 | 45 | 26 | 8 | 26 | 7 | 64 | 26 | 0 |
| 2. Field Visits | 86 | 32 | 299 | 10 | 18 | 110 | 37 | 14 | 38 | 1 | 112 | 54 | 0 |
| 3. Office Visits | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 13 | 0 |
| 4. Clinic Visits | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 59 | 5 | 0 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| M. DENTAL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 0 | 1,357 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Preschool Inspections | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 |
| 3. School Inspections | 0 | 3,937 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Inspections (Other) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Individuals Completed | 0 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Fluoride Treatments Completed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. DIABETES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 19 | 186 | 51 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 44 |
| 2. Field Visits | 3 | 84 | 61 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 44 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 25 |
| 3. Office Visits | 97 | 647 | 282 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 28 | 47 | 57 | 145 |
| 4. Instruction Class Enrollment | 0 | 29 | 256 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. CRIPPLED CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 35 | 343 | 51 | 52 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 82 | 1 | 90 | 80 |
| 2. Field Visits | 22 | 506 | 82 | 207 | 32 | 55 | 113 | 51 | 55 | 153 | 4 | 25 | 128 |
| 3. Office Visits | 12 | 32 | 16 | 65 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 87 | 20 |
| 4. Clinic Visits | 14 | 366 | 16 | 104 | 2 | 25 | 45 | 0 | 10 | 81 | 0 | 73 | 116 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 0 | 83 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 15 |
| M. DENTAL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 0 | 9,511 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2. Preschool Inspections | 0 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| 3. School Inspections | 0 | 12,964 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Inspections (Other) | 0 | 1,148 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. Individuals Completed | 0 | 4,769 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. Fluoride Treatments Completed | 0 | 778 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. DIABETES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 37 | 4 | 17 | 27 | 12 | 5 | 81 | 39 | 51 | 29 | 10 | 260 | 30 |
| 2. Field Visits | 61 | 14 | 21 | 44 | 23 | 12 | 57 | 27 | 123 | 1 | 49 | 58 | 8 |
| 3. Office Visits | 155 | 30 | 331 | 86 | 53 | 65 | 625 | 21 | 144 | 102 | 10 | 392 | 39 |
| 4. Instruction Class Enrollment | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| L. CRIPPLED CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 90 | 26 | 60 | 32 | 5 | 42 | 58 | 15 | 9 | 67 | 80 | 18 | 99 |
| 2. Field Visits | 316 | 9 | 113 | 80 | 2 | 81 | 97 | 40 | 21 | 29 | 118 | 29 | 126 |
| 3. Office Visits | 26 | 2 | 64 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 5 | 18 |
| 4. Clinic Visits | 55 | 25 | 68 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 139 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| M. DENTAL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 84 | 0 | 75 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1,374 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 426 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Preschool Inspections | 0 | 0 | 75 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 12 |
| 3. School Inspections | 4 | 0 | 626 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6,721 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10,860 | 0 | 80 |
| 4. Inspections (Other) | 25 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 9 | 69 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Individuals Completed | 80 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 9 | 81 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Fluoride Treatments Completed | 0 | 0 | 542 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K. DIABETES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 7 | 22 | 10 | 36 | 8 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 61 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 1,650 |
| 2. Field Visits | 16 | 24 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 89 | 21 | 18 | 33 | 1,395 |
| 3. Office Visits | 50 | 29 | 2 | 239 | 16 | 177 | 17 | 6 | 156 | 38 | 60 | 13 | 6,007 |
| 4. Instruction Class Enrollment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 346 |
| L. CRIPPLED CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 38 | 112 | 23 | 51 | 19 | 74 | 61 | 46 | 105 | 27 | 14 | 21 | 3,194 |
| 2. Field Visits | 126 | 146 | 59 | 164 | 35 | 205 | 223 | 161 | 272 | 89 | 22 | 15 | 5,893 |
| 3. Office Visits | 26 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 64 | 4 | 29 | 14 | 11 | 18 | 1,107 |
| 4. Clinic Visits | 42 | 90 | 62 | 5 | 28 | 112 | 107 | 38 | 143 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2,839 |
| 5. Cases Hospitalized | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 371 |
| M. DENTAL HYGIENE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Admissions to Service | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1,144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,146 |
| 2. Preschool Inspections | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,213 |
| 3. School Inspections | 0 | 0 | 888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48,929 |
| 4. Inspections (Other) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,470 |
| 5. Individuals Completed | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,362 |
| 6. Fluoride Treatments Completed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,599 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Approved Water Supplies Installed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Private and Semi-Public | 5 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 26 | 35 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 46 | 354 | 9 |
| (B) New Public Water Connections | 135 | 34 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 2,062 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 286 | 0 |
| (C) Approved Drinking Fountains Installed | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| 2. New Specification Privies Installed | 309 | 6 | 136 | 1 | 4 | 42 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 93 | 31 | 1 |
| 3. Privies Restored to Sanitary Condition | 14 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 65 | 1 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 33 | 43 | 17 |
| 4. Percolation Water Table or Soil Log Tests | 57 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 49 | 54 | 3 |
| 5. New Specification Septic Tank Installed | 353 | 10 | 540 | 50 | 310 | 2,909 | 36 | 43 | 71 | 51 | 259 | 752 | 33 |
| 6. Septic Tanks Restored to Sanitary Condition | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 955 | 1 | 4 | 45 | 10 | 21 | 275 | 0 |
| 7. New Public Sewer Connections | 20 | 123 | 18 | 21 | 5 | 108 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 84 | 1 |
| FIELD VISITS (8-17) | 4,661 | 920 | 5,502 | 334 | 1,624 | 9,492 | 385 | 312 | 1,322 | 912 | 1,320 | 46,639 | 589 |
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food-Handling Establishments Registered for Supervision | 254 | 47 | 188 | 43 | 141 | 517 | 36 | 30 | 14 | 109 | 62 | 5,090 | 34 |
| 2. Field Visits to Food-handling Establishments | 2,134 | 681 | 966 | 316 | 697 | 1,927 | 249 | 131 | 159 | 775 | 715 | 35,223 | 304 |
| 3. Food Handler's Courses Conducted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 127 | 0 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Approved Water Supplies Installed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Private and Semi-Public | 0 | 138 | 136 | 6 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| (B) New Public Water Connections | 0 | 515 | 434 | 1 | 8 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (C) Approved Drinking Fountains Installed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 2. New Specification Privies Installed | 17 | 53 | 27 | 3 | 7 | 239 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Privies Restored to Sanitary Condition | 2 | 28 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 120 | 33 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Percolation Water Table or Soil Log Tests | 10 | 2,652 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 5. New Specification Septic Tank Installed | 53 | 2,355 | 611 | 16 | 7 | 114 | 36 | 10 | 44 | 21 | 19 | 35 | 5 |
| 6. Septic Tanks Restored to Sanitary Condition | 19 | 73 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7. New Public Sewer Connections | 2 | 12 | 26 | 0 | 5 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| FIELD VISITS (8-17) | 446 | 11,516 | 11,370 | 327 | 757 | 1,467 | 1,089 | 151 | 835 | 441 | 845 | 95 | 134 |
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food-Handling Establishments Registered for Supervision | 32 | 801 | 499 | 31 | 48 | 68 | 6 | 24 | 119 | 36 | 88 | 45 | 7 |
| 2. Field Visits to Food-handling Establishments | 348 | 3,504 | 1,903 | 94 | 265 | 343 | 364 | 165 | 1,071 | 688 | 597 | 337 | 13 |
| 3. Food Handler's Courses Conducted | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Approved Water Supplies Installed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Private and Semi-Public | 6 | 325 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 115 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 8 | 104 |
| (B) New Public Water Connections | 1 | 1,715 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 219 |
| (C) Approved Drinking Fountains Installed | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2. New Specification Privies Installed | 0 | 105 | 22 | 0 | 27 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 23 | 1 |
| 3. Privies Restored to Sanitary Condition | 0 | 134 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 47 | 6 |
| 4. Percolation Water Table or Soil Log Tests | 0 | 211 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 29 | 102 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 5. New Specification Septic Tank Installed | 85 | 2,213 | 18 | 105 | 37 | 17 | 17 | 483 | 491 | 59 | 8 | 33 | 578 |
| 6. Septic Tanks Restored to Sanitary Condition | 8 | 53 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 37 |
| 7. New Public Sewer Connections | 9 | 615 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 174 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 286 |
| FIELD VISITS (8-17) | 642 | 32,173 | 233 | 1,058 | 248 | 2,550 | 193 | 4,281 | 10,199 | 1,123 | 115 | 3,313 | 3,975 |
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food-Handling Establishments Registered for Supervision | 170 | 2,411 | 42 | 55 | 58 | 19 | 15 | 114 | 191 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 72 |
| 2. Field Visits to Food-handling Establishments | 618 | 14,586 | 60 | 436 | 275 | 99 | 178 | 694 | 1,414 | 237 | 80 | 173 | 299 |
| 3. Food Handler's Courses Conducted | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Approved Water Supplies Installed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Private and Semi-Public | 16 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 409 | 71 | 133 | 10 | 8 | 54 | 5 |
| (B) New Public Water Connections | 212 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 8 | 429 | 0 | 0 | 588 | 1 |
| (C) Approved Drinking Fountains Installed | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| 2. New Specification Privies Installed | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 51 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 33 | 11 |
| 3. Privies Restored to Sanitary Condition | 80 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 53 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 12 |
| 4. Percolation Water Table or Soil Log Tests | 12 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 350 | 14 | 60 |
| 5. New Specification Septic Tank Installed | 319 | 44 | 155 | 73 | 477 | 8 | 1,214 | 83 | 1,438 | 36 | 1,899 | 913 | 65 |
| 6. Septic Tanks Restored to Sanitary Condition | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 86 | 8 | 36 | 12 | 108 | 17 | 2 |
| 7. New Public Sewer Connections | 121 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 39 | 116 | 6 | 0 | 22 | 554 | 4 |
| FIELD VISITS (8-17) | 3,182 | 836 | 671 | 628 | 1,129 | 422 | 7,067 | 1,046 | 2,776 | 799 | 10,543 | 5,729 | 1,114 |
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food-Handling Establishments Registered for Supervision | 195 | 124 | 177 | 54 | 49 | 27 | 259 | 100 | 150 | 114 | 1,637 | 777 | 60 |
| 2. Field Visits to Food-handling Establishments | 1,392 | 484 | 714 | 301 | 155 | 143 | 2,897 | 1,050 | 478 | 558 | 9,801 | 1,980 | 136 |
| 3. Food Handler's Courses Conducted | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 0 |

# MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Approved Water Supplies Installed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Private and Semi-Public | 4 | 2 | 118 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 72 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 2,486 |
| (B) New Public Water Connections | 0 | 4 | 158 | 70 | 2 | 8 | 66 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 7,850 |
| (C) Approved Drinking Fountains Installed | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 333 |
| 2. New Specification Privies Installed | 3 | 0 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 42 | 102 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 12 | 1,752 |
| 3. Privies Restored to Sanitary Condition | 0 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 46 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 1,045 |
| 4. Percolation Water Table or Soil Log Tests | 0 | 0 | 56 | 63 | 4 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 66 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4,080 |
| 5. New Specification Septic Tank Installed | 213 | 13 | 613 | 134 | 9 | 33 | 69 | 42 | 342 | 10 | 179 | 36 | 21,304 |
| 6. Septic Tanks Restored to Sanitary Condition | 2 | 5 | 38 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 2,099 |
| 7. New Public Sewer Connections | 0 | 8 | 78 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 47 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 2,947 |
| FIELD VISITS (8-17) | 2,075 | 337 | 2,435 | 1,882 | 78 | 755 | 1,830 | 1,482 | 3,162 | 327 | 1,095 | 252 | 215,240 |
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food-Handling Establishments Registered for Supervision | 137 | 89 | 38 | 118 | 115 | 46 | 58 | 29 | 740 | 32 | 62 | 62 | 16,835 |
| 2. Field Visits to Food-handling Establishments | 281 | 753 | 478 | 701 | 608 | 786 | 471 | 217 | 4,798 | 105 | 159 | 344 | 102,858 |
| 3. Food Handler's Courses Conducted | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 246 |

# MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of Certificates Awarded Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 410 | 0 | 2,360 | 0 |
| 5. Number of Certificates awarded Establishments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| 6. Dairy Farms Registered for Supervision | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 98 | 9 |
| 7. Field Visits to Dairy Farms | 174 | 0 | 249 | 32 | 151 | 18 | 222 | 54 | 52 | 58 | 200 | 1,877 | 133 |
| 8. Milk and Milk Products Plants Registered for Supervision | 10 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 73 | 1 |
| 9. Field Visits to Milk and Milk Products Plants | 146 | 0 | 347 | 21 | 27 | 175 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 143 | 2,437 | 34 |
| S. MOSQUITO CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surveys and Field Visits | 73 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Buildings Mosquito Proofed | 91 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Drainage — Linear Feet Completed | 200 | 0 | 0 | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Mosquito Breeding Places Eliminated | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Breeding Places Controlled-Acres | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Structures Sprayed with D. D. T. | 27 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,786 | 0 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T. RODENT CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Premises Rat-proofed | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 |
| 2. Premises Dusted, Trapped or Poisoned | 21 | 9 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1,902 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,857 | 0 |
| 5. Field Visits | 28 | 9 | 156 | 8 | 0 | 30 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24,650 | 2 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of Certificates Awarded Persons | 0 | 339 | 848 | 0 | 49 | 381 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Number of Certificates awarded Establishments | 0 | 7 | 50 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Dairy Farms Registered for Supervision | 1 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 3 |
| 7. Field Visits to Dairy Farms | 26 | 8 | 890 | 5 | 0 | 194 | 13 | 201 | 40 | 6 | 98 | 159 | 4 |
| 8. Milk and Milk Products Plants Registered for Supervision | 1 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 9. Field Visits to Milk and Milk Products Plants | 26 | 0 | 294 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 1 |
| S. MOSQUITO CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surveys and Field Visits | 0 | 21 | 2,078 | 0 | 49 | 1,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Buildings Mosquito Proofed | 0 | 2,311 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Drainage — Linear Feet Completed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Mosquito Breeding Places Eliminated | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Breeding Places Controlled-Acres | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Structures Sprayed with D. D. T. | 4 | 0 | 781 | 0 | 27 | 1,023 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,707 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T. RODENT CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Premises Rat-proofed | 0 | 6 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Premises Dusted, Trapped or Poisoned | 0 | 0 | 6,619 | 0 | 29 | 1,832 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Field Visits | 0 | 1 | 5,634 | 0 | 30 | 2,042 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of Certificates Awarded Persons | 0 | 680 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 0 |
| 5. Number of Certificates awarded Establishments | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 6. Dairy Farms Registered for Supervision | 3 | 116 | 15 | 10 | 80 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 25 |
| 7. Field Visits to Dairy Farms | 45 | 1,674 | 139 | 98 | 582 | 111 | 28 | 78 | 260 | 3 | 41 | 219 | 238 |
| 8. Milk and Milk Products Plants Registered for Supervision | 6 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 9. Field Visits to Milk and Milk Products Plants | 30 | 1,056 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 34 |
| S. MOSQUITO CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surveys and Field Visits | 0 | 331 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3,172 | 1,131 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 2 |
| 2. Buildings Mosquito Proofed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 315 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Drainage — Linear Feet Completed | 0 | 3,085 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 6,280 | 0 |
| 5. Mosquito Breeding Places Eliminated | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Breeding Places Controlled-Acres | 0 | 11,383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 6,865 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Structures Sprayed with D. D. T. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7,614 | 8 | 2,144 | 1,878 | 0 | 0 | 3,832 | 0 |
| T. RODENT CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Premises Rat-proofed | 0 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Premises Dusted, Trapped or Poisoned | 0 | 11,355 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 539 | 397 | 0 | 0 | 3,705 | 0 |
| 5. Field Visits | 0 | 5,547 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 785 | 3 | 0 | 47 | 7 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of Certificates Awarded Persons | 0 | 71 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 424 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Number of Certificates awarded Establishments | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 75 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Dairy Farms Registered for Supervision | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 2 | 55 | 56 | 15 |
| 7. Field Visits to Dairy Farms | 145 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 83 | 39 | 3 | 65 | 201 | 38 | 556 | 465 | 71 |
| 8. Milk and Milk Products Plants Registered for Supervision | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 38 | 15 | 5 |
| 9. Field Visits to Milk and Milk Products Plants | 45 | 1 | 11 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 0 | 915 | 216 | 19 |
| S. MOSQUITO CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surveys and Field Visits | 16,101 | 1 | 28,648 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 2. Buildings Mosquito Proofed | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 758 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Drainage — Linear Feet Completed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Mosquito Breeding Places Eliminated | 2,940 | 0 | 3,076 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Breeding Places Controlled-Acres | 17 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Structures Sprayed with D. D. T. | 667 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1,929 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 210 | 0 |
| T. RODENT CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Premises Rat-proofed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 298 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Premises Dusted, Trapped or Poisoned | 923 | 0 | 0 | 298 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4,156 | 230 | 0 |
| 5. Field Visits | 566 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 7,344 | 0 | 0 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Number of Certificates Awarded Persons | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7,086 |
| 5. Number of Certificates awarded Establishments | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 550 |
| 6. Dairy Farms Registered for Supervision | 4 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 40 | 18 | 1,041 |
| 7. Field Visits to Dairy Farms | 213 | 115 | 131 | 22 | 35 | 293 | 121 | 34 | 247 | 0 | 289 | 308 | 11,869 |
| 8. Milk and Milk Products Plants Registered for Supervision | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 371 |
| 9. Field Visits to Milk and Milk Products Plants | 32 | 0 | 278 | 27 | 0 | 59 | 5 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 23 | 33 | 7,031 |
| S. MOSQUITO CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surveys and Field Visits | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 884 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 53,863 |
| 2. Buildings Mosquito Proofed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,801 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5,459 |
| 3. Drainage — Linear Feet Completed | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 31,074 |
| 5. Mosquito Breeding Places Eliminated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6,182 |
| 6. Breeding Places Controlled-Acres | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 435 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 19,673 |
| 8. Structures Sprayed with D. D. T. | 0 | 557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 1,200 | 26,326 |
| T. RODENT CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Premises Rat-proofed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 644 |
| 2. Premises Dusted, Trapped or Poisoned | 0 | 940 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1,415 | 48,590 |
| 5. Field Visits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 47,142 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | ALACHUA | BAKER | BAY | BRADFORD | BREVARD | BROWARD | CALHOUN | CHARLOTTE | CITRUS | CLAY | COLUMBIA | DADE | DeSOTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Visits in the Interest of Vital Statistics | 116 | 14 | 196 | 12 | 67 | 25 | 1 | 106 | 67 | 14 | 53 | 177 | 11 |
| 2. Lectures, Talks and Motion Picture Showings | 105 | 21 | 94 | 20 | 16 | 162 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 73 | 31 | 530 | 3 |
| 4. Radio Talks Delivered | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 5. News Articles Published | 17 | 164 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 317 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 32 | 7 | 230 | 20 |
| 6. Number of Newsletters and Reports Distributed | 3 | 313 | 22 | 17 | 211 | 70 | 22 | 25 | 14 | 46 | 3 | 34,429 | 27 |
| X. LABORATORY — Specimens Examined (1-23) | 18,607 | 1,445 | 7,078 | 2,152 | 1,739 | 13,939 | 1,679 | 639 | 1,960 | 3,550 | 4,662 | 165,059 | 1,284 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | DIXIE | DUVAL | ESCAMBIA | FLAGLER | FRANKLIN | GADSDEN | GILCHRIST | GLADES | GULF | HAMILTON | HARDEE | HENDRY | HERNANDO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Visits in the Interest of Vital Statistics | 52 | 7 | 157 | 8 | 8 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 73 | 19 | 202 | 14 | 2 |
| 2. Lectures, Talks and Motion Picture Showings | 121 | 39 | 476 | 7 | 20 | 105 | 50 | 5 | 97 | 2 | 67 | 8 | 11 |
| 4. Radio Talks Delivered | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. News Articles Published | 4 | 13 | 106 | 7 | 39 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 4 |
| 6. Number of Newsletters and Reports Distributed | 521 | 20 | 43 | 36 | 58 | 62 | 12 | 59 | 70 | 11 | 148 | 0 | 1 |
| X. LABORATORY — Specimens Examined (1-23) | 1,341 | 23,497 | 21,116 | 1,197 | 1,758 | 6,996 | 1,262 | 610 | 2,554 | 3,450 | 2,507 | 1,213 | 839 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | HIGHLANDS | HILLSBOROUGH | HOLMES | INDIAN RIVER | JACKSON | JEFFERSON | LAFAYETTE | LAKE | LEON | LEVY | LIBERTY | MADISON | MANATEE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Visits in the Interest of Vital Statistics | 12 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 280 | 59 | 4 | 17 | 68 | 116 | 0 | 40 | 92 |
| 2. Lectures, Talks and Motion Picture Showings | 69 | 533 | 71 | 12 | 85 | 53 | 151 | 138 | 107 | 22 | 6 | 137 | 605 |
| 4. Radio Talks Delivered | 3 | 84 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5. News Articles Published | 31 | 58 | 47 | 31 | 25 | 29 | 12 | 16 | 154 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 121 |
| 6. Number of Newsletters and Reports Distributed | 1 | 40,329 | 31 | 46 | 64 | 39 | 650 | 108 | 96 | 16 | 24 | 205 | 1,651 |
| X. LABORATORY — Specimens Examined (1-23) | 2,128 | 84,790 | 4,346 | 1,109 | 7,008 | 3,216 | 832 | 3,750 | 19,766 | 3,458 | 1,561 | 4,184 | 6,557 |

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## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| ANNUAL REPORT 1950 | MARION | MARTIN | MONROE | NASSAU | OKALOOSA | OKEECHOBEE | ORANGE | OSCEOLA | PALM BEACH | PASCO | PINELLAS | POLK | PUTNAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Visits in the Interest of Vital Statistics | 3 | 24 | 73 | 131 | 3 | 12 | 51 | 2 | 35 | 40 | 3 | 686 | 44 |
| 2. Lectures, Talks and Motion Picture Showings | 95 | 23 | 87 | 108 | 18 | 8 | 389 | 28 | 92 | 24 | 948 | 77 | 26 |
| 4. Radio Talks Delivered | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 5. News Articles Published | 3 | 18 | 30 | 73 | 1 | 10 | 55 | 13 | 38 | 28 | 196 | 6 | 57 |
| 6. Number of Newsletters and Reports Distributed | 80 | 60 | 286 | 161 | 2 | 8 | 2,972 | 9 | 1,013 | 42 | 2,262 | 576 | 328 |
| X. LABORATORY — Specimens Examined (1-23) | 4,976 | 1,876 | 5,009 | 3,780 | 2,524 | 1,289 | 9,795 | 1,256 | 7,545 | 3,986 | 32,003 | 8,160 | 4,932 |

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

| | ST. LUCIE | SANTA ROSA | SARASOTA | SEMINOLE | SUMTER | SUWANNEE | TAYLOR | UNION | VOLUSIA | WAKULLA | WALTON | WASHINGTON | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Visits in the Interest of Vital Statistics | 5 | 3 | 35 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 40 | 0 | 5 | 28 | 17 | 15 | 3,476 |
| 2. Lectures, Talks and Motion Picture Showings | 26 | 25 | 434 | 120 | 48 | 370 | 25 | 13 | 73 | 20 | 215 | 87 | 7,503 |
| 4. Radio Talks Delivered | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 260 |
| 5. News Articles Published | 74 | 17 | 36 | 38 | 18 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 18 | 2,469 |
| 6. Number of Newsletters and Reports Distributed | 11 | 12 | 1,093 | 2,763 | 27 | 77 | 313 | 62 | 22 | 22 | 1,011 | 225 | 92,940 |
| X. LABORATORY — Specimens Examined (1-23) | 2,310 | 1,905 | 2,600 | 3,533 | 2,990 | 6,733 | 1,707 | 1,155 | 9,989 | 1,459 | 3,443 | 4,821 | 564,609 |

# DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

*Ruth E. Mettinger, R.N., Director*

The Division of Public Health Nursing has stressed staff education for public health nurses in county health departments. The division has given assistance in this program by sending out multiple choice and true and false questions on all programs promoted by public health nurses. These questions have been prepared in cooperation with the directors of each of the bureaus. In staff conferences the county public health nurses have answered the questions. These answers were forwarded to the Division of Public Health Nursing for evaluation. They were then returned to the county health departments for further study.

## A PLAN FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

In cooperation with the Bureau of Tuberculosis, the State Tuberculosis Board, the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, the sanitoriums and the Florida State Board of Examiners for Nurses, a plan was worked out for public health nurses to visit the sanitoriums for forty-eight hours to:

1. Become better acquainted with the personnel of the sanatorium,
2. Learn the policies and regulations of the sanatorium,
3. Observe an interview of the patient admitted to the sanatorium,
4. Learn patients' exercise routine,
5. Observe the preparing and serving of food and sterilizing of dishes,
6. Learn the necessary work to readmit a case and other important matters pertaining to the techniques relating to nursing arts.

A chairman was appointed in each of the four sections of the State. It was the duty of this chairman to notify the health departments of the dates the nurses would be expected to report to the sanatorium for the forty-eight hour observation period. The Board of Examiners for Nurses also requested the hospitals to send an instructor and student nurse for this observation period.

The instructors in the sanatoriums have visited county health departments and visited patients and their families with the public health nurses. This has given the hospital staff an opportunity to better understand the home situation of the patients.

Narrative reports from the 48 nurses who have taken part in this program indicate the value of such a project. The public health nurses can interpret more clearly to the patients entering the sanatoriums what to expect and the importance of remaining until dismissed.

## INSTITUTES:

A series of five cancer institutes held in the different sections of the State for public health nurses was planned with the Bureau of Preventable Diseases and the Florida Division, American Cancer Society. A nursing consultant from the Cancer Control Division of the U. S. Public Health Service took the major leadership in these institutes. The mental health nursing consultant from the Regional Office of the U. S. Public Health Service discussed the mental attitude of the patient and the approach of the nurse to the patient. A total of 164 attended these institutes.

The Division of Public Health Nursing assisted the Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control in planning another series of institutes on diabetes in six sections of the State. These institutes gave the nurses a better understanding of the care of the diabetic patient and the diets recommended to the patient by the physician.

### SUPERVISORS' CONFERENCE:

The Supervisors' Conference, held for two days in February, centered around community resources, public relations and the need for interpreting public health services to the community. This conference is called annually by the Division of Public Health Nursing, and is attended by all public health nurses holding supervising positions in county health departments.

### FIELD TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING:

After several conferences with the Secretary-Treasurer and Educational Director of the Board of Examiners for Nurses, a ruling was made by the Board of Examiners for Nurses to require student nurses to have a two-weeks orientation course in the field of public health. A total of 134 nurses had from one day to two months' field experience with eight county health departments, one Visiting Nurse Association and one city health department.

Twelve graduate students from University of North Carolina and George Peabody College were assigned to three county health departments for twelve weeks' field work as part of their postgraduate study; three of these nurses were scholarship students from the Florida State Board of Health.

Six scholarships were given by the State Board of Health in 1950 for a year's study in public health nursing. One scholarship provided for special work in maternal health.

Assistance was given to the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in selecting institutional and public health nurses for the month's course held in New York on the care of the premature infant.

At their own expense four nurses attended one of the universities offering the approved course in public health nursing.

The University of North Carolina offered a five-weeks course in cancer control, tuberculosis, mental hygiene, cardiovascular diseases and geriatrics. Six nurses attended one of the above mentioned courses, and one remained for the entire five-week course.

Thirteen nurses, employed by county health departments, who had not taken an approved course in public health nursing were sent to Gainesville to the In-Service Training Center for the two months' orientation course.

### LICENSE OF MIDWIVES:

The Division of Public Health Nursing processed the licensing of 422 midwives.

The state midwife nursing consultant assisted in training new midwives, and visited twelve counties at which time she gave direct service to the patients with the midwives. Four revisits have been made to these counties. She spent from two to three weeks on each visit.

The state midwife nursing consultant attended the fall semester at Western Reserve University to further her education in public health nursing.

### COOPERATION WITH OTHER BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS

A diabetes consultant has been added to the Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control. The Division of Public Health Nursing gave assistance in orienting this consultant, and close working relationships have been carried out to avoid overlapping of visits.

The mental hygiene consultant employed by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health has worked very closely with the Division of Public Health Nursing. This consultant has attended staff conferences held for the generalized consultants and has taken part in the discussion at these conferences.

### FIELD CONSULTANTS:

State nursing consultants have a large share of the responsibility for studying the needs of public health nursing in county health departments. These consultants help in planning and carrying out the nursing programs. One hundred and five visits have been made by the state consultants to observe field and clinical procedures and to evaluate performances through review of activity reports. Suggestions have been made for more effective reporting. Assistance has been given in helping the local nurse to set up a monthly activities record file.

### ALLIED AGENCIES:

An increasing number of requests have been received for participation on the part of the director of the Division of Public Health Nursing in programs of allied organizations.

The Division of Public Health Nursing is proud to announce a newly organized Visiting Nurse Association in Daytona Beach. This is the fifth Visiting Nurse Association in Florida. It is under the direction of the Volusia County Health Department.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SURVEY:

In cooperation with the Board of Education, twenty counties were visited by the nursing consultants with a representative from the Board of Education. The aim of this survey was to determine the existing health facilities in the schools and the avenues for indicated changes.

### ANNUAL COUNT:

According to the annual count, which is requested by the U. S. Public Health Service, 286 nurses are employed by the county health departments; 86 nurses are employed by private agencies, Boards of Education and city health departments; 8 nurses are employed by the Florida Crippled Children's Commission, and one nurse is employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Florida, a total of 381 public health nurses in the state.

On December 31, 1950, there were two vacancies in public health nursing in the State.

## FIELD TECHNICAL STAFF

*L. L. Parks, M.D., M.P.H., Acting Director*

The Field Technical Staff continued to function for the year 1950 in the same manner as it has since it started on January 1, 1947.

There was the full staff of two record consultants, two nurse consultants, two sanitation consultants, milk consultant and secretary.

The Medical Director of the Field Technical Staff has been giving only a part of his time to this service, because of other assigned responsibilities.

There was assigned a Medical Consultant to the Field Technical Staff for the last seven months of the year, and this individual's services have helped to relieve the Director of the Field Technical Staff of some of his duties.

This staff has continued to offer consultation services to the County Health Departments of the State. They have given most of their time in assisting new employees in the County Health Departments, and especially those employees that have recently completed the Field Training Course in Gainesville. The services of this staff have been well accepted in almost all of the County Health Departments, and this is proven out in the fact that requests for the services of the Field Technical Staff continue to come in to the central office in such a number that it is not always possible for the small staff to fulfill the requests made of them.

This is the last year that the Commonwealth Fund of New York will assist in the financial support of this staff. This Fund agreed to support this staff for a period of four years.

It is believed that the services of this staff have proven its value in many ways, and such a staff will probably continue to function in the State Board of Health.

The Milk Consultant, the last member added to the Field Technical Staff, has made considerable progress this year, and a detailed report follows on this service:

### MILK SANITATION ACTIVITIES

During 1950 there has been an increased amount of activity by both control agencies and personnel of the dairy industry to improve the quality of milk being sold to consumers. This is reflected by the fact that the pasteurization classification is more accurate in samples submitted for laboratory analysis and that the bacteria count is being lowered in keeping with safe legal limits. The dairy industry has continued to expand throughout the State. Many pasteurization plants and dairy barns have been extensively renovated or rebuilt altogether. Sanitarians are being called upon more and more by producers and distributors to help correct undesirable conditions which develop, and to guide the construction of new units.

The Milk Consultant is being used to advantage as an intermediary between different sections of the State where problems arise as to quality of milk moving from one community to another. Other ways in which his services have been used are to work with personnel of county health departments and industry in cases where agreement is difficult to reach concerning controversies which arise; also in coordinating milk sanitation activities of different control agencies who operate in the same areas. Much effort has been devoted to the acceptance of the quality control program being executed by personnel of one county by that of another county where this milk is being received for sale. This is done by working with personnel of these counties in order to arrange enforcement of requirements on a standardized basis. This will continue to be emphasized.

Through working with dairy supervisors of the State Department of Agriculture and personnel of City and County Health Departments, closer coordination of efforts and greater understanding on the part of all have resulted. This has also resulted in less confusion to the industry by eliminating differences of opinion among control agencies. It is also resulting in less duplication of effort and greater efficiency of the control programs. This phase of the work has been highly satisfactory.

An activity which has become much more prominent during 1950 is that of greater effort to control mastitis infection in the dairy herds. This has been the sole activity of one department of the State Livestock Sanitary Board. Realizing that such control will result in much higher quality milk being sold to the consumer, the Milk Consultant has continually urged sanitarians throughout the State to cooperate to the fullest extent with this agency in this important phase of milk sanitation control. Excellent responses have been made. Through authority granted by special legislation, one county health department (Hillsborough), has made it a compulsory requirement that all herds within the county be on a satisfactory mastitis control program. The dairy industry is very cooperative toward this development for several reasons. First, it is an economic advantage in that many cows are saved, which would otherwise be lost. Second, it is resulting in increased production from the herd. This phase of milk sanitation is comparatively new to most of the sanitarians, but it will expand rapidly.

Relations with the dairy industry are good. The Milk Consultant has had an opportunity to participate in several activities of the Florida Dairy Industry Association. He is a member of their "Long Range Dairy Planning Committee", and has been designated as the reporter for the State Board of Health to contribute to their official organ, "The Florida Dairy News."

The overall picture of milk sanitation throughout the State continues to improve. More consumers are demanding and securing grade A pasteurized milk, resulting in less raw milk being sold. Of the six milk companies or milk sheds rated for compliance during 1950, four of them made a compliance rating above 90 per cent. Good relations have been established between personnel of the county health departments and other control agencies. A growing acceptance and confidence in health department personnel have been indicated by both consumers and the dairy industry. One major item which still affects the overall program is the shortage of personnel in milk sanitation. This is true both in the county level in many instances and the State level. This is indicated by the fact that many sanitarians have not been able to collect any samples of raw milk from producers who pasteurize their own milk. It is also apparent from the State level by the fact that the consultant was able to visit and work with personnel of only thirty counties. Many requests for his services could not be handled. The volume of work continues to increase with the expansion of the dairy industry.

# FIELD TRAINING CENTER

## GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

*Frank Hall, M.D., Director*

Functions of the Training Center were normal and continued smoothly throughout the calendar year. Although there were budgetary limitations, the staff remained intact and curtailment of training did not take place until the last quarter of the year. There was a change in nursing supervision, reverting to the set-up in 1947.

During 1950 the Center had the following groups of trainees:

| Type | Number |
|---|---|
| Medical | 11 |
| Nursing | 11 |
| Sanitation | 25 |
| Clerical | 13 |
| Special | 8 |

The largest number of health officers were trained during this period than during any other prior similar period. The training group was held down to two individuals. Past experience has proved that groups in excess of this number are not desirable because the Training Center staff is not large enough to offer a diversified training program to a large group, who are, essentially, interested in public health administration.

Eleven nurses completed orientation during the calendar year. The content of the course remained practically the same with possibly a few additional lectures offered and more opportunity afforded for research. This came about with the extension of the course from eight weeks to two calendar months. One of the trained nursing staff members, who is on loan from the United States Public Health Service and who will probably be recalled at the end of the year, has assumed most of the responsibility for the lecture work. It is felt that this type of person is quite necessary and it is hoped that the arrangement with the Service can be continued for an indefinite period.

A plan is now being worked out whereby every public health nurse will have a 48-hour experience in visiting one of the State tuberculosis sanatoriums. This is the result of a combined effort on the part of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing and the State Tuberculosis Association, which association assists financially in supporting the program. Four trainees took advantage of this opportunity during this year; others, including staff members, are scheduled for the coming months. This field trip is scheduled for the end of the training period so that the trainee goes directly from the sanatorium to her assigned tour of duty, thus obviating the necessity of returning to the Center and the necessary incurred travel expense.

Eight students from the Alachua General Hospital Training School participated in the orientation offered the regular public health nurse trainee. Four reported in to the Center in January and four in March. Each student spent one day in the field with a staff nurse and observed and participated in two sessions of maternity clinics.

The agreement previously worked out with Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, for field training of certain students for applied credits towards a major in Public Health Education resulted in the enrollment of six special students in the first course for sanitarians of the year. These men proved highly satisfactory, were exceptional students — interested, open-minded, and capable of grasping the significance of field training in relation to the needs of the State health program. Upon completion of their college work for the degree, four of these graduates accepted and were assigned positions with various county health units. The others did not accept assignments due to personal reasons and not due to any aversion or disbelief in health work as a profession. All expressed pleasure and appreciation for the training activities. It is hoped that this type of trainee will come in to the Center at regular intervals and that the training program will be thoroughly acceptable and therefore recommended by the curriculum committee at Florida State University. It is felt that the sanitarian personnel trained during the 1950 year, as a whole, were the best qualified as to general ability, interest, and diligence of any previous year's output.

Possibly the most unique part of the training program during 1950 was the experiment in clerical training conducted in the Pinellas County Health Department during the month of October and part of November. A plan was worked out between the health officer in that health department and the director of the Field Technical Staff whereby the director of clerical training from the Center, assisted by a member of the Field Technical Staff, would go in to this health department and conduct a three weeks' orientation (classroom work) on public health records. Approximately two additional weeks were spent in organization and reorganization of records and procedures. Immediate evaluation of the results cannot be done because evaluation is a procedure which extends over a period of time. However, the effort would indicate that it had advantageous possibilities and might be repeated in whole or in part at a future time.

The library of the Training Center underwent some revision to replace old editions of books used as textbooks. The following tabulation will indicate, in some measure, the books, magazines, and pamphlets that have been charged out to trainees. Of course, there are many, many occasions when reference is made to these library facilities but the book or pamphlet is not charged out to the individual but rather used in the library and then returned to the shelf. The count does not include this service.

# BUREAU OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

*L. L. Parks, M.D., M.P.H., Director*

A glance at Table XIII will show the number of diseases reported for the State as a whole for the years 1948 through 1950.

It is noted that the number of cases of cancer has increased in the last two years. It is believed that this increase is primarily due to the fact that a service is being rendered the persons with cancer, and for this reason cases are reported; however, there may be some increase in the incidence of cancer because of the aging population.

There was a decrease in most of the communicable diseases for the year 1950 in comparison with the previous two years.

It is pleasing to note that the number of cases of diphtheria dropped more than 50 per cent in 1950 in comparison with 1949, from 206 to 98 cases.

There were three cases of leprosy reported in 1950, and none in 1949. However, the number of cases of leprosy reported by years over a period of ten or twelve years has averaged three or four cases per year.

Only 7 cases of suspected malaria were reported in 1950. These reports, however, were not confirmed by laboratory tests. Some of these suspected cases occurred in foreigners, who became ill while in Florida ports.

For practical purposes malaria no longer exists in Florida; however, careful investigations are made on every suspected malaria case reported, in order to prevent the recurrence of this disease.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis jumped, as can be seen from Table XIII, from 282 cases in 1949 to 471 cases in 1950. In the past poliomyelitis has reached its peak during the months from June to August, but for some unknown reason the incidence of this disease remained high later into the Fall months in 1950.

The number of cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever continues to decrease, only 43 cases being reported during 1950.

Typhus Fever also showed a decrease in that only 34 cases were reported during the year.

There was an increase in the number of cases of whooping cough in 1950.

The State came through with a very favorable record, for most of the communicable diseases for 1950, except for the increase in number of cases of poliomyelitis.

There were no epidemics, but in the case of such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, typhus fever, tetanus, whooping cough, and a few others, vigilance must be continued, and necessary action taken to prevent their spread when they do occur.

The Rockefeller Foundation for several years carried on research studies on typhus fever. This study was discontinued as of December 31, 1950. The report of the Director of the Research Studies follows.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF TYPHUS FEVER IN FLORIDA

*E. R. Rickard, M.D.*

The greater portion of the year was spent in concluding and preparing for publication studies which were begun in 1949. The following new studies also were undertaken.

With the cooperation of the Harvard School of Public Health, seed virus of "Strain E", an attenuated epidemic strain, was obtained. This strain along with the Breinl epidemic strain were grown in developing chick embryos. Inoculations of yolk sac suspensions of Strain E and the Breinl strain into guinea pigs showed that Strain E was of definitely lower pathogenicity for these animals than was the Breinl strain.

The Florida strain of murine typhus rickettsiae isolated from a case of human typhus in Tampa in 1946 also was cultivated in the yolk sacs of chick embryos. Comparison of the Florida to the Wilmington strain of murine typhus rickettsiae by inoculation into guinea pigs, white mice and roof rats revealed that the Florida strain was somewhat more pathogenic for these animals than the Wilmington strain. The two strains were tested for antigenic differences by means of complement fixation with soluble type and purified rickettsial antigens. No antigenic difference could be detected by this means.

Isolation of rickettsiae from the brains, blood, abdominal viscera and bone marrow of roof and cotton rats was attempted with animals which had been inoculated with the rickettsiae of murine typhus more than six months previously. Emulsions of these organs were inoculated into non-immune roof and cotton rats, the sera of which were tested by complement fixation one month after inoculation. In the brains of eight of ten roof rats so tested rickettsiae were demonstrated by the development of high titered complement fixing antibodies in the sera of the subinoculated rats. The brains of five of ten cotton rats so tested gave similar results. In no case were viable rickettsiae demonstrated by this method in organs other than brain either in roof or cotton rats.

Comparative complement fixation tests were done on fifty immune rat and twenty-five immune human sera using soluble type and purified rickettsial antigens and overnight and water-bath fixation. Almost no difference was noted in serum titers obtained with the two different antigens. Titers obtained with over-night fixation were generally one two-fold serum dilution higher than those obtained with water-bath fixation.

Litters of young roof and cotton rats born of immune mother rats with high complement fixation titers were found to have almost uniformly positive sera in rather low titers when tested by complement fixation. These antibodies, apparently transferred through the placenta, disappeared from the blood of the young rats at about eight weeks after birth (1).

A study of the presence of rickettsiae in fleas, *Xenophsila cheopis,* and flea feces following infection revealed that almost all fleas and feces were infective after one week of feeding on an infected rat and that after two weeks of feeding all fleas and feces were infective. Nevertheless, repeated microscopic examination of crushed fleas or feces in no case revealed rickettsiae in such abundance that the organisms could be identified with certainty. This was not the case with the rat louse, *Polyplax spinulosa,* which had fed on known typhus infected rats. After two weeks of such feeding rickettsiae were present in vast numbers in the bodies of these lice. When the lice were crushed and stained the rickettsiae were easily identified microscopically.

In a study of the survival time of rickettsiae in infected flea feces it was found that at Florida Summer room temperature and humidity feces were uniformly infectious twenty-four hours after passage. At forty-eight hours there was evidence that many rickettsiae had begun to die. At seventy-two hours almost all the feces were non-infectious and at ninety-six hours there were no viable rickettsiae in any of the feces tested (2). These findings were somewhat in contrast to those in an experiment in which much greater numbers of rickettsiae were placed in artificial media and found to die out within only a matter of a few hours (7).

In an attempt to obtain transmission of murine typhus to rats by means of ingestion of infectious material four starved roof rats were allowed to drink yolk sac emulsion heavily infected with rickettsiae. Two of the roof rats were given infectious yolk sac in dilution of 10-1 and two in dilution of 10-2. One month after the rats had ingested this material their sera were tested by complement fixation for murine typhus. One of the two rats which had ingested the 10-1 dilution of yolk sac had developed complement fixing antibodies in high titer. The sera of the other three rats were negative. As the conditions of the above experiment were very artificial, another experiment was performed in which conditions were more similar to those which might be found in nature. Three hundred infected fleas, *X. cheopis,* all of which were known to be passing viable rickettsiae in their feces were allowed to defecate for about two hours on one hundred grams of wheat which had been spread out in thin layers on the flat bottoms of Erlenmeyer flasks. At the end of the two hours ten grams of the feces contaminated wheat were washed in dilute casein solution. The washings were immediately inoculated intraperitoneally into four non-immune roof rats. The remainder of the contaminated wheat was fed immediately to twenty starved, non-immune roof rats which consumed the wheat almost at once. One month later the sera of all the rats were tested by complement fixation. The sera of all the rats which had received the infected wheat washings intraperitoneally were strongly positive. Sera of all twenty rats which had eaten the contaminated wheat were negative which indicated that infection had not occurred by the ingestion of known infectious material (3).

Considerable experimental work was done in studying the quantity of rickettsiae in the circulating blood of guinea pigs at the height of typhus infection. By the inoculation of serial dilutions of whole defibrinated blood, washed cellular elements and serum into white mice and by testing the inoculated mice for immunity it was found that the rickettsiae were present in the different elements of the blood in about equal but in very small numbers. The fifty per cent infectious end point of the various preparations tested was about 10-2 in almost all instances. This finding indicated that the perfection of an early diagnostic test for rickettsial diseases might be a problem of great technical difficulty with procedures at present used in the study of the rickettsial diseases.

Several studies begun in previous years were completed and presented or accepted for publication. These studies are summarized as follows:

Complement fixation tests for murine typhus performed on the sera of 3678 individuals of the population of western peninsular Florida revealed 3.7 per cent positive. Per cent positive was higher in colored than in white and in males than in females. Lower incidence of positive reactors in higher age groups suggested that following typhus infection certain individuals might lose complement fixing antibodies with passage of time. Examination of a small series of sera from persons known to have had typhus several years previously demonstrated that such could occasionally occur (4).

Large numbers of non-immune roof, cotton and roof rats and smaller numbers of other small mammals indigenous to Florida were inoculated with the Wilmington strain of murine typhus rickettsiae. Serum specimens obtained from these animals at periods of from four days to more than one year after inoculation were examined by complement fixation for murine typhus. Complement fixing antibodies rose rapidly in all species. With passage of time loss of complement fixing antibodies was more apparent in roof than in cotton rat sera. The rickettsial agglutination test was compared to the complement fixation and Weil-Felix tests as an indicator of past typhus infection in rodents. Rickettsial agglutination was found to be less accurate than complement fixation for this purpose but more accurate than the Weil-Felix test (5).

In a study of the common ectoparasites of cotton rats as transmitters of murine typhus the mite, *Liponyssus bacoti,* and the flea, *Polygenis gwyni,* were found to be the most common blood-sucking ectoparasites of cotton rats in Florida. Murine typhus transmission experiments with *L. bacoti* indicated that it was only a relatively ineffective vector of murine typhus while *P. gwyni* did not transmit at all (6).

In an investigation of the transmission of murine typhus in roof rats in the absence of ectoparasites it was found that viable rickettsiae were not excreted in the urine or other excrement of infected roof rats. Living rickettsiae placed in roof rat urine survived only a short time. Transmission of typhus by fighting and cannibalism was found to occur frequently when roof rats were overcrowded and closely confined under conditions not likely to exist in nature (7).

Examination by complement fixation of serum specimens from 1039 wild-caught cotton rats in Florida revealed 14.5 per cent positive in serum dilutions of from 1:8 to 1:64. For several reasons adduced, positive titers in this range were considered non-specific. On the basis of the serological findings, the cotton rat was not considered a natural reservoir of murine typhus in the region investigated, although the disease was shown to be endemic in the commensal rats in the same region (8).

Papers presented or accepted for publication:

1. Transient presence of complement fixing antibodies against murine typhus fever in the sera of the offspring of immune rats. Worth, C. B.
2. The survival time of the rickettsiae of murine typhus in infected flea feces. Rickard, E. R.
3. Attempted transmission of murine typhus to roof rats by the ingestion of infected flea feces. Rickard, E. R.
4. Murine typhus complement fixing antibodies in human sera from Western peninsular Florida. Rickard, E. R. Accepted for publication, March, 1950 issue Am. Jour. Hygiene.
5. Post-infection murine typhus antibodies in the sera of rodents. Rickard, E. R. Accepted for publication, March, 1950 issue Am. Jour. Hygiene.
6. Evaluation of the efficiency of common cotton rat ectoparasites in the transmission of murine typhus. Worth, C. B. and Rickard, E. R.
7. Transmission of murine typhus in roof rats in the absence of ectoparasites. Worth, C. B. and Rickard, E. R.
8. Murine typhus complement fixation tests on the sera of wild-caught cotton rats in Florida. Rickard, E. R. and Worth, C. B.

## VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

The past years' experience in venereal disease control in the state shows that real progress is being made toward the control of these diseases.

In 1950 there were reported 10,738 cases of syphilis or an average of less than a thousand cases per month. This is a remarkably low figure in comparison with former years, and represents a drop of 13.1 per cent over 1949. The number of primary, secondary and early latent cases, 5,477, (potentially infectious cases) shows a drop of 1,656 cases less than that reported in 1949, or a reduction of 23.2 per cent. The other venereal diseases also show a downward trend and this is especially marked in the case of the granulomas. (See Table XIV).

In July the interviewer-investigator staff was increased by eleven. These men have been interviewing infectious cases for contacts, and follow-up investigations on the contacts obtained. They have also been doing venereal disease educational work in the areas to which they are assigned. Although the reported cases show a decline, the number of diagnostic observations has increased by 3,272 over the 1949 figures. Also the number of contacts obtained through interviewing cases has increased by 763 over the total in 1949 of 15,768 to 16,531 in 1950. This actually represents an average of three contacts obtained per infectious case reported as compared to two contacts per reported infectious case in 1949.

With the expansion of the Armed Forces and a shifting population, the venereal disease control program must be expanded at this time rather than curtailing any activities in this direction.

## RAPID TREATMENT CENTER

*F. C. Faget, M.D., Director*

Operations at the Florida Rapid Treatment Center in Melbourne were continued during the year 1950 much as they have been during previous years. The number of patients, however, continues to show a decrease over former years, only 4,464 being admitted during 1950 as compared with 7,037 in 1949. This is in a large part due to the greater activity shown by local out-patient clinics in treating venereal disease.

All five venereal diseases were treated but, as formerly, more cases of syphilis were treated than all of the other venereal diseases combined. Cases of chancroid seem to have shown a marked decrease during the year and relatively few cases of lymphogranuloma venereum were seen. Granuloma inguinale still forms a sizeable proportion of cases treated at the Rapid Treatment Center. Gonorrhea, however, owing to the ease of treatment and the short time needed to render the case non-infectious, is generally treated on an out-patient basis.

The cost per patient day has reflected the rising cost of living and is higher this year than last in spite of various economies which were made in the administration. The decrease in number of patients also contributed to the higher per diem cost. A study is currently being conducted to obtain comparative data on the cost of transporting patients to and from clinics to the Rapid Treatment Center. Also, various changes have been made in the buildings and the housing of patients so as to increase efficiency, facilitate the administration of their treatment, and to lower unit costs.

As in previous years, efforts have been continued to educate and inform patients while they are at the Rapid Treatment Center concerning the various manifestations and the public health aspects of venereal disease, special emphasis being given to means of spread and methods of preventing these diseases.

The laboratory has continued to furnish valuable and reliable service in the diagnosis and treatment of patients.

The interviewer has rendered excellent service in uncovering contacts and assisting with the diagnosis of contacts of patients who came to the Center.

The dietetic department has continued to function in a very efficient manner and to furnish to patients satisfying and palatable meals.

The Rapid Treatment Center occupies buildings constructed about 10 years ago by the Navy and used as a training center for Navy airmen. These buildings are of wood and frame construction and intended for temporary use. While their physical condition in general is still satisfactory, a number of them require extensive repairs, and two of the barracks buildings are beyond salvaging. Every effort was made to maintain these buildings in the best possible shape during the past year and this work will be continued in the future.

## CANCER CONTROL

The Cancer Control Program is better explained by studying the Tables included in this report.

Clinics are now operating in the following places:

Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Gainesville
Pensacola
Ocala
Lakeland
Orlando
Tampa
St. Petersburg
West Palm Beach
Fort Lauderdale
Miami

The clinics at Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa are classified as Cancer Treatment Centers, and the others are classified as Diagnostic Centers, according to the classification of the American College of Surgeons. The clinics are operated by private physicians in these cities. They are financed by the State Board of Health, with some assistance by the American Cancer Society, Florida Division. Some clinics have weekly sessions, and some of the smaller clinics meet only every two weeks. The purpose of these clinics is to furnish a diagnostic and treatment service to indigent patients. Every effort is made to encourage early diagnosis of cancer, and to find the cases at a stage in which the patient can be cured. These clinics also serve as an educational experience for the physicians in attendance.

The only cases that are eligible for state-aid are those patients for whom there is hope for recovery. Funds are not available to take care of hopeless or terminal cases.

The fees that are paid to physicians who treat cancer patients are based upon Veterans Administration and Blue Shield rates. Beginning in October 1950, because of the curtailment in Federal funds, it became necessary to reduce the physician's fees to 50 per cent of the schedule originally allowed.

The number of patients seen during 1950 has increased over the preceding years, as shown in Table XVIII.

Table XVIII also shows the amount of money spent for hospitalization, surgery, X-ray treatment, and radium.

Table XIX shows the number of specimens examined by the pathologists for the years 1947-1950. It is noted that the percentage of malignant cases has decreased slightly each year while the number of specimens examined has increased. Practically all of the pathologists in the State of Florida do the microscopic examination of tissues through the biopsy mailing system of the Cancer Control Program.

Table XX shows the distribution of cases by sex and color. It is noted that in a number of cases information is incomplete. For example, in 1950 incomplete information is noted for 442 cases. For 115 of this number no funds were spent as they were approved for service, but no action was taken. The remaining number, 327, are unclassified as to whether the patient had cancer or not. However, State-aid funds have been spent on them. More data will be obtained later showing whether these persons had cancer or not.

Table XXI shows the sex and race distribution of cases handled under the State-aid program. Cancer of the skin was responsible for 339 of the total number of cases handled under this program. It is noted that 55.2 per cent of these cases occurred in white males; 40.4 per cent occurred in white females; colored males had only 1.5 per cent of the total cases of skin cancer and colored females had 2.9 per cent.

Other interesting facts shown by this Table are those pertaining to breast cancers. White females had 64.6 of the total cases, whereas colored females had 33.3 per cent of the total cases handled under this program. It is noted that there was a case of cancer of the breast assisted in this program in both a white and a colored male.

Cancer of the stomach was more common in the white male than in the colored male; and this condition was almost twice as common in the white male as it was in the white female. Caution should be exercised against general conclusions, however, since this table represents only a comparatively small number of cases.

Cancer of the respiratory system, according to this table, is much more common in the white male than in other groups in Florida.

# INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

*John M. McDonald, M.D., Director*

During the year 1950, the Division of Industrial Hygiene made 202 visits to 150 industrial plants and performed 24 studies of potential hazards. Improvements were recommended in 177 cases and 9 improvements were effected. Of the recommendations made, 144 concerned the operation of x-ray shoe fitting machines.

The chemical laboratory made 452 tests on 187 samples submitted. The laboratory also undertook work on various materials suspected of contamination with parathion and started an investigation of the cholinesterase activity test employed in the diagnosis of parathion poisoning. The importance of this test is shown by the fact that 103 claims of parathion poisoning were received from the Florida Industrial Commission.

Because of its rapidly increasing use as an insecticide on citrus, truck, and tobacco crops, parathion has received a great deal of attention from the Division. This substance is a severe nerve poison and it was felt that information on the subject should be broadcast to as many citizens of the State as possible in order to prevent illness from this source. Copies of four different publications on the diagnosis and treatment of parathion poisoning were sent to every physician in the State. In addition, two circulars were sent to every registered pharmacist warning of the dangers associated with parathion. An article on parathion was written for publication in the Florida Medical Association Journal and three talks were given on the same subject by the director of this Division.

Widespread public interest in the potential hazards involved in the operation of x-ray shoe fitting machines led the Florida State Board of Health to begin a statewide study of the machines to determine whether the actual hazards were sufficiently severe to warrant the framing of regulations for their safe operation. The beginning of the study was greatly facilitated by consultation with Dr. T. H. Lipscomb, of Jacksonville and has been carried out in close cooperation with the county health departments. While the study is not yet complete, 78 machines have been checked, of which 6 were judged to be unsafe. Of these, 3 have been repaired and are now operating safely; the other 3 are undergoing repair. The study will be continued until all x-ray shoe fitting machines in the State have been checked.

Because of many requests for information about pollen which are received by the State Board of Health every year, it was decided to begin a pollen study which would cover most of the tourist areas in the State. This study began on February 1, 1950. By the end of the year, 21 pollen traps were in operation in 18 different locations from Key West to Pensacola.

In most cases the pollen traps were serviced by personnel of county health departments. Where this was not possible, public-minded citizens took over the task of changing the slides daily. The slides were then shipped to Jacksonville where they were read. The findings have been assembled and the figures on the occurrence of ragweed pollen have been selected for publication in the February, 1951 issue of Florida Health Notes. In order to establish a set of pollen slides for permanent reference, the laboratory developed a method whereby stained pollen grains were imbedded in Canada balsam.

Among the industrial surveys made during the year, one was outstanding because of the close teamwork between the representatives of the Division and those of a local health department. Management of the plant involved, a large citrus processing concern, had requested the county health department to make a complete sanitary and safety survey. The health department, in turn, requested the Division of Industrial Hygiene to assist in the survey with special reference to the Industrial Hygiene aspects. A report, embodying the Division's recommendations, was sent to the County Engineer who compiled the complete report and submitted it to plant management. The company is now in the process of carrying out the recommendations made.

Cooperation was furnished to the Florida Industrial Commission on several occasions. In one case, assistance was given in eliminating the carbon monoxide hazard in a school equipped with unvented gas heaters. In another case, consultation was given in an effort to deal with gases encountered during the driving of piles in certain filled-in areas in the southern part of the State. A talk and demonstration were given to the members of the Safety Training Course sponsored by the Florida Industrial Commission.

As in previous years, copies of all claims for occupational disease were sent to this Division by the Florida Industrial Commission. Arrangements were made with the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service whereby all reports of claims for occupational diseases received by the Division are transmitted to Washington. To date 480 reports have been forwarded.

Atmospheric pollution of various sorts continued to be a prolific source of complaint. Among the more interesting cases were the following examples: Cement dust from a large plant was being deposited on a nearby residential area. The residents of the area were advised to form a committee to visit the management of the plant concerned. This was done and after considerable discussion, management agreed to install certain control measures which have alleviated the nuisance. In another case, complaints about dust and noise from a cement block plant led to conferences between complainants, plant management, and health department personnel, in which plant management agreed to remove the noisy and dusty operations to a location outside the residential area. Another complaint resulted from several cases of dermatitis experienced by employees who were chipping an old asphaltic lining from the interior of a tank preparatory to applying a fresh coat of the same substance. The synergistic effect of sunlight in increasing the

severity of dermatitis from asphalt was well marked. Prevention was accomplished only by furnishing the employees with a complete outfit of protective clothing.

A number of requests for service were received during the year. Among these was one referred to the Division by a city health department requesting the investigation of a complaint about the odors and irritants apparently emanating from the air conditioning system in an office. Investigation revealed that the fresh air intake of the system was located in a frequently used automobile lubrication area. It was recommended that the fresh air inlet be moved to an outdoor location.

Two engineering groups approached the Division requesting assistance in promoting their methods for the control of odors arising from paper mills. Contacts were made whereby these gentlemen were enabled to meet top management of two paper mills in order to present their methods of control. In addition, the officers of a company planning to build a new paper mill requested consultation with the Division. Plans for the mill were discussed with management and residents of the neighborhood, and a public hearing on the matter was attended by the director.

Among the meetings attended by one or more members of the staff were the annual meetings of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Florida Public Health Association, Florida Engineering Society, and the Florida Medical Association. One member of the staff attended the two weeks course on Radiological Health Training held in Washington in October, and a conference on Air Pollution held in Washington in May, 1950.

In June, 1950, Mr. W. E. MacDonald, Jr., industrial hygiene chemist, returned to duty after one year's attendance at the University of Florida in post-graduate work. During his absence, the industrial hygiene laboratory work was handled by Mr. H. Grady Callison, Jr., industrial hygiene engineer.

# VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

This phase of public health work is a part of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. Through this close cooperation and association it is possible to combine efforts in a more efficient program in the control and eradication of those diseases of animals that are transmissible to man, and likewise, some diseases of man transmissible to animals. Much work has been done during the last year through diagnosis, methods of control, investigations and continued research into the problems confronting the public health program.

The material help given by the Veterinary Public Health Laboratory in the Florida State Board of Health Bureau of Laboratories has proved invaluable in the discernment of cause and prevention of communicable diseases. New techniques and diagnostic aids pertaining to veterinary medicine have enhanced the efficiency of the reports given to those physicians, veterinarians and other agencies who are concerned with the prevention and eradication of the diseases of animals communicable to man. Continued research in improving preventative measures against disease is another phase of the laboratory's work. On several occasions, the techniques and diagnostic aids have been demonstrated to members of the veterinary profession, not only from the State of Florida, but from other states as well. The report of the veterinary branch of the Bureau of Laboratories as to the specific activities during the past year will appear under the annual report of the Bureau of Laboratories.

The incidence of brucellosis in 1950 among the dairy cattle has been reduced considerably from the previous year due to a more rigid program of testing and disposal of reactors. A program, initiated by the Livestock Sanitary Board in testing beef cattle, is under way and with continued cooperation by the beef cattle producers, it is hoped that the disease will be greatly reduced, lessening the dangers of contact to the individuals who are engaged in handling livestock. Methods are being studied for the control and eradication of the disease in other animals, namely hog, sheep, goat and horse. The major portion of the dairies within the state are operating under one of the four plans approved by the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. The plans are a means of eradication by testing, condemnation and slaughter and by calfhood vaccination with the brucellosis free herds as the ultimate objective. The Department has aided the Bureaus engaged in the control of the disease through the use of the sanitarians in compiling data as to family-owned cows and assisting the veterinarians in conducting the necessary tests.

The State Livestock Sanitary regulations require all herds, producing milk in the raw state for human consumption, to be free of brucellosis as shown by annual tests made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary Board. A monthly check on the herd is made by the brucellosis ring tests, thus enabling a more rigid control of the herd's status.

There were thirty-six cases of human brucellosis (Undulant Fever) reported in the state during 1950. Of these, one-third were chronic or recurring from previous years. The other cases were from milk or meat food products, and direct contact with infected animals.

It will be necessary to improve and continue stringent control measures in order to demonstrate the headway toward the eradication of the disease.

Bovine Tuberculosis within the State showed a decline during 1950, as represented by the overall tests of 93,516 cattle, with 34 reactors positive to the test. Much progress is being made in the eradication of the disease through establishment of checking stations in controlling imported dairy cattle as well as yearly routine tests on all milk-producing animals within the state. The Florida State Board of Health cooperates with those agencies engaged in the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

Rabies is still a problem, but due to concerted educational programs, adoption of ordinances governing licensing, vaccination and control of strays, the number of reported cases was decidedly less than the previous year. No human cases were reported although it was deemed necessary to dispense more than five hundred doses of human antirabies vaccine due to exposure or contacts with suspected rabid animals. Of four hundred thirty eight animal heads (all species) examined by the laboratories, thirty two were found positive on direct examination, and six positive through mouse inoculation tests.

*Creeping Eruption* (Larva Migrans) Extensive studies are being made in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center on better control measures. A detailed report is given by the Bureau of Laboratories in the annual report on the work being done and the results accomplished. Much work was done by this department in collecting samples, initiating controlled tests on larvicides and aiding the laboratory in the study of this disease. Better control measures, not only as to the vectors of the disease, but also in the application of the soil larvicidal agents now used, have been effected.

*Salmonellosis:* Extensive surveys were made during the last year in determining the prevalence of salmonella infections in dogs in Florida. These surveys included pounds, boarding kennels, small animal hospitals and greyhound kennels. The incidence of salmonella from the surveys was extremely high, especially in the greyhounds, with more than 90 per cent of the dogs infected. Tests are now being conducted on meat and meat food products. There is much work to be done in this field in order to lessen the out-breaks of food poisoning. The number of different strains of salmonella, a large number of which are pathogenic, presents a real challenge to the laboratories in accurate diagnoses of conditions which pose hazards to human health.

*Meat and Meat Food Products:* This branch of the Veterinary Public Health Services is receiving concentrated effort for improvement. The inadequacy of the existing State laws, makes it imperative to strive for higher standards of these food products in order to protect their wholesomeness for the consuming public. Some progress has been made in promoting the adoption of meat inspection ordinances in municipalities. The success in this field depends on continued education as to the vital needs of food hygiene, in order to make the public aware of the benefits of good meat inspection and in turn to demand such services. The many animal diseases transmitted to man constitute a real factor in the public health of a community and only through adequate inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations can the quality of the meat and meat food products be assured.

Veterinary public health services, through the local health units, is endeavoring to assist in establishing meat inspection programs in communities where no adequate regulations now exist. Trained lay personel will be available to conduct inspection services where no veterinarian is available. Sanitarians, well trained in food sanitation, make regular inspections of establishments handling meat and meat food products; but without adequate regulations as to the source of the product, their efforts are limited in giving the public the desired protection essential for a sound and wholesome meat or meat food product. There are 14 abattoirs in the state under State supervision, two under Federal, several under municipal, but the question still presents itself as to proper supervision of the over one-third of meat and meat food products offered for human consumption.

The Veterinary Public Health Service took a very active part in conjunction with the State Veterinary Medical Association in planning the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which was held in Miami during the latter part of August. Public health conferences were held with other Public Health Veterinarians relating to the problems confronting the Veterinarians in their fields of endeavor. An active part is taken by this department in aiding and assisting practicing veterinarians and other agencies dealing with livestock problems with regard to the health and welfare of the community. Instruction is given in the training courses, held for sanitarians, in milk inspection, sanitation in food handling establishments, and measures of control in the eradication of rabies.

## TABLE XIII

## TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | STATE POPULATION 2,743,720 (1950 ESTIMATE) | CANCER | CHANCROID | CHICKENPOX | CONJUNCTIVITIS | DIARRHEA OF THE NEWBORN (EPI.) | DIPHTHERIA | DYSENTERY, AMEB. | DYSENTERY, BAC. | ENCEPHALITIS, EPI. | ERYSIPELAS | FOOD POISONING | GERMAN MEASLES | GONORRHEA | GRANULOMA ING. | HOOKWORM | INFLUENZA | JAUNDICE CATARRHAL | LYMPHOPATHIA VEN. | MALARIA | MEASLES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL FOR 1948 | | 1,880 | 388 | 1,402 | 93 | 191 | 327 | 153 | 179 | 5 | 52 | 13 | 56 | 18,820 | 773 | 5,008 | 366 | 66 | 197 | 111 | 4,802 |
| TOTAL FOR 1949 | | 4,394 | 343 | 2,841 | 75 | 134 | 206 | 135 | 77 | 10 | 22 | 4 | 43 | 15,388 | 827 | 6,636 | 258 | 4 | 127 | 43 | 3,753 |
| TOTAL FOR 1950 | | 5,090 | 248 | 1,945 | 65 | 113 | 97 | 113 | 50 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 14,185 | 446 | 10,051 | 235 | 27 | 34 | 7 | 2,499 |
| ALACHUA | 56,717 | 173 | 6 | 8 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | 131 | 9 | 284 | 21 | | 2 | | 35 |
| BAKER | 6,291 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 183 | | | | | |
| BAY | 42,357 | 40 | | 3 | | | | 24 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 309 | 8 | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| BRADFORD | 11,386 | 18 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 3 | 192 | | | | | 2 |
| BREVARD | 22,400 | 38 | 1 | 19 | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | 51 | 4 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 3 | | 10 |
| BROWARD | 83,318 | 193 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 121 | 31 | 82 | | | | | 63 |
| CALHOUN | 7,894 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 104 | | | | | |
| CHARLOTTE | 4,267 | 15 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 |
| CITRUS | 6,086 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| CLAY | 14,178 | 19 | | 74 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 11 | | 374 | 1 | | | | 14 |
| COLLIER | 6,452 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 22 | | 2 | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA | 18,022 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | 4 | 9 | | | | | 1 |
| DADE | 488,689 | 937 | 104 | 540 | 10 | 92 | 2 | 10 | 9 | | 2 | 8 | 27 | 2,558 | 36 | 13 | 43 | 18 | 13 | 1 | 194 |
| DESOTO | 9,184 | 19 | | 7 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | 80 | | | | | 51 |
| DIXIE | 3,911 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | |
| DUVAL | 302,695 | 474 | 33 | 133 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 38 | 14 | 4 | 3 | | | 2,238 | 52 | 190 | 5 | | 2 | | 32 |
| ESCAMBIA | 111,241 | 152 | 8 | 16 | | 2 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | | | 1,144 | 10 | 280 | | | | | 5 |
| FLAGLER | 3,357 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | | |
| FRANKLIN | 5,755 | 17 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 80 | | 55 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 |
| GADSDEN | 36,370 | 33 | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 305 | 17 | 227 | | | | | 5 |
| GILCHRIST | 3,489 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## TABLE XIII (Continued)

### TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | STATE POPULATION 2,743,720 (1950 ESTIMATE) | CANCER | CHANCROID | CHICKENPOX | CONJUNCTIVITIS | DIARRHEA OF THE NEWBORN (EPI.) | DIPHTHERIA | DYSENTERY, AMEB. | DYSENTERY, BAC. | ENCEPHALITIS, EPI. | ERYSIPELAS | FOOD POISONING | GERMAN MEASLES | GONORRHEA | GRANULOMA ING. | HOOKWORM | INFLUENZA | JAUNDICE CATARRHAL | LYMPHOPATHIA VEN. | MALARIA | MEASLES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GLADES | 2,197 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | | |
| GULF | 7,433 | 18 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 36 | 1 | 221 | | 1 | | | |
| HAMILTON | 8,955 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | 4 | 155 | | | 1 | | |
| HARDEE | 10,022 | 14 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 705 | | | | | 25 |
| HENDRY | 5,997 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| HERNANDO | 6,652 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 137 | | | | | |
| HIGHLANDS | 13,485 | 21 | 1 | 106 | | | 7 | | | | | | | 129 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 94 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 248,536 | 511 | 13 | 306 | 15 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1,411 | 17 | 102 | 74 | 1 | | 1 | 802 |
| HOLMES | 14,000 | 23 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 14 | 2 | 67 | | | | | |
| INDIAN RIVER | 11,850 | 18 | | 37 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 54 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 39 |
| JACKSON | 34,669 | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | 384 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| JEFFERSON | 10,385 | 11 | | 9 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 86 | | 468 | | | | | |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,431 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| LAKE | 36,088 | 70 | | 81 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 72 | 7 | 268 | 1 | | | | 121 |
| LEE | 23,211 | 52 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 10 | 6 | | | | | | |
| LEON | 51,235 | 51 | 5 | 15 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 12 | 1 | 910 | 20 | 436 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| LEVY | 10,627 | 31 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 337 | 2 | | | | |
| LIBERTY | 3,174 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 | 317 | | | | | |
| MADISON | 14,177 | 13 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 114 | 1 | 255 | 25 | | | 1 | 1 |
| MANATEE | 34,547 | 56 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 179 | 5 | 268 | | | | | 2 |
| MARION | 37,973 | 49 | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 350 | 6 | 228 | 1 | | | | 3 |
| MARTIN | 7,665 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 19 | | | | | 18 |
| MONROE | 25,159 | 48 | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | 206 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 |
| NASSAU | 12,755 | 22 | | 5 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 8 | 6 | 230 | 5 | | | | |

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## TABLE XIII (Continued)

### TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | STATE POPULATION 2,743,720 (1950 ESTIMATE) | CANCER | CHANCROID | CHICKENPOX | CONJUNCTIVITIS | DIARRHEA OF THE NEWBORN (EPI.) | DIPHTHERIA | DYSENTERY, AMEB. | DYSENTERY, BAC. | ENCEPHALITIS, EPI. | ERYSIPELAS | FOOD POISONING | GERMAN MEASLES | GONORRHEA | GRANULOMA ING. | HOOKWORM | INFLUENZA | JAUNDICE CATARRHAL | LYMPHOPATHIA VEN. | MALARIA | MEASLES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OKALOOSA | 27,480 | 28 | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 35 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 1 | | | 19 |
| OKEECHOBEE | 3,444 | 6 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 105 | | | | | 4 |
| ORANGE | 114,114 | 243 | 10 | 161 | | | 6 | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 361 | 14 | 184 | 2 | | 3 | | 689 |
| OSCEOLA | 11,325 | 36 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 35 | | | | | 2 |
| PALM BEACH | 114,144 | 204 | 23 | 69 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 202 | 77 | | 4 | | 2 | | 98 |
| PASCO | 20,412 | 48 | | 2 | 6 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 80 | 2 | 394 | | | | | 11 |
| PINELLAS | 157,639 | 448 | 3 | 57 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 503 | 8 | 4 | | | 1 | | 18 |
| POLK | 122,801 | 208 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | | 433 | 21 | 219 | 10 | | 2 | | 60 |
| PUTNAM | 23,545 | 34 | 2 | 7 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 200 | 11 | 253 | | | | | |
| ST. JOHNS | 24,773 | 31 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 178 | 4 | | | | | | 5 |
| ST. LUCIE | 20,073 | 32 | 2 | 11 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 111 | 6 | 156 | | | | | 1 |
| SANTA ROSA | 18,501 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 418 | | | | | |
| SARASOTA | 28,544 | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | | 48 | | | | | |
| SEMINOLE | 26,242 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 127 | 15 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | | 8 |
| SUMTER | 11,311 | 14 | 1 | 35 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 161 | 1 | 241 | | | | | 26 |
| SUWANNEE | 16,919 | 39 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 115 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| TAYLOR | 10,383 | 7 | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 76 | 18 | | | | 1 |
| UNION | 8,883 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 1 | 98 | | | | | |
| VOLUSIA | 73,151 | 182 | 6 | 43 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | 245 | 9 | 66 | | | 1 | | 32 |
| WAKULLA | 5,238 | 17 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 54 | | 211 | | 1 | | | 3 |
| WALTON | 14,672 | 34 | | | | | | 10 | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 751 | | | | | |
| WASHINGTON | 11,844 | 22 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 37 | 1 | 417 | 1 | | | | 3 |

## TABLE XIII (Continued)

## TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | MENINGITIS, EPI. | MUMPS | OPHTHALMIA NEO. | PARATYPHOID FEV. | PNEUMONIA | POLIOMYELITIS | RABIES, ANIMAL | SALMONELLA | SCARLET FEVER | STREPTOCOCCAL INF. | SYPHILIS | TETANUS | TUBERCULOSIS | TULAREMIA | TYPHOID FEVER | TYPHUS FEVER | UNDULANT FEVER | VINCENT'S ANG. | WHOOPING COUGH | OTHER DISEASES |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | JAUNDICE HEMORRHAGIC | LEPROSY | RINGWORM OF THE SCALP | TRACHOMA |
| TOTAL FOR 1948 | 48 | 1,329 | 26 | 7 | 551 | 285 | 332 | 128 | 359 | 126 | 15,395 | 73 | 3,313 | 19 | 103 | 166 | 74 | 167 | 731 |  | 11 |  |  |
| TOTAL FOR 1949 | 41 | 1,791 | 11 | 23 | 686 | 282 | 75 | 127 | 264 | 120 | 12,363 | 71 | 3,198 | 29 | 51 | 123 | 86 | 97 | 191 |  |  | 1 |  |
| TOTAL FOR 1950 | 53 | 1,452 | 22 | 13 | 624 | 471 | 38 | 26 | 191 | 86 | 10,738 | 43 | 2,337 | 18 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 96 | 471 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| ALACHUA |  | 5 | 2 |  | 3 | 6 | 1 |  | 2 |  | 145 |  | 38 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| BAKER |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| BAY | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 4 |  | 63 | 1 | 23 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| BRADFORD | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| BREVARD |  | 5 |  |  | 6 | 5 |  |  |  | 2 | 89 | 1 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 1 |  |  |  |
| BROWARD | 1 | 32 | 2 |  | 7 | 21 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 733 | 1 | 70 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| CALHOUN | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHARLOTTE |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CITRUS |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CLAY |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |  | 27 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| COLLIER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COLUMBIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 91 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DADE | 4 | 466 | 7 |  | 298 | 194 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 24 | 2,525 | 5 | 407 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 129 |  | 1 | 2 |  |
| DESOTO |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 25 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DIXIE |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DUVAL | 15 | 49 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 60 | 2 | 6 | 34 | 32 | 1,229 | 6 | 272 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 26 |  |  |  | 1 |
| ESCAMBIA | 3 | 2 | 3 |  | 3 | 23 |  | 1 | 11 |  | 204 | 3 | 65 |  | 4 |  |  | 4 | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| FLAGLER |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FRANKLIN |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| GADSDEN |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 5 |  |  |  | 201 |  | 26 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| GILCHRIST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TABLE XIII (Continued)

## TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | MENINGITIS, EPI. | MUMPS | OPHTHALMIA NEO. | PARATYPHOID FEV. | PNEUMONIA | POLIOMYELITIS | RABIES, ANIMAL | SALMONELLA | SCARLET FEVER | STREPTOCOCCAL INF. | SYPHILIS | TETANUS | TUBERCULOSIS | TULAREMIA | TYPHOID FEVER | TYPHUS FEVER | UNDULANT FEVER | VINCENT'S ANG. | WHOOPING COUGH | OTHER DISEASES |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | JAUNDICE HEMORRHAGIC | LEPROSY | RINGWORM OF THE SCALP | TRACHOMA |
| GLADES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GULF |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 25 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HAMILTON | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 51 |  | 12 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| HARDEE |  | 12 |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 15 |  | 4 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HENDRY |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 21 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HERNANDO |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 24 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIGHLANDS | 1 | 194 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 | 95 | 2 | 6 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 7 | 159 |  |  | 169 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 8 | 917 | 8 | 262 |  | 3 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 38 |  |  | 2 |  |
| HOLMES | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 12 |  | 6 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| INDIAN RIVER |  | 9 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 56 |  | 14 |  |  |  |  | 14 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| JACKSON |  |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 110 |  | 29 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JEFFERSON |  | 12 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 34 |  | 8 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| LAFAYETTE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAKE | 3 | 37 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 184 | 1 | 32 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 31 |  |  | 1 |  |
| LEE |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 76 | 2 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LEON |  | 29 |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 |  | 182 |  | 49 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| LEVY |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | 41 |  | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIBERTY |  | 45 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| MADISON | 1 | 2 |  |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 37 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| MANATEE | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 10 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 125 | 1 | 23 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MARION | 1 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 2 |  |  |  | 140 |  | 35 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| MARTIN |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 1 | 15 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MONROE | 2 | 29 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  | 1 | 43 |  | 22 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| NASSAU |  | 5 |  | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 38 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

## TABLE XIII (Continued)

### TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950, AND STATE TOTALS FOR 1948 AND 1949

| COUNTIES | MENINGITIS, EPI. | MUMPS | OPHTHALMIA NEO. | PARATYPHOID FEV. | PNEUMONIA | POLIOMYELITIS | RABIES, ANIMAL | SALMONELLA | SCARLET FEVER | STREPTOCOCCAL INF. | SYPHILIS | TETANUS | TUBERCULOSIS | TULAREMIA | TYPHOID FEVER | TYPHUS FEVER | UNDULANT FEVER | VINCENT'S ANG. | WHOOPING COUGH | OTHER DISEASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | JAUNDICE HEMORRHAGIC | LEPROSY | RINGWORM OF THE SCALP | TRACHOMA |
| OKALOOSA | 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | 25 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| OKEECHOBEE | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 14 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORANGE | 1 | 76 | | 1 | | 10 | 1 | | 21 | 1 | 274 | 3 | 93 | | 1 | | | 6 | 20 | | | | |
| OSCEOLA | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 27 | | 7 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| PALM BEACH | | 14 | | 1 | 1 | 14 | | | 1 | | 570 | 2 | 129 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | | | |
| PASCO | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 51 | | 17 | | | | | 2 | 9 | | | | |
| PINELLAS | 1 | 29 | | 2 | | 9 | | 1 | 13 | | 497 | 1 | 147 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| POLK | 3 | 29 | 1 | | 62 | 11 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 415 | 1 | 91 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| PUTNAM | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 136 | | 20 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| ST. JOHNS | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | 87 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ST. LUCIE | | 10 | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | 83 | | 19 | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| SANTA ROSA | | | | | | 4 | | | | | 14 | | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | | |
| SARASOTA | | | | | | 6 | | | | | 75 | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEMINOLE | | 5 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 157 | | 22 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| SUMTER | 1 | 6 | | | 21 | 4 | | | 2 | | 42 | | 7 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| SUWANNEE | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 77 | | 7 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| TAYLOR | | 9 | | | | | 1 | | | | 39 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNION | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 70 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | |
| VOLUSIA | | 87 | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 6 | | 196 | 3 | 124 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 29 | | | | |
| WAKULLA | | 53 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| WALTON | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 7 | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | 7 | | | | | | 3 | | | | |

## TABLE XIV

### TOTAL NUMBER OF SYPHLIS CASES REPORTED BY STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE, AGE GROUPS AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE RAPID TREATMENT CENTER, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTY | STAGE OF INFECTION | | | | | | PREGNANCY | RACE AND SEX | | | | SOURCE OF REPORT | | | | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | ADMISSIONS TO R.T.C. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | | COLORED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | PRIMARY | SECONDARY | E. LATENT | L. LATENT | CONGENITAL | | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | CLINIC | PRIV. M.D. | HOSPITALS | OTHER | -1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 & OVER | NOT STATED | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| TOTAL | 10,784 | 769 | 741 | 3,997 | 4,833 | 444 | 1,042 | 1,378 | 1,372 | 3,284 | 4,750 | 4,930 | 5,372 | 354 | 128 | 31 | 42 | 268 | 2,655 | 2,798 | 2,002 | 1,271 | 707 | 375 | 635 | 3,629 | 33.7 |
| ALACHUA | 145 | 8 | 10 | 64 | 49 | 14 | 42 | 15 | 17 | 37 | 76 | 105 | 34 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 58 | 34 | 24 | 7 | - | 5 | 7 | 74 | 51.0 |
| BAKER | 16 | - | - | 13 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 14 | 87.5 |
| BAY | 63 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 43 | 18 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 63.5 |
| BRADFORD | 22 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 33 | 150.0 |
| BREVARD | 89 | 6 | 6 | 40 | 33 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 30 | 47 | 44 | 45 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 30 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 4 | - | 6 | 62 | 69.7 |
| BROWARD | 733 | 49 | 59 | 321 | 247 | 57 | 69 | 44 | 51 | 240 | 398 | 297 | 435 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 47 | 190 | 213 | 136 | 61 | 33 | 16 | 30 | 277 | 37.8 |
| CALHOUN | 12 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 14 | 116.7 |
| CHARLOTTE | 12 | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 7 | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 25.0 |
| CITRUS | 13 | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | - | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| CLAY | 27 | 4 | - | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 23 | 85.2 |
| COLLIER | 24 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 12.5 |
| COLUMBIA | 91 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 53 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 9 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 18 | 27 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 48 | 52.7 |
| DADE | 2,525 | 189 | 170 | 820 | 1,289 | 57 | 181 | 438 | 465 | 602 | 1,020 | 808 | 1,702 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 479 | 743 | 552 | 334 | 173 | 69 | 140 | 25 | 1.0 |
| DESOTO | 25 | - | 2 | 8 | 14 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 19 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 10 | 40.0 |
| DIXIE | 10 | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | 70.0 |
| DUVAL | 1,229 | 137 | 106 | 495 | 463 | 28 | 101 | 134 | 172 | 369 | 554 | 521 | 670 | 38 | - | 5 | 3 | 7 | 283 | 301 | 223 | 152 | 74 | 35 | 146 | 484 | 39.4 |
| ESCAMBIA | 204 | 14 | 20 | 90 | 75 | 5 | 38 | 21 | 22 | 71 | 90 | 146 | 52 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 4 | 76 | 46 | 37 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 119 | 58.3 |
| FLAGLER | 50 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 86.0 |
| FRANKLIN | 14 | - | - | 8 | 6 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 64.3 |
| GADSDEN (EX.) | 115 | 11 | 11 | 58 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 67 | 111 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | 51 | 23 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 110 | 94.8 |
| STATE HOSPITAL | 85 | - | 2 | 8 | 73 | 2 | - | 17 | 14 | 36 | 18 | - | - | 85 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 4 | - | - |
| GILCHRIST | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 100.0 |
| GLADES | 8 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 87.5 |
| GULF | 25 | - | 2 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 8 | 13 | 23 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 84.0 |
| HAMILTON | 51 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 44 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 54.9 |
| HARDEE | 15 | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 13.3 |
| HENDRY | 21 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 9 | 11 | 16 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 23 | 109.5 |
| HERNANDO | 24 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 16 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 5 | 4 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 45.8 |
| HIGHLANDS | 95 | 7 | 4 | 44 | 37 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 38 | 47 | 32 | 62 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 44 | 46.3 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 917 | 72 | 45 | 256 | 500 | 44 | 70 | 145 | 122 | 295 | 355 | 540 | 323 | 52 | 2 | 1 | - | 20 | 216 | 236 | 172 | 133 | 77 | 48 | 14 | 208 | 22.7 |
| HOLMES | 12 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 41.7 |
| INDIAN RIVER | 56 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 28 | 11 | 44 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 20 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 48.2 |
| JACKSON | 110 | 20 | 7 | 36 | 28 | 19 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 35 | 46 | 94 | 7 | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 33 | 25 | 21 | 8 | 4 | - | 2 | 7 | 63.6 |
| JEFFERSON | 34 | - | 4 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 1 | - | 6 | 27 | 22 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 30 | 88.2 |
| LAFAYETTE | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 40.0 |

## TABLE XIV (Continued)

## TOTAL NUMBER OF SYPHLIS CASES REPORTED BY STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE, AGE GROUPS AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE RAPID TREATMENT CENTER, BY COUNTIES, FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTY | STAGE OF INFECTION |  |  |  |  |  | PREGNANCY | RACE AND SEX |  |  |  | SOURCE OF REPORT |  |  |  | AGE GROUPS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ADMISSIONS TO R. T. C. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | WHITE |  | COLORED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | PRIMARY | SECONDARY | E. LATENT | L. LATENT | CONGENITAL |  | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | CLINIC | PRIV. M.D. | HOSPITALS | OTHER | -1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 & OVER | NOT STATED | NUMBER | PERCENT |
| LAKE | 184 | 10 | 9 | 91 | 70 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 19 | 68 | 82 | 56 | 127 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 29 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 64 | 34.8 |
| LEE | 76 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 39 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 47 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 25.0 |
| LEON | 182 | 26 | 14 | 69 | 63 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 81 | 72 | 131 | 9 | 2 | 40 | - | 1 | 7 | 70 | 46 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 123 | 67.6 |
| LEVY | 41 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 22 | 19 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 65.9 |
| LIBERTY | 20 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 12 | 60.0 |
| MADISON | 37 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 26 | 70.3 |
| MANATEE | 125 | 10 | 3 | 55 | 56 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 42 | 55 | 68 | 56 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 36 | 24 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 11.2 |
| MARION | 140 | 7 | 13 | 48 | 65 | 7 | 32 | 8 | 13 | 43 | 76 | 60 | 77 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 42 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 60 | 42.9 |
| MARTIN | 68 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 43 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 31 | 52 | 16 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 7 | - | 53 | 77.9 |
| MONROE | 43 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 6 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7.0 |
| NASSAU | 38 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 26 | 11 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 12 | 13 | 9 | - | 2 | - | - | 27 | 71.1 |
| OKALOOSA | 25 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 28 | 112.0 |
| OKEECHOBEE | 14 | 1 | - | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 15 | 107.1 |
| ORANGE | 274 | 19 | 17 | 123 | 106 | 9 | 15 | 29 | 21 | 102 | 122 | 153 | 111 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 93 | 60 | 41 | 34 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 190 | 69.3 |
| OSCEOLA | 27 | 2 | - | 10 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 66.7 |
| PALM BEACH | 570 | 38 | 41 | 257 | 215 | 19 | 78 | 37 | 51 | 225 | 257 | 282 | 287 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 12 | 146 | 175 | 95 | 63 | 31 | 12 | 34 | 387 | 67.9 |
| PASCO | 51 | - | 1 | 17 | 27 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 1 | - | 30 | 58.8 |
| PINELLAS | 497 | 13 | 23 | 142 | 297 | 22 | 39 | 116 | 65 | 125 | 191 | 234 | 212 | 51 | - | 1 | 2 | 17 | 96 | 105 | 76 | 55 | 61 | 47 | 37 | 183 | 36.8 |
| POLK | 415 | 30 | 45 | 152 | 180 | 8 | 62 | 42 | 58 | 138 | 177 | 131 | 244 | 40 | - | - | - | 6 | 96 | 115 | 77 | 44 | 19 | 16 | 42 | 147 | 35.4 |
| PUTNAM | 136 | 6 | 5 | 55 | 64 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 52 | 66 | 66 | 69 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 42 | 24 | 29 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 62 | 45.6 |
| ST. JOHNS | 87 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 41 | - | 15 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 44 | 45 | 36 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 30 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 21.8 |
| ST. LUCIE | 83 | 12 | 7 | 29 | 33 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 45 | 37 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 25 | 12 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 42 | 50.6 |
| SANTA ROSA | 14 | - | - | 8 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 12 | 85.7 |
| SARASOTA | 75 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 40 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 27 | 35 | 42 | 32 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10.7 |
| SEMINOLE | 157 | 11 | 7 | 50 | 86 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 62 | 79 | 33 | 121 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 46 | 35 | 24 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 23 | 50 | 31.8 |
| SUMTER | 42 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 6 | - | 1 | 10 | 23.8 |
| SUWANNEE | 77 | 2 | 9 | 24 | 26 | 16 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 45 | 63 | 12 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 13 | 20 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 | 19 | 24.7 |
| TAYLOR | 39 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 32 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 45 | 115.4 |
| UNION (EX.) | 15 | - | - | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 93.3 |
| STATE PRISON | 55 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 17 | - | - | 22 | 2 | 27 | 4 | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | 14 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| VOLUSIA | 196 | 7 | 12 | 79 | 97 | 1 | 32 | 17 | 20 | 52 | 107 | 82 | 112 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 29 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 77 | 39.3 |
| WAKULLA | 8 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 112.5 |
| WALTON | 15 | - | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | 73.3 |
| WASHINGTON | 32 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 4 | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 10 | 31.3 |
| OUT OF STATE | 46 | 1 | - | 7 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | - | - |

## TABLE XV

## NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REPORTED IN FLORIDA BY DISEASE AND YEAR 1946-1950

| YEAR | SYPHILIS | GONORRHEA | CHANCROID | GRANULOMA INGUINALE | LYMPHOPATHIA VENEREUM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946 | 16,067 | 18,548 | 818 | 257 | 176 |
| 1947 | 16,653 | 20,160 | 745 | 271 | 216 |
| 1948 | 15,395 | 18,820 | 388 | 773 | 197 |
| 1949 | 12,363 | 15,388 | 343 | 827 | 127 |
| 1950 | 10,738 | 14,185 | 248 | 446 | 34 |

## TABLE XVI

## REPORT OF IN-PATIENT CARE - SUMMARY BY TYPE OF DISEASE RAPID TREATMENT CENTER Melbourne, Fla.

| PATIENT LOAD | SYPHILIS |  |  |  |  |  |  | NOT IN COMBINATION WITH SYPHILIS |  | OBSERVATION AND NO VENEREAL DISEASE |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Primary and Secondary | Early Latent | Late Latent | Neuro-Syphilis | Other Late | Con-genital | Total Syphilis | Gon-orrhea | Other VD | Observa-tion only | Treatment Given | Total Patients |
| Previous treatment this infection.... | 15 | 486 | 804 | 195 | 8 | 78 | 1,586 | 4 | 25 | 31 |  | 1,646 |
| No previous treatment this infection. | 362 | 991 | 299 | 172 | 6 | 190 | 2,020 | 33 | 194 | 443 | 127 | 2,817 |
| No. Days spent in hospital.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,431 | 283 | 3,802 | 2,148 | 1,189 | 48,853 |

## TABLE XVII

## REPORT OF IN-PATIENT CARE - SUMMARY BY COLOR AND SEX RAPID TREATMENT CENTER Melbourne, Fla.

| COLOR | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 253 | 220 | 473 |
| NONWHITE | 1,951 | 2,040 | 3,991 |
| TOTAL | 2,204 | 2,260 | 4,464 |

# TABLE XVIII

## STATE-AID CANCER CASES AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1950 BY COUNTY AND SERVICE RENDERED

| COUNTY | TOTAL | State Aid Cases | HOSPITAL | | | SURGERY | | X-RAY Therapy | | X-RAY Diagnosis | | RADIUM | | OTHER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cs. | Days | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost |
| State Total | $192,668.02 | 1663 | 870 | 7,458 | $103,079.44 | 341 | $26,623.00 | 558 | $29,483.00 | 567 | $7,055.70 | 54 | $4,340.44 | 805 | $22,086.44 |
| Alachua | 8,101.99 | 64 | 33 | 279 | 3,913.54 | 12 | 1,032.50 | 24 | 2,037.75 | 29 | 487.50 | — | — | 19 | 630.70 |
| Baker | 965.52 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 214.27 | 3 | 185.00 | 5 | 277.00 | 1 | 3.75 | 1 | 75.00 | 4 | 210.50 |
| Bay | 5,956.12 | 37 | 25 | 311 | 3,371.87 | 7 | 585.00 | 16 | 1,168.75 | 23 | 242.50 | 1 | 75.00 | 21 | 513.00 |
| Bradford | 2,024.77 | 18 | 8 | 71 | 1,032.02 | 4 | 210.00 | 6 | 383.75 | 4 | 55.00 | — | — | 12 | 344.00 |
| Brevard | 2,839.84 | 11 | 11 | 223 | 2,365.84 | 1 | 125.00 | 3 | 140.00 | 3 | 30.00 | — | — | 8 | 179.00 |
| Broward | 7,288.64 | 54 | 33 | 269 | 4,032.00 | 14 | 1,217.50 | 12 | 470.00 | 9 | 101.25 | 6 | 440.89 | 47 | 1,027.00 |
| Calhoun | 1,761.40 | 15 | 8 | 77 | 1,147.65 | 4 | 235.00 | 8 | 157.50 | 3 | 21.25 | — | — | 9 | 200.00 |
| Charlotte | 1,197.50 | 9 | 3 | 65 | 947.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 2 | 120.00 | 1 | 7.50 | — | — | 1 | 23.00 |
| Citrus | 50.00 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 25.00 | — | — | 1 | 25.00 |
| Clay | 2,134.17 | 14 | 5 | 88 | 1,098.67 | 6 | 397.50 | 2 | 287.50 | 1 | 42.50 | 2 | 150.00 | 5 | 158.00 |
| Collier | 35.00 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 10.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Columbia | 2,221.03 | 22 | 8 | 81 | 958.03 | 6 | 475.00 | 6 | 444.50 | 2 | 17.50 | 1 | 75.00 | 10 | 251.00 |
| Dade | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| DeSoto | 1,132.70 | 13 | 3 | 30 | 433.20 | 2 | 150.00 | 8 | 427.00 | 2 | 15.00 | — | — | 3 | 107.50 |
| Dixie | 641.60 | 13 | 5 | 37 | 362.85 | 1 | 125.00 | 1 | 51.25 | 2 | 12.50 | — | — | 4 | 90.00 |
| Duval | 2,806.84 | 14 | 9 | 102 | 1,460.34 | 4 | 590.00 | 6 | 488.75 | 4 | 46.25 | 1 | 75.00 | 7 | 146.50 |
| Escambia | 9,027.00 | 84 | 52 | 328 | 4,919.00 | 20 | 1,150.00 | 33 | 1,682.75 | 30 | 362.25 | 1 | 75.00 | 44 | 838.00 |
| Flagler | 165.00 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 90.00 | 1 | 50.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 25.00 |
| Franklin | 1,412.00 | 24 | 10 | 53 | 795.00 | 2 | 120.00 | 10 | 330.00 | 7 | 55.00 | — | — | 11 | 112.00 |
| Gadsden | 2,428.20 | 27 | 9 | 88 | 1,180.45 | 5 | 500.00 | 4 | 322.50 | 9 | 165.25 | 1 | 50.00 | 11 | 210.00 |
| Gilchrist | 254.85 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 89.85 | — | — | 3 | 75.00 | 1 | 12.50 | — | — | 3 | 77.50 |
| Giades | 346.03 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 105.00 | — | — | 1 | 62.50 | 1 | 7.50 | 1 | 141.03 | 2 | 30.00 |
| Gulf | 1,555.70 | 18 | 5 | 50 | 735.95 | 3 | 250.00 | 10 | 441.25 | 2 | 15.00 | — | — | 9 | 113.50 |
| Hamilton | 1,384.08 | 15 | 7 | 60 | 832.58 | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 4 | 50.00 | 1 | 150.00 | 9 | 251.50 |
| Hardee | 594.03 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 216.28 | 1 | 50.00 | 7 | 291.50 | 2 | 11.25 | — | — | 1 | 25.00 |
| Hendry | 54.60 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 13.35 | — | — | 1 | 18.75 | 2 | 22.50 | — | — | — | — |
| Hernando | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Highlands | 1,864.18 | 11 | 6 | 58 | 1,011.43 | 3 | 247.50 | 6 | 355.00 | 5 | 53.75 | — | — | 5 | 196.50 |
| Hillsborough | 9,123.79 | 92 | 43 | 363 | 4,784.29 | 12 | 960.00 | 33 | 1,920.00 | 23 | 335.00 | — | — | 34 | 1,124.50 |
| Holmes | 4,668.61 | 49 | 26 | 149 | 2,225.11 | 8 | 650.00 | 17 | 758.75 | 49 | 492.25 | 1 | 75.00 | 22 | 467.50 |
| Indian River | 1,574.07 | 11 | 6 | 67 | 911.34 | 1 | 125.00 | 2 | 162.50 | 3 | 32.50 | 1 | 101.73 | 4 | 241.00 |
| Jackson | 6,518.35 | 56 | 30 | 261 | 3,733.35 | 11 | 832.50 | 11 | 775.00 | 30 | 320.75 | 2 | 125.00 | 33 | 731.75 |
| Jefferson | 214.25 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 75.00 | 5 | 61.25 | — | — | 6 | 78.00 |

# TABLE XVIII (Continued)

## STATE-AID CANCER CASES AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1950 BY COUNTY AND SERVICE RENDERED

| COUNTY | TOTAL | State Aid Cases | HOSPITAL | | | SURGERY | | X-RAY Therapy | | X-RAY Diagnosis | | RADIUM | | OTHER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cs. | Days | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost | Cs. | Cost |
| Lafayette | 142.50 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 112.50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 30.00 |
| Lake | 1,535.88 | 17 | 8 | 69 | 911.88 | 2 | 175.00 | 3 | 65.00 | 4 | 75.00 | — | — | 4 | 309.00 |
| Lee | 590.42 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 303.92 | — | — | 5 | 246.00 | 3 | 37.50 | — | — | 1 | 3.00 |
| Leon | 6,173.87 | 64 | 32 | 249 | 3,236.12 | 14 | 832.50 | 14 | 507.50 | 21 | 291.75 | 4 | 225.00 | 42 | 1,081.00 |
| Levy | 551.30 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 262.80 | 2 | 52.50 | 4 | 228.00 | 2 | 8.00 | — | — | — | — |
| Liberty | 227.50 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 90.00 | — | — | 2 | 82.50 | 3 | 25.00 | — | — | 2 | 30.00 |
| Madison | 2,133.41 | 13 | 12 | 110 | 1,483.66 | 5 | 230.00 | 2 | 107.50 | 7 | 96.50 | — | — | 10 | 215.75 |
| Manatee | 2,419.72 | 23 | 9 | 102 | 1,094.22 | 4 | 475.00 | 8 | 382.50 | 6 | 117.50 | — | — | 6 | 350.50 |
| Marion | 1,931.71 | 32 | 13 | 54 | 790.46 | 1 | 150.00 | 11 | 579.50 | 4 | 90.00 | — | — | 14 | 321.75 |
| Martin | 1,865.45 | 21 | 7 | 52 | 757.95 | 2 | 175.00 | 6 | 375.00 | 3 | 47.50 | 1 | 180.00 | 8 | 330.00 |
| Monroe | 810.00 | 11 | 6 | 35 | 525.00 | 2 | 97.50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 187.50 |
| Nassau | 3,457.44 | 25 | 13 | 136 | 1,864.69 | 5 | 237.50 | 3 | 520.00 | 5 | 106.25 | 1 | 75.00 | 12 | 654.00 |
| Okaloosa | 3,638.75 | 44 | 22 | 106 | 1,560.00 | 4 | 405.00 | 23 | 951.00 | 38 | 303.75 | 1 | 75.00 | 18 | 344.00 |
| Okeechobee | 200.94 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 53.44 | 1 | 100.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 47.50 |
| Orange | 5,448.99 | 35 | 27 | 282 | 3,852.99 | 4 | 500.00 | 18 | 767.50 | 3 | 25.00 | 1 | 55.00 | 12 | 248.50 |
| Osceola | 743.73 | 7 | 4 | 44 | 512.48 | 2 | 112.50 | 3 | 55.00 | 2 | 11.25 | — | — | 2 | 52.50 |
| Palm Beach | 21,298.81 | 106 | 88 | 739 | 11,344.99 | 36 | 2,792.50 | 27 | 1,943.25 | 42 | 652.50 | 6 | 884.57 | 86 | 3,681.00 |
| Pasco | 2,771.00 | 29 | 17 | 132 | 1,770.75 | 2 | 175.00 | 5 | 300.00 | 9 | 107.50 | — | — | 10 | 417.75 |
| Pinellas | 11,131.87 | 61 | 39 | 478 | 5,778.22 | 32 | 2,895.00 | 28 | 1,080.00 | 16 | 238.00 | — | — | 35 | 1,140.65 |
| Polk | 6,416.92 | 65 | 29 | 252 | 3,732.48 | 12 | 837.00 | 30 | 970.75 | 8 | 89.50 | 6 | 346.19 | 16 | 441.00 |
| Putnam | 2,403.37 | 20 | 10 | 113 | 1,458.53 | 6 | 425.00 | 5 | 62.50 | 3 | 85.00 | — | — | 7 | 372.34 |
| St. Johns | 366.60 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 256.60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 110.00 |
| St. Lucie | 1,846.01 | 13 | 5 | 90 | 1,320.48 | 2 | 75.00 | 2 | 187.50 | 3 | 29.50 | 1 | 103.53 | 6 | 130.00 |
| Santa Rosa | 3,585.00 | 31 | 18 | 128 | 1,920.00 | 4 | 435.00 | 16 | 658.50 | 23 | 220.50 | 2 | 100.00 | 14 | 251.00 |
| Sarasota | 1,132.49 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 172.49 | 2 | 160.00 | 7 | 482.50 | 6 | 100.00 | — | — | 7 | 217.50 |
| Seminole | 684.68 | 20 | 4 | 38 | 507.68 | — | — | 3 | 92.50 | 2 | 30.00 | — | — | 4 | 54.50 |
| Sumter | 852.40 | 7 | 3 | 35 | 493.40 | 1 | 150.00 | 2 | 62.50 | 3 | 22.50 | — | — | 2 | 124.00 |
| Suwannee | 3,707.00 | 29 | 18 | 118 | 1,602.00 | 8 | 647.50 | 6 | 655.00 | 5 | 86.25 | 3 | 300.00 | 20 | 416.25 |
| Taylor | 472.50 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 225.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 5 | 157.50 | 1 | 5.00 | — | — | 1 | 25.00 |
| Union | 1,389.92 | 10 | 2 | 31 | 430.92 | 3 | 400.00 | 3 | 255.00 | 2 | 25.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 5 | 229.00 |
| Volusia | 9,641.48 | 81 | 36 | 338 | 5,228.48 | 23 | 1,641.00 | 27 | 1,655.25 | 19 | 388.75 | — | — | 89 | 728.00 |
| Wakulla | 3,172.90 | 31 | 19 | 131 | 1,876.15 | 8 | 485.00 | 5 | 205.00 | 9 | 101.25 | 6 | 300.00 | 17 | 205.50 |
| Walton | 6,309.35 | 48 | 25 | 212 | 2,948.90 | 11 | 1,147.50 | 29 | 1,382.25 | 37 | 355.20 | 1 | 37.50 | 21 | 438.00 |
| Washington | 3,272.25 | 33 | 23 | 108 | 1,620.00 | 7 | 317.50 | 16 | 681.75 | 20 | 180.00 | — | — | 24 | 473.00 |

## TABLE XIX

### SPECIMENS EXAMINED UNDER FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM, 1947-1950

| Year | Examined | Malignant | Per Cent | Non-Malignant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 304 | 118 | 39.0 | 186 |
| 1948 | 973 | 336 | 35.0 | 637 |
| 1949 | 1149 | 395 | 34.0 | 754 |
| 1950 | 1373 | 462 | 33.6 | 911 |
| Total | 3799 | 1311 | 34.5 | 2488 |

## TABLE XX

### NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS ACCORDING TO SITE. CASES, PERCENTAGES AND SITE BY RACE AND SEX. FLORIDA STATE-AID 1950

| SITE | TOTAL | | WHITE | | | | COLORED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Buccal Cavity | 70 | 7.3 | 43 | 61.4 | 9 | 12.9 | 12 | 17.1 | 6 | 8.6 |
| Digestive Organs | 59 | 6.2 | 16 | 27.1 | 22 | 37.3 | 7 | 11.9 | 14 | 23.7 |
| Stomach | 22 | 2.3 | 9 | 40.9 | 5 | 22.7 | 4 | 18.2 | 4 | 18.2 |
| Respiratory System | 48 | 5.0 | 34 | 70.8 | 9 | 18.8 | 4 | 8.3 | 1 | 2.1 |
| Female Genital | 203 | 21.2 | — | — | 138 | 68.0 | — | — | 65 | 32.0 |
| Male Genital | 29 | 3.0 | 20 | 69.0 | — | — | 9 | 31.0 | — | — |
| Urinary System | 37 | 3.9 | 17 | 45.9 | 10 | 27.0 | 6 | 16.2 | 4 | 10.8 |
| Breast | 96 | 10.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 62 | 64.6 | 1 | 1.0 | 32 | 33.3 |
| Skin | 339 | 35.4 | 187 | 55.2 | 137 | 40.4 | 5 | 1.5 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Other | 54 | 5.6 | 17 | 31.5 | 20 | 37.0 | 4 | 7.4 | 13 | 24.1 |
| TOTAL | 957 | 100.0 | 344 | 35.9 | 412 | 43.1 | 52 | 5.4 | 149 | 15.6 |

## TABLE XXI

### NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES APPROVED FOR STATE-AID ACCORDING TO STATUS, BY RACE AND SEX FLORIDA, 1948-1949-1950

| STATUS | TOTAL | | WHITE | | | | COLORED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | | | 1950 | | | | | | | |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 957 | 53.8 | 344 | 35.9 | 412 | 43.1 | 52 | 5.4 | 149 | 15.6 |
| No malignancy | 379 | 21.3 | 84 | 22.2 | 196 | 51.7 | 28 | 7.4 | 71 | 18.7 |
| Incomplete information | 442 | 24.9 | 143 | 32.3 | 203 | 45.9 | 29 | 6.6 | 67 | 15.2 |
| TOTAL | 1,778 | 100.0 | 571 | 32.1 | 811 | 45.6 | 109 | 6.1 | 287 | 16.1 |
| | | | 1949 | | | | | | | |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 653 | 57.1 | 285 | 43.6 | 269 | 41.2 | 37 | 5.7 | 62 | 9.5 |
| No malignancy | 310 | 27.1 | 87 | 28.1 | 161 | 51.9 | 18 | 5.8 | 44 | 14.2 |
| Incomplete information | 181 | 15.8 | 64 | 35.4 | 77 | 42.5 | 14 | 7.7 | 26 | 14.4 |
| TOTAL | 1,144 | 100.0 | 436 | 38.1 | 507 | 44.3 | 69 | 6.0 | 132 | 11.5 |
| | | | 1948 | | | | | | | |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 776 | 51.6 | 253 | 32.6 | 341 | 44.0 | 56 | 7.2 | 126 | 16.2 |
| No malignancy | 298 | 19.8 | 62 | 20.8 | 162 | 54.4 | 24 | 8.0 | 50 | 16.8 |
| Incomplete information | 429 | 28.5 | 139 | 32.4 | 209 | 48.7 | 21 | 4.9 | 60 | 14.0 |
| TOTAL | 1,503 | 100.0 | 454 | 30.2 | 712 | 47.4 | 101 | 6.7 | 236 | 15.7 |

## TABLE XXII

## FLORIDA STATE-AID CANCER CASES BY TYPE OF SERVICE AND AVERAGE COST PER CASE FOR 1948, 1949 AND 1950

| YEAR | TOTAL |  | HOSPITAL |  |  | SURGERY |  | X-RAY RX |  | RADIUM |  | OTHER |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Cases | Cost | Cases | Days | Cost | Cases | Cost | Cases | Cost | Cases | Cost | Cases | Cost |
| 1948 | 1,074 | $150,751.32 | 509 | 5,718 | $ 70,944.94 | 311 | $25,386.50 | 657 | $35,122.25 | 94 | $8,149.74 | 472 | $11,147.89 |
| 1949 | 1,176 | 124,495.63 | 556 | 4,700 | 51,154.16 | 216 | 15,457.50 | 442 | 23,408.00 | 60 | 4,736.37 | 1,072 | 29,738.90 |
| 1950 | 1,663 | 192,668.02 | 870 | 7,458 | 103,079.44 | 341 | 26,623.00 | 558 | 29,483.00 | 54 | 4,340.44 | 1,372 | 29,142.14 |
| 1948 Avg. |  | 140.36 |  | 11.2 | 139.38 |  | 81.63 |  | 53.46 |  | 86.70 |  | 23.62 |
| 1949 Avg. |  | 105.86 |  | 8.4 | 92.01 |  | 71.56 |  | 52.95 |  | 78.94 |  | 27.74 |
| 1950 Avg. |  | 115.86 |  | 8.6 | 118.48 |  | 78.07 |  | 52.84 |  | 80.38 |  | 21.24 |

## TABLE XXIII

## OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CLAIMS
### January 1, 1950 - December 31, 1950.

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL |  | 1,065 |
| Conjunctivitis |  | 23 |
| Welder's | 19 |  |
| Chemical | 3 |  |
| Other | 1 |  |
| Infections |  | 64 |
| Meat | 30 |  |
| Undulant Fever | 6 |  |
| Otitis | 3 |  |
| Typhus Fever | 2 |  |
| Other | 23 |  |
| Repeated Motion, Pressure & Shock |  | 8 |
| Temperature Changes |  | 7 |
| Respiratory Irritations |  | 39 |
| Parathion Poisoning |  | 103 |
| Anaphylactic Reaction |  | 22 |
| Gas |  | 3 |
| Compressed Air |  | 2 |
| Tenosynovitis |  | 7 |
| Lead Poisoning |  | 2 |
| Diagnosis Indefinite |  | 4 |
| Dermatitis |  | 781 |
| Alkali | 138 |  |
| Fruit | 128 |  |
| Solvents & Oils | 103 |  |
| Creosote | 7 |  |
| Glue | 3 |  |
| Other Chemicals | 121 |  |
| Plant | 74 |  |
| Fungus | 66 |  |
| Larva Migrans | 93 |  |
| Other | 48 |  |

# BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

*C. M. Sharp, M.D., Director*

The activities of the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control have continued according to the previously outlined plan. The detailed tables which accompany this report will show that there has been an almost uniform increase in every phase of the work.

One of the most critical features in noting progress in the control of tuberculosis is a reduction in the mortality and morbidity from the disease. It will be noted in the accompanying table that the death rate from tuberculosis reached an all time low in Florida. The death rate for 1950 decreased from 26.3 per 100,000, according to the 1949 annual report, to a provisional figure of 19.1 per 100,000. Final figures were not available as this report went to press.

During 1949 the number of cases of tuberculosis reported was 3,198. In spite of increased activities with consultation clinics and other sources of reporting, as well as with the x-ray surveys, there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of known cases of tuberculosis. During 1950 only 2,337 new cases of tuberculosis were recorded, which is approximately 25 per cent reduction in new cases reported. Of course, this is to be expected. Certainly, if an appreciable reduction in the mortality of the disease to almost 25 per cent can be recorded in one year, naturally it follows that there will of necessity be a decrease in the morbidity reported. There seems to have been the same reduction in the number of white and the number of colored cases reported.

In analyzing the localities which showed the greatest proportion of morbidity from Tuberculosis, it is noted that Dade County, which is the largest county as to population, obviously has the greatest number of cases reported. Duval County is second in the number of cases reported and Hillsborough County is third.

The table on morbidity conforms to a pattern showing generalized activity throughout most of the State — and there is reason to believe that most of the cases are being reported.

As usual the source of reporting is greatest from the county and city health departments. It is to be noted, however, that there is a reduction in the number of reports from this source, and a general increase in the number of reports from private physicians, sanatoria, out-of-state reports and Veterans Administration hospitals.

One of the most gratifying things determined from analyzing the source of reports is the decrease in the number of cases first reported by death certificate. In 1949 4.8 per cent, or 154 cases, were first reported by death certificate, while in 1950 there has been a definite decrease to 3.5 per cent first reported by death certificate.

*Mass Chest X-Ray Surveys:* As usual the greater part of the program has been occupied in an attempt to examine as many of the adult members of the population of the State of Florida as possible. During 1950 a total of 412,996 individuals received chest x-ray examinations in some 40 communities and institutions in the State. This compares very favorably with the 394,626 persons receiving x-ray examinations during 1949. In spite of this increased number examined, however, only 421 cases of definite tuberculosis were found as compared to 796 cases detected in 1949, which is further evidence that less tuberculosis is being found.

A table with this report shows the total number of cases found and the total number of 14 x 17 inch x-rays taken in the follow-up of the x-ray surveys. It is noteworthy, however, that in the detection of cases on mass x-ray survey during 1950 hospitalization was advised on 347 cases and clinical study on 1,011 cases, while in 1949 hospitalization was advised on only 336 cases and clinical study on 1069 cases. This shows that in spite of the decreased number of cases found, a proportionately greater number of significant cases was detected over 1949.

There is still a large number of tuberculosis cases in the State, and it is felt that by a gradual approach in the education of the general population eventually every adult person will avail himself of the privilege of having a chest x-ray examination. It is believed that a great many of the persons being examined are the same groups that are examined year after year when the survey units return to a community. An attempt is being made to concentrate on that large group of people who have not had a chest x-ray examination, and where more cases may be found.

*X-Ray Diagnostic Clinics:* The 14 x 17 inch x-ray clinics continue on at about the same scale as 1949. There were 16,910 clinic and consultation x-rays interpreted in 1950 as against 16,677 during 1949. Of these films 61.6 per cent were patients receiving examination for the first time, and 38.4 per cent of these films were subsequent examinations. Of the entire group of clinic and consultation x-rays examined in this Bureau, 7.9 per cent were considered as suspicious of tuberculosis — 7.5 per cent minimal pulmonary tuberculosis, 7.4 per cent moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and less than 2 per cent showed evidence of far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. This is a far cry from the figure five years ago which revealed a greater proportion of persons with Far Advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In Table XXVI an analysis is shown of all the 16,910 cases according to age, sex, color and the various categories of diagnoses that have been established on these cases.

The cases of tuberculosis reported have been analyzed according to age groups in Table XXIX. There is a rather striking difference between the figures of 1950 as compared with the data for 1949. It shows that there has been a definite shift to a younger age group. In 1949 the largest number of cases reported were in the 45-54 age group. The proportion of cases reported in 1950 shows that the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups both were higher than previously reported in 1949. This is somewhat contrary to an impression which was gained that tuberculosis was being found more frequently in the older age groups.

*Central Case Register:* At the present time, all known cases of tuberculosis in the State are under visible control in the Central Case Register. There has been a rather striking difference when comparing an analysis of the case register as of December 31, 1950 with a similar analysis during December 31, 1949. In 1950 there were 2,258 active unhospitalized cases known to our register; whereas, in 1949 there were 2,082 active cases of tuberculosis. The questionably active cases also have shown an increase. In 1950 there were 1283 questionably active cases as against 1120 cases in 1949. This shows that there are potentially 3541 unhospitalized cases which are possibly in need of hospitalization at the present time. This goes a long way towards refuting some of the statements concerning the over-building of hospital facilities for tuberculosis.

At the end of 1950 there were 1,615 cases of tuberculosis in sanatoria, which is a rather marked increase over the 1,242 cases hospitalized in 1949. It should be noted, however, that in 1949 the current follow-up of patients known to the case register was 68.2 per cent, whereas the percentage of current follow-up in 1940 has dropped to 50.8. This is a rather discouraging figure, and can only be rectified by the cooperation of the local health departments.

*Consultation Clinics:* There has been expansion of the Consultation Clinic program over the previous year, but with the curtailment of travel it has not gone on to the permanence considered advisable. Also, one of the physicians from the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control has been away to Public Health school during the past year which has meant that there could be less field travel than would have been the case with a full complement of physicians.

Findings of the consultation clinics for January 1, through December 31, 1950 are summarized below.

## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF CONSULTATION CLINICS
## JANUARY 1, THRU DECEMBER 31, 1950

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS HELD**

| I. ATTENDANCE | Total | New Patients | Readmitted Patients | Old Patients |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adults, White | 414 | 362 | 10 | 43 |
| Adults, Colored | 105 | 92 | 1 | 12 |
| Children, White | 27 | 25 | 0 | 2 |
| Children, Colored | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 579 | 482 | 11 | 57 |

| II. ADMISSION STATUS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases Tuberculosis | 312 | (Includes 109 Cases Found on X-Ray Surveys) |
| Suspects | 195 | |
| Contacts | 43 | |
| Other Diseases | 29 | |
| TOTALS | 579 | |

| III. DIAGNOSED TUBERCULOSIS IN BASIS OF CLINIC APPRAISAL | Active | Activity Undetermined | Inactive |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minimal | 9 | 38 | 57 |
| Moderately Advanced | 26 | 78 | 34 |
| Far Advanced | 21 | 15 | 7 |
| Unclassified | 0 | 7 | 21 |
| Extra-Pulmonary | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Primary Pulmonary | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 56 | 143 | 96 |

**IV. PATIENTS CONTINUED AS "SUSPICIOUS OF TUBERCULOSIS" 108**

**V. CASES HAVING PREVIOUS HOSPITAL TREATMENT 125**

**VI. DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN CLINICS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tuberculin Tests | 110 |
| 2. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rates | 13 |
| 3. Laryngeal Swab Cultures | 34 |
| 4. Gastric Lavages | 14 |

**VII. DISPOSITION OF PATIENTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Hospitalization Recommended | 43 |
| (2) Further Clinical Studies | 207 |
| (3) Referred to Physician for Other Pathology | 64 |
| (4) Referred to Rehabilitation | 9 |
| (5) Diagnosis Deferred | 8 |
| (6) No significant Disease | 52 |
| (7) Closed from further follow-up | 48 |
| (8) Further Special Studies | 184 |

## TUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

In reviewing the monthly activity report which is compiled by the Bureau of Local Health Service, it is possible to see a continuing degree of activity being carried out by the local health departments. The activities have shown approximately the same number of clinic visits and field nursing visits as shown in 1949, however, more cases were hospitalized through local health departments in 1950. During 1950 1,184 cases were hospitalized through local health departments as against 1,138 hospitalized in 1949.

## SUMMARY:

The Bureau of Tuberculosis Control is continuing to bring to light more cases of tuberculosis in the early stages of the disease. The mortality rate has shown an approximate 24 per cent decrease over the previous year and, likewise, there has been a 20 per cent decrease in the morbidity reported from tuberculosis.

Due largely to the activities of this Bureau, which has brought to light so many more cases of tuberculosis, a large tuberculosis sanatorium has been placed in operation in Palm Beach County, Lantana, Florida. At the end of the calendar year 1950, this institution had been almost filled.

It should also be pointed out that the Legislature during 1949 recognized the necessity of providing adequate hospitals to replace the tuberculosis beds in the old barrack-type hospitals in Tampa and Marianna. At the present time two new institutions located in Tampa and in Tallahassee are under construction by the State Tuberculosis Board.

It is believed that in the foreseeable future tuberculosis will be reduced to an unimportant position as a cause of death and disability in Florida.

## TABLE XXIV

## RECORDED DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COLOR, FLORIDA - 1917 - 1950.

| | TOTAL | | WHITE | | COLORED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR | DEATHS | RATE | DEATHS | RATE | DEATHS | RATE |
| 1950 | 504 | 18.3 | 243 | 11.2 | 261 | 44.1 |
| 1949 | 659 | 26.3 | 301 | 15.3 | 358 | 63.4 |
| 1948 | 720 | 29.1 | 332 | 17.5 | 388 | 66.9 |
| 1947 | 760 | 31.6 | 371 | 20.2 | 389 | 68.0 |
| 1946 | 687 | 29.4 | 333 | 18.8 | 354 | 62.7 |
| 1945 | 701 | 30.9 | 340 | 19.9 | 361 | 64.9 |
| 1944 | 791 | 36.0 | 369 | 23.1 | 422 | 70.8 |
| 1943 | 834 | 39.2 | 363 | 22.9 | 471 | 87.7 |
| 1942 | 859 | 41.8 | 360 | 23.6 | 499 | 93.6 |
| 1941 | 916 | 46.1 | 362 | 24.8 | 554 | 105.5 |
| 1940 | 961 | 50.3 | 379 | 27.2 | 582 | 112.4 |
| 1939 | 921 | 49.7 | 376 | 27.9 | 545 | 107.3 |
| 1938 | 987 | 55.0 | 407 | 31.4 | 580 | 116.4 |
| 1937 | 966 | 55.6 | 400 | 32.0 | 566 | 115.8 |
| 1936 | 905 | 53.9 | 387 | 32.3 | 518 | 108.2 |
| 1935 | 903 | 55.7 | 397 | 34.5 | 506 | 107.9 |
| 1934 | 953 | 60.1 | 381 | 33.9 | 572 | 123.9 |
| 1933 | 1,039 | 66.9 | 398 | 36.1 | 641 | 142.1 |
| 1932 | 1,093 | 71.5 | 395 | 36.5 | 698 | 156.2 |
| 1931 | 1,067 | 70.8 | 427 | 40.1 | 640 | 144.8 |
| 1930 | 1,015 | 68.6 | 432 | 41.3 | 583 | 134.0 |
| 1929 | 1,014 | 70.8 | 416 | 41.3 | 598 | 140.6 |
| 1928 | 1,102 | 79.7 | 481 | 49.7 | 621 | 149.5 |
| 1927 | 1,097 | 82.2 | 483 | 49.8 | 634 | 156.4 |
| 1926 | 1,187 | 92.3 | 519 | 58.3 | 668 | 169.0 |
| 1925 | 999 | 80.8 | 426 | 50.0 | 573 | 148.7 |
| 1924 | 1,054 | 88.7 | 457 | 56.2 | 597 | 159.1 |
| 1923 | 1,079 | 94.7 | 490 | 63.3 | 589 | 161.2 |
| 1922 | 1,019 | 93.5 | 440 | 59.9 | 579 | 163.0 |
| 1921 | 951 | 91.3 | 401 | 57.6 | 550 | 159.3 |
| 1920 | 1,016 | 102.3 | 423 | 64.3 | 593 | 176.8 |
| 1919 | 993 | 103.7 | 461 | 73.4 | 532 | 161.6 |
| 1918 | 1,084 | 115.9 | 494 | 81.2 | 590 | 180.4 |
| 1917 | 1,085 | 118.9 | 472 | 80.3 | 613 | 188.7 |

## TABLE XXV

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED BY RACE, SEX, STAGE OF DISEASE AND BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1950.

| COUNTY | CASES REPORTED | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RACE AND SEX | | | | STAGE OF DISEASE | | | | | | |
| | | WHITE | | COLORED | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL CASES | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | UNKNOWN | PRIMARY | MINIMAL | MODERATELY ADVANCED | FAR ADVANCED | NON PULMONARY | STAGE UNKNOWN |
| TOTAL | 2,337 | 1,077 | 659 | 360 | 227 | 14 | 19 | 636 | 834 | 593 | 60 | 195 |
| ALACHUA | 38 | 13 | 5 | 19 | 1 | — | — | 14 | 16 | 6 | — | 2 |
| BAKER | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| BAY | 23 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | — | 1 |
| BRADFORD | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| BREVARD | 15 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 | — | — |
| BROWARD | 70 | 31 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 33 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| CALHOUN | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| CHARLOTTE | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| CITRUS | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| CLAY | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| COLLIER | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| COLUMBIA | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| DADE | 407 | 207 | 124 | 46 | 28 | 2 | — | 101 | 126 | 141 | 16 | 23 |
| DESOTO | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| DIXIE | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| DUVAL | 272 | 101 | 49 | 81 | 41 | — | 2 | 51 | 95 | 86 | 14 | 24 |
| ESCAMBIA | 65 | 33 | 15 | 10 | 7 | — | — | 14 | 36 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| FLAGLER | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| FRANKLIN | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| *GADSDEN (EX.) | 18 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| GILCHRIST | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| GLADES | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GULF | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 1 | — |
| HAMILTON | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 |
| HARDEE | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| HENDRY | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| HERNANDO | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| HIGHLANDS | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 262 | 143 | 72 | 27 | 19 | 1 | — | 94 | 78 | 51 | 4 | 35 |
| HOLMES | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| INDIAN RIVER | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| JACKSON | 29 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | — | — | 7 | 12 | 9 | 1 | — |
| JEFFERSON | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — |

## TABLE XXV (Continued)

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED BY RACE, SEX, STAGE OF DISEASE AND BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1950.

| COUNTY | CASES REPORTED | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL CASES | RACE AND SEX | | | | STAGE OF DISEASE | | | | | |
| | | WHITE | | COLORED | | | | | | | |
| | | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | UNKNOWN | PRIMARY | MINIMAL | MODERATELY ADVANCED | FAR ADVANCED | NON PULMONARY | STAGE UNKNOWN |
| LAFAYETTE | 5 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| LAKE | 32 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| LEE | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| LEON | 49 | 16 | 15 | 9 | 9 | — | 1 | 12 | 18 | 14 | — | 4 |
| LEVY | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| LIBERTY | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| MADISON | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| MANATEE | 23 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 8 | 12 | 2 | — | 1 |
| MARION | 35 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 6 | — | 3 | 15 | 12 | 4 | — | 1 |
| MARTIN | 15 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 8 | 2 | — | 1 |
| MONROE | 22 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 9 | 6 | — | 4 |
| NASSAU | 7 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 |
| OKALOOSA | 12 | 4 | 7 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | 2 |
| OKEECHOBEE | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| ORANGE | 93 | 46 | 28 | 12 | 7 | — | 1 | 20 | 31 | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| OSCEOLA | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 |
| PALM BEACH | 129 | 41 | 55 | 19 | 12 | 2 | — | 28 | 65 | 23 | 1 | 12 |
| PASCO | 17 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| PINELLAS | 147 | 78 | 53 | 8 | 8 | — | 1 | 73 | 33 | 26 | 4 | 10 |
| POLK | 91 | 44 | 30 | 9 | 8 | — | 2 | 33 | 30 | 19 | 2 | 5 |
| PUTNAM | 20 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | — | 2 |
| ST. JOHNS | 24 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | 7 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| ST. LUCIE | 19 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| SANTA ROSA | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| SARASOTA | 36 | 21 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 11 | 15 | 6 | — | 4 |
| SEMINOLE | 22 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| SUMTER | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| SUWANNEE | 7 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| TAYLOR | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| UNION | 24 | 19 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 7 | 11 | 5 | — | 1 |
| VOLUSIA | 124 | 59 | 43 | 11 | 11 | — | 1 | 46 | 47 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| WAKULLA | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| WALTON | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| WASHINGTON | 7 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| *FLA. STATE HOSP. | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 |

## TABLE XXVI

## ANALYSIS OF CASES IN THE CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS CASE REGISTER DECEMBER 31, 1950

| COUNTIES | ACTIVE CASES | | | Q. ACTIVE CASES | INACTIVE CASES | HOSPITALIZED | OTHER TBC | TOTAL CASES | CURRENT IN EXAMINATION AT HOME | % OF PATIENTS CURRENT OUTSIDE OF HOSPITALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | POSITIVE SPUTUM | NEGATIVE SPUTUM | UNDETERMINED SPUTUM | | | | | | | |
| ALACHUA | 19 | 20 | 13 | 50 | 134 | 30 | 1 | 267 | 109 | 46 |
| BAKER | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 69 |
| BAY | 10 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 93 | 35 | 0 | 189 | 52 | 34 |
| BRADFORD | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 31 | 11 | 44 |
| BREVARD | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 35 | 6 | 0 | 63 | 15 | 26 |
| BROWARD | 14 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 90 | 60 | 2 | 198 | 98 | 72 |
| CALHOUN | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 15 | 68 |
| CHARLOTTE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 50 |
| CITRUS | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 50 |
| CLAY | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 39 | 2 | 6 |
| COLLIER | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 8 |
| COLUMBIA | 9 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 62 | 18 | 35 |
| DADE | 218 | 80 | 90 | 180 | 643 | 317 | 8 | 1,536 | 760 | 63 |
| DESOTO | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 35 | 7 | 24 |
| DIXIE | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 60 |
| DUVAL | 46 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 117 | 48 | 1 | 274 | 102 | 45 |
| ESCAMBIA | 43 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 215 | 67 | 1 | 376 | 143 | 46 |
| FLAGLER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 67 |
| FRANKLIN | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 42 |
| GADSDEN | 7 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 42 | 17 | 1 | 97 | 27 | 34 |
| GILCHRIST | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 39 |
| GLADES | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 57 |
| GULF | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 27 | 10 | 63 |
| HAMILTON | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 28 | 17 | 81 |
| HARDEE | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 60 |

## TABLE XXVI (Continued)

## ANALYSIS OF CASES IN THE CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS CASE REGISTER
### DECEMBER 31, 1950

| COUNTIES | ACTIVE CASES | | | Q. ACTIVE CASES | INACTIVE CASES | HOSPITALIZED | OTHER TBC | TOTAL CASES | CURRENT IN EXAMINATION AT HOME | % OF PATIENTS CURRENT OUTSIDE OF HOSPITALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | POSITIVE SPUTUM | NEGATIVE SPUTUM | UNDETERMINED SPUTUM | | | | | | | |
| HENDRY | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 77 |
| HERNANDO | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 8 |
| HIGHLANDS | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 36 | 14 | 45 |
| HILLSBOROUGH | 140 | 31 | 148 | 95 | 870 | 104 | 7 | 1,395 | 403 | 31 |
| HOLMES | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 43 |
| INDIAN RIVER | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 42 | 15 | 48 |
| JACKSON | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 38 | 35 | 0 | 97 | 25 | 40 |
| JEFFERSON | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 36 |
| LAFAYETTE | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 40 |
| LAKE | 13 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 51 | 15 | 2 | 111 | 45 | 48 |
| LEE | 2 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 65 | 7 | 13 |
| LEON | 11 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 85 | 39 | 0 | 167 | 63 | 49 |
| LEVY | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 74 |
| LIBERTY | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 75 |
| MADISON | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 39 | 16 | 57 |
| MANATEE | 7 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 67 | 12 | 2 | 124 | 73 | 66 |
| MARION | 12 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 57 | 27 | 1 | 118 | 75 | 83 |
| MARTIN | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 45 | 19 | 51 |
| MONROE | 8 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 36 | 14 | 0 | 93 | 26 | 33 |
| NASSAU | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 45 | 25 | 69 |
| OKALOOSA | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 48 | 16 | 36 |
| OKEECHOBEE | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 63 |
| ORANGE | 56 | 39 | 46 | 78 | 271 | 72 | 3 | 565 | 176 | 36 |
| OSCEOLA | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 35 |
| PALM BEACH | 45 | 11 | 23 | 106 | 213 | 89 | 2 | 489 | 187 | 47 |

## TABLE XXVI (Continued)

## ANALYSIS OF CASES IN THE CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS CASE REGISTER
### DECEMBER 31, 1950

| COUNTIES | ACTIVE CASES | | | Q. ACTIVE CASES | INACTIVE CASES | HOSPITALIZED | OTHER TBC | TOTAL CASES | CURRENT IN EXAMINATION AT HOME | % OF PATIENTS CURRENT OUTSIDE OF HOSPITALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | POSITIVE SPUTUM | NEGATIVE SPUTUM | UNDETERMINED SPUTUM | | | | | | | |
| PASCO | 17 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 59 | 48 | 89 |
| PINELLAS | 54 | 15 | 16 | 59 | 492 | 55 | 6 | 697 | 430 | 68 |
| POLK | 14 | 23 | 17 | 69 | 229 | 60 | 2 | 414 | 319 | 91 |
| PUTNAM | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 41 | 14 | 44 |
| ST. JOHNS | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 66 | 17 | 31 |
| ST. LUCIE | 7 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 56 | 17 | 35 |
| SANTA ROSA | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 50 | 33 | 85 |
| SARASOTA | 10 | 11 | 4 | 29 | 58 | 12 | 1 | 125 | 99 | 88 |
| SEMINOLE | 7 | 6 | 7 | 20 | 47 | 21 | 0 | 108 | 47 | 54 |
| SUMTER | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 28 | 17 | 74 |
| SUWANNEE | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 43 | 22 | 59 |
| TAYLOR | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 52 | 10 | 40 |
| UNION | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 56 |
| VOLUSIA | 26 | 14 | 17 | 52 | 101 | 42 | 2 | 254 | 127 | 60 |
| WAKULLA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 67 |
| WALTON | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 59 |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 32 |
| CITY OF JACKSONVILLE | 100 | 30 | 19 | 54 | 265 | 214 | 18 | 700 | 194 | 41 |
| STATE HOSPITAL CHATTAHOOCHEE | 40 | 60 | 49 | 55 | 156 | — | 0 | 360 | — | — |
| FLORIDA STATE PRISON | 18 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 72 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1,071 | 555 | 632 | 1,283 | 5,029 | 1,615 | 69 | 10,254 | 4,126 | 50.8 |

## TABLE XXVII

## REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY SOURCE OF REPORT, FLORIDA, 1950

| SOURCE OF REPORT | CASES | PER CENT |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 2,337 | 100.0 |
| County or City Health Department | 1,759 | 75.3 |
| Sanatoria | 119 | 5.1 |
| Private Physician | 60 | 2.6 |
| General Hospitals | 19 | 0.8 |
| Out of State Reports | 142 | 6.1 |
| Death Certificates | 81 | 3.5 |
| Veterans Administration Hospitals | 131 | 5.6 |
| Florida State Prison | 23 | 1.0 |
| Florida State Hospital | 3 | 0.1 |

## TABLE XXVIII

## COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY RACE AND SEX, FLORIDA, 1949 AND 1950

| RACE AND SEX | 1949 | | 1950 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CASES | PER CENT | CASES | PER CENT |
| TOTAL | 3,198 | 100.0 | 2,337 | 100.0 |
| White Male | 1,467 | 45.9 | 1,077 | 46.1 |
| White Female | 893 | 27.9 | 659 | 28.2 |
| Colored Male | 488 | 15.3 | 360 | 15.4 |
| Colored Female | 312 | 9.7 | 227 | 9.7 |
| Unknown | 38 | 1.2 | 14 | 0.6 |

## TABLE XXIX

## NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED BY AGE GROUPS, FLORIDA, 1950

| AGE GROUPS | CASES | PER CENT |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 2,337 | 100.0 |
| -5 | 18 | 0.8 |
| 5-14 | 29 | 1.2 |
| 15-24 | 213 | 9.1 |
| 25-34 | 455 | 19.5 |
| 35-44 | 493 | 21.1 |
| 45-54 | 420 | 18.0 |
| 55-64 | 348 | 14.8 |
| 65+ | 311 | 13.3 |
| Unknown | 50 | 2.1 |

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## TABLE XXX

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINIC AND CONSULTATION X-RAYS INTERPRETED DURING THE YEAR 1950 DIVIDED INTO STAGES OF DISEASE, AGE, SEX AND COLOR, WITH PERCENTAGE OF PATHOLOGY IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR 14" x 17" X-RAYS

| COLOR & SEX | | | FIRST FILM | SUBSEQUENT FILM | NEGATIVE | SUSPICIOUS | UNSAT. FILM | MINIMAL | | | MODERATELY ADV. | | | FAR ADV. | | | THORACO-PLASTY | | | PNEUMO-THORAX | | | PRIMARY | OTHER PATHOLOGY | DIAG. RES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | | | | |
| Under 5 | WH. | (M | 55 | 21 | 37 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 76 |
| | | (F | 47 | 22 | 51 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| | COL. | (M | 26 | 16 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| | | (F | 16 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 30 |
| | UNK. | (M | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | (F | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5-14 | WH. | (M | 309 | 210 | 407 | 52 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 519 |
| | | (F | 309 | 223 | 417 | 61 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 532 |
| | COL. | (M | 101 | 118 | 157 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 5 | 219 |
| | | (F | 107 | 116 | 166 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 223 |
| | UNK. | (M | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | (F | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 15-24 | WH. | (M | 775 | 221 | 828 | 58 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 26 | 996 |
| | | (F | 690 | 282 | 823 | 53 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 972 |
| | COL. | (M | 391 | 119 | 417 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 510 |
| | | (F | 366 | 118 | 395 | 36 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 484 |
| | UKN. | (M | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | | (F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## TABLE XXX (Continued)

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINIC AND CONSULTATION X-RAYS INTERPRETED DURING THE YEAR 1950 DIVIDED INTO STAGES OF DISEASE, AGE, SEX AND COLOR, WITH PERCENTAGE OF PATHOLOGY IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR 14'' x 17'' X-RAYS

| COLOR & SEX | | | FIRST FILM | SUBSEQUENT FILM | NEGATIVE | SUSPICIOUS | UNSAT. FILM | MINIMAL | | | MODERATELY ADV. | | | FAR ADV. | | | THORACO-PLASTY | | | PNEUMO-THORAX | | | PRIMARY | OTHER PATHOLOGY | DIAG. RES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | | | | |
| 25-34 | WH. | (M | 741 | 290 | 756 | 54 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 51 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 24 | 1,031 |
| | | (F | 783 | 435 | 918 | 53 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 42 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 23 | 35 | 1,218 |
| | COL. | (M | 371 | 115 | 359 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 486 |
| | | (F | 307 | 146 | 328 | 35 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 453 |
| | UNK. | (M | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | (F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-44 | WH. | (M | 655 | 372 | 630 | 63 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 56 | 29 | 35 | 34 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 41 | 33 | 1,027 |
| | | (F | 671 | 503 | 780 | 68 | 16 | 8 | 29 | 63 | 9 | 33 | 56 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 36 | 29 | 1,174 |
| | COL. | (M | 269 | 136 | 255 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 19 | 405 |
| | | (F | 229 | 192 | 285 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 18 | 421 |
| | UNK. | (M | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | (F | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 45-54 | WH. | (M | 489 | 441 | 388 | 86 | 6 | 7 | 28 | 93 | 29 | 59 | 58 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 71 | 45 | 930 |
| | | (F | 410 | 435 | 521 | 57 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 74 | 8 | 28 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 24 | 845 |
| | COL. | (M | 189 | 150 | 160 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 21 | 339 |
| | | (F | 158 | 148 | 179 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 306 |
| | UNK. | (M | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | (F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## TABLE XXX (Continued)

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINIC AND CONSULTATION X-RAYS INTERPRETED DURING THE YEAR 1950 DIVIDED INTO STAGES OF DISEASE, AGE, SEX AND COLOR, WITH PERCENTAGE OF PATHOLOGY IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR 14'' x 17'' X-RAYS

| COLOR & SEX | | | FIRST FILM | SUBSEQUENT FILM | NEGATIVE | SUSPICIOUS | UNSAT. FILM | MINIMAL | | | MODERATELY ADV. | | | FAR ADV. | | | THORACO-PLASTY | | | PNEUMO-THORAX | | | PRIMARY | OTHER PATHOLOGY | DIAG. RES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | ACT. | Q. ACT. | INACT. | | | | |
| 55-64 | WH. | (M | 363 | 356 | 260 | 86 | 11 | 4 | 30 | 79 | 34 | 55 | 40 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 54 | 29 | 719 |
| | | (F | 301 | 308 | 290 | 53 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 85 | 12 | 27 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 29 | 609 |
| | COL. | (M | 101 | 88 | 75 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 189 |
| | | (F | 59 | 66 | 65 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 125 |
| | UNK. | (M | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | (F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 and over | WH. | (M | 379 | 404 | 225 | 86 | 8 | 4 | 25 | 108 | 25 | 63 | 56 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 115 | 39 | 783 |
| | | (F | 257 | 225 | 160 | 52 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 71 | 5 | 32 | 36 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 25 | 482 |
| | COL. | (M | 83 | 86 | 60 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 169 |
| | | (F | 66 | 62 | 68 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 128 |
| | UNK. | (M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | (F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| age unknown | WH. | (M | 145 | 27 | 121 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 172 |
| | | (F | 52 | 3 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 55 |
| | COL. | (M | 62 | 8 | 59 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 70 |
| | | (F | 16 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| | UNK. | (M | 40 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 42 |
| | | (F | 22 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| | | | 10,430 | 6,480 | 10,772 | 1,302 | 253 | 80 | 298 | 908 | 279 | 493 | 475 | 179 | 62 | 28 | 10 | 12 | 169 | 13 | 13 | 94 | 134 | 789 | 547 | 16,910 |
| | | | 61.6 | 38.4 | 63.7 | 7.93 | 1.49 | .47 | 1.76 | 5.36 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.05 | .3 | .16 | .05 | .07 | .99 | .07 | .07 | .55 | .79 | 4.66 | 3.23 | |

# TABLE XXXI

## MASS X-RAY SURVEY SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS & 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP

| COUNTY SURVEYED | MINIATURE FILMS | | | | | | 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STAGE OF ACTIVITY | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN | DEFINITE TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | OTHER PATHOLOGY | TOTAL NO. OF NEGATIVE MINIATURE FILMS | UNSATISFACTORY FILMS | TOTAL NUMBER OF 14 x 17 X-RAYS | NEGATIVE | CALCIFICATIONS | FAR ADVANCED TBC. | MODERATELY ADVANCED | MINIMAL TUBERCULOSIS | OTHER TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | DIAGNOSIS RESERVED | OTHER PATHOLOGY | ACTIVE | QUEST. ACT. | INACTIVE | HOSPITALIZATION ADVISED | CLINICAL STUDY | OLD CASE | NEW CASE |
| ALACHUA CO. | 8,748 | 1 | 49 | 68 | 8,560 | 70 | 39 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| UNIV. OF FLA. ALACHUA CO. | 877 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 854 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| UNIV. OF FLA. ALACHUA CO. | 11,014 | 2 | 34 | 24 | 10,912 | 42 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| FLA. FARM COLONY ALACHUA CO. | 63 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALHOUN CO. | 2,181 | 0 | 23 | 13 | 2,142 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| COLUMBIA CO. | 3,205 | 3 | 22 | 36 | 3,140 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| HEALTH DEPT. DADE COUNTY** | 15,246 | 23 | 365 | 174 | 14,193 | 491 | 312 | 99 | 34 | 26 | 16 | 35 | 2 | 16 | 42 | 62 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 92 | 26 | 18 | 38 |
| TBC. ASSN. DADE COUNTY*** | 44,192 | 46 | 362 | 413 | 42,881 | 491 | 330 | 66 | 71 | 23 | 18 | 48 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 69 | 30 | 12 | 27 | 28 | 80 | 30 | 39 |
| DIXIE COUNTY | 1,201 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 1,186 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| CHRISTIAN HOME FOR AGED–DUVAL | 50 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ESCAMBIA CO. | 24,386 | 11 | 124 | 132 | 23,247 | 872 | 110 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 32 | 12 | 20 |
| FRANKLIN CO. | 1,297 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 1,277 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| GADSDEN CO. | 6,558 | 9 | 51 | 60 | 6,432 | 6 | 32 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| FLA. ST. HOSP. GADSDEN CO.* | 6,100 | 26 | 108 | 178 | 5,754 | 34 | FOLLOWED–UP IN THE FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GILCHRIST CO. | 787 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 775 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

* FOLLOW UP COMPLETED IN HOSPITAL
** STATE OWNED COUNTY OPERATED
*** TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION UNITS ONLY
**** TUBERCULOSIS OWNED AND COUNTY OPERATED

# TABLE XXXI (Continued)

## MASS X-RAY SURVEY SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS & 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP

| COUNTY SURVEYED | MINIATURE FILMS | | | | | | 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STAGE OF ACTIVITY | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN | DEFINITE TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | OTHER PATHOLOGY | TOTAL NO. OF NEGATIVE MINIATURE FILMS | UNSATISFACTORY FILMS | TOTAL NUMBER OF 14 x 17 X-RAYS | NEGATIVE | CALCIFICATIONS | FAR ADVANCED TBC. | MODERATELY ADVANCED | MINIMAL TUBERCULOSIS | OTHER TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | DIAGNOSIS RESERVED | OTHER PATHOLOGY | ACTIVE | QUEST. ACT. | INACTIVE | HOSPITALIZATION ADVISED | CLINICAL STUDY | OLD CASE | NEW CASE |
| GULF COUNTY | 2,206 | 2 | 15 | 24 | 2,160 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| HAMILTON CO. | 1,624 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 1,595 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| HEALTH DEPT.** HILLSBOROUGH Co. | 35,438 | 132 | 426 | 373 | 32,753 | 1,754 | 205 | 20 | 1 | 18 | 44 | 72 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 134 | 82 | 421 | 26 | 38 |
| HILLSBOROUGH Co. | 52,077 | 59 | 492 | 550 | 49,970 | 1,006 | 273 | 31 | 1 | 11 | 29 | 107 | 9 | 50 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 35 | 111 | 29 | 121 | 47 | 119 |
| HOLMES COUNTY | 2,808 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 2,775 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | 5,995 | 2 | 32 | 46 | 5,915 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| JEFFERSON CO. | 1,948 | 1 | 11 | 19 | 1,879 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| LAFAYETTE CO. | 1,053 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 1,023 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| LAKE CO. | 7,942 | 4 | 74 | 78 | 7,942 | 8 | 66 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| LEON COUNTY | 9,314 | 2 | 50 | 85 | 9,171 | 6 | 42 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 11 |
| FLA. ST. UNIV. LEON COUNTY | 2,102 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2,008 | 79 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| FLA. ST. UNIV. LEON COUNTY | 2,835 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 2,765 | 44 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| FLA. A. & M. COLL. LEON COUNTY | 2,044 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2,027 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F. C. I. LEON COUNTY | 467 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 448 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIBERTY CO. | 749 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 734 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| MADISON CO. | 3,066 | 1 | 13 | 33 | 3,011 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |

* FOLLOW UP COMPLETED IN HOSPITAL
** STATE OWNED COUNTY OPERATED
*** TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION UNITS ONLY
**** TUBERCULOSIS OWNED AND COUNTY OPERATED

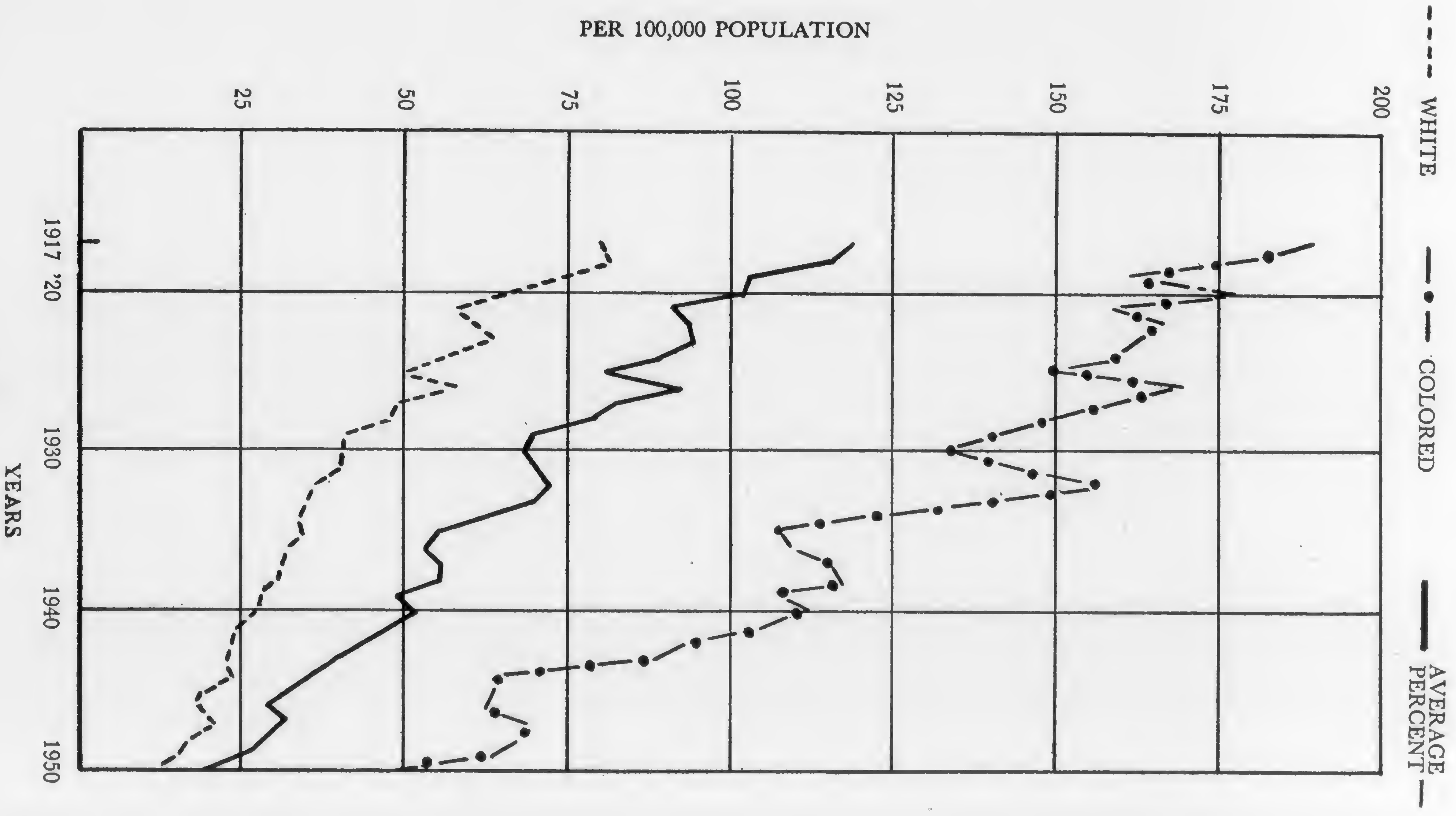
## TABLE XXXI (Continued)

## MASS X-RAY SURVEY SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS & 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP

| COUNTY SURVEYED | MINIATURE FILMS | | | | | | 14 x 17 X-RAY FOLLOW-UP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STAGE OF ACTIVITY | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL NUMBER OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN | DEFINITE TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | OTHER PATHOLOGY | TOTAL NO. OF NEGATIVE MINIATURE FILMS | UNSATISFACTORY FILMS | TOTAL NUMBER OF 14 x 17 X-RAYS | NEGATIVE | CALCIFICATIONS | FAR ADVANCED TBC. | MODERATELY ADVANCED | MINIMAL TUBERCULOSIS | OTHER TUBERCULOSIS | SUSPICIOUS OF TBC. | DIAGNOSIS RESERVED | OTHER PATHOLOGY | ACTIVE | QUEST. ACT. | INACTIVE | HOSPITALIZATION ADVISED | CLINICAL STUDY | OLD CASE | NEW CASE |
| MANATEE CO. | 8,001 | 3 | 54 | 87 | 7,377 | 480 | 43 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| OKALOOSA CO. | 4,066 | 4 | 26 | 25 | 3,554 | 457 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| ORANGE CO.*** | 14,378 | 2 | 403 | 3 | 13,555 | 416 | 238 | 158 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 39 | 13 | 15 |
| PALM BEACH Co.**** | 4,003 | 4 | 20 | 32 | 3,928 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| PALM BEACH CO. | 30,788 | 19 | 247 | 403 | 29,834 | 285 | 219 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 39 | 23 | 45 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 50 | 23 | 19 | 63 | 35 | 47 |
| PACKING PLANT PASCO COUNTY | 895 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 887 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PINELLAS CO.** HEALTH DEPT. | 8,680 | 4 | 65 | 61 | 8,084 | 466 | FOLLOW — UP COMPLETED IN COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTH DEPT.*** POLK COUNTY | 29,120 | 13 | 167 | 208 | 28,214 | 518 | 113 | 51 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 29 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 29 |
| ST. JOHNS CO. | 8,293 | 11 | 47 | 65 | 8,149 | 21 | 44 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| SANTA ROSA CO. | 2,920 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 2,647 | 247 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| SARASOTA CO. | 7,032 | 8 | 60 | 63 | 6,804 | 97 | 56 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 17 |
| SUWANNEE CO. | 4,003 | 2 | 18 | 37 | 3,946 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| TAYLOR CO. | 2,530 | 0 | 19 | 39 | 2,461 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| VOLUSIA CO. | 23,567 | 15 | 221 | 335 | 22,915 | 81 | 187 | 54 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 30 | 23 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 44 | 14 | 52 |
| WAKULLA CO. | 1,424 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 1,400 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| WALTON CO. | 2,996 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 2,951 | 16 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| WASHINGTON CO. | 2,727 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 2,509 | 185 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTALS | 412,996 | 421 | 3,747 | 3,844 | 396,852 | 8,298 | 2,608 | 706 | 128 | 111 | 328 | 458 | 188 | 282 | 150 | 270 | 201 | 240 | 464 | 347 | 1,011 | 275 | 532 |

* FOLLOW UP COMPLETED IN HOSPITAL
** STATE OWNED COUNTY OPERATED
*** TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION UNITS ONLY
**** TUBERCULOSIS OWNED AND COUNTY OPERATED

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES, BY COLOR, FLORIDA, 1917 - 1950



# BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

*Albert V. Hardy, M.D., Dr. Ph., Director*

## ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The annual report of 1949 included a description of the organization of the Bureau of Laboratories. This has remained unchanged throughout the year, except that in the Jacksonville laboratory two research projects supported by special grants were undertaken. The personnel required for these were obtained by assignment of senior workers and the addition of junior ones. Other than this, changes in personnel were these necessitated by marriage, pregnancy and induction into the armed services. Advancement through training has continued. Miss Mildred Jefferies and Miss Carolyn Roth had leaves for study for the academic years 1949-50 and 1950-51 respectively. Both chose to attend the School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Three junior staff members were assigned to short courses of instruction of two to four weeks each at the Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service. Five are participating in the co-operative plan of graduate training in bacteriology conducted in State Board of Health laboratories in co-operation with the University of Florida. These activities have helped to stimulate in all personnel the desire to increase in proficiency and efficiency. The current composition of the staff is essentially that described in the preceding annual report.

## DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES:

There have been no changes in the types of service offered. The number and nature of examinations performed are shown in Tables XXXII and XXXIII and the specimens tested with findings are summarized in Table XXXIV. The increase in number of examinations, exclusive of the Research Projects, was less than that of any of the post-war years. The work of the Orlando laboratory grew from 50,208 to 88,473 examinations; Miami from 417,908 to 447,943 and Tallahassee from 93,435 to 112,641. The work of the Pinellas County laboratories also grew actively. There were minor increases in Tampa and Pensacola. In Jacksonville, excluding the special research projects, the volume of work increased only slightly. The laboratory work in the Melbourne Hospital declined in line with the decrease in the number of patients admitted to the Rapid Treatment Center. During the past four years there has been a particularly marked change in the volume of work conducted in the three small regional laboratories. Each of them is performing some 100,000 examinations annually which permits them to operate at a level of efficiency and economy equal to the larger regional laboratories.

Spyhilis serology is still the major work of the laboratories, accounting for five of each eight examinations performed. The increase in this work during the year is adequately explained by the needs of Selective Service. The requests for Rh typing, offered only from the Jacksonville laboratory, grew more rapidly than had been anticipated, but even so, these examinations comprised only 0.7 per cent of all performed. The increase in blood chemistry was due largely to the growth of the diabetes case-finding surveys. Apart from these, there were relatively small fluctuations in the work called for in the past two years.

The findings by specimens submitted are summarized in Table XXXIV. Over 100,000 specimens gave a positive (or weakly positive) reaction for syphilis. In over 30,000 fecal specimens hookworms, ascaris or pinworm ova were found. Gonococci were identified by smear examination or by culture in over 8,000 specimens. Tubercle bacilli were found in more than 4000 specimens and Salmonella were isolated from over 2,000 specimens from humans or animals, or from foods. The positive findings for diphtheria, typhoid, bacillary dysentery, rabies in animals and such conditions as gonococcal infection of the eye or granuloma inguinale, were less frequent but most of these positive tests had high clinical and public health significance. The rarity of some positive observations was notable also. Malaria is no longer found as an indigenous infection in Florida. The securely confirmed positive observations were either in infections acquired elsewhere, or from persons intentionally inoculated in the treatment of paresis.

The findings in sanitary bacteriology are not interpreted as positive or negative but their importance in the control of the quality of water and dairy products is securely established. Many of the 3,139 specimens submitted for toxicological examination or for the identification of narcotics had a background of crime or tragedy.

There is unquestionably a variation in the public health value of the different work performed. To conserve time and facilities for the more productive work, it is essential that the less profitable activities be limited insofar as is practicable. Blood smears to be examined for malaria parasites have not declined in line with the reduced incidence of the disease. Late in the year the following note was attached to all negative reports for malaria being submitted:

> **"Malaria is now an extremely rare disease in Florida and the United States. During 1950 in the laboratories there were five hundred negative examinations between each positive finding for malaria. It costs the state substantially to test these negative specimens. We urge that you submit slides for malaria only when the clinical history and findings clearly justify this examination".**

This has resulted in a marked reduction in the number of these tests received. It is felt that the laboratories should have the staff and facilities which would permit them to stimulate the use of laboratory procedures which have higher public health value than is generally appreciated.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS:

Two research projects were initiated during the year, both supported by special grants. A study of Salmonellosis was undertaken at the request of the Armed Services Epidemiological Board and an investigation of the value of "Rapid Test Procedures in Bacteriology" was sponsored by the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas. The former permits a marked expansion of studies which have been under way in this laboratory; the latter represents the continuing interest of Doctor Roland Mitchell in the subject of investigation. Doctor Mitchell was previously the Assistant Director of the Bureau and is now Chief of Bacteriology at the School of Aviation Medicine. The budgets for these studies provide an increase of approximately 12.5 per cent in funds available to this Bureau and for the first time permits the assignment of workers full time to research.

Each of these studies is planned on a three-year basis so any description of accomplishments would be premature. However, there has been progress in the improvement of diagnostic technics and substantial data of value have been accumulated.

A study of creeping eruption has been carried forward also in co-operation with the Division of Veterinary Public Health Services of the Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service. Major interest has centered in control measures. Chemicals for the disinfection of soil have been evaluated in the heavily infested environment of greyhound kennels. The chemicals which will reduce the number of larvae from many to few or none, have the disadvantage of being toxic for vegetation. Other preparations of promise will be tested as they become available.

The daily routine of diagnostic work provides opportunity for profitable studies — particularly those designed to progressively improve test procedures. The experience in the cultural identification of M. tuberculosis is illustrative. Recognizing the high importance of these diagnostic tests in public health, there has been a particular interest in making available more highly sensitive diagnostic tests. The technic of smear examination has remained constant and the decline in proportion found positive by this method indicates that there is some decline in the weight of infection in the specimens submitted. This one would expect from the decline in the incidence of the disease and with facilities which favor an earlier recognition of cases. The percentage found positive by culture however, has gradually increased. The test has become progressively more sensitive. The significance of cultural examination in increasing positive findings over those which would be found by smears only is indicated in the final column of the Table XXXVI. A variety of factors have contributed to this improvement of this laboratory's diagnosis of T.B. The initiation of cultural examination of all specimens was of high importance. The improvement of physical facilities has been helpful. The early cultural examinations had less reliability due to the fluctuations in temperature of the one available large incubator. Installation of satisfactory thermo-regulators corrected this weakness. One lot of reagent purchased on a lower bid proved defective and resulted in less satisfactory cultural examinations for a limited period. The technical skill of the workers has improved progressively. Recently two tubes of culture medium per specimen, rather than one only, have been used. The concern will be to ascertain whether this commonly used procedure provides an increase in reliability which fully justifies the added cost. These, and many other factors, determine the quality of this diagnostic test. An approach to perfection in operation can be attained in this and in other fields only by the constant vigilance of an alert senior staff.

## CO-OPERATION WITH PRIVATE LABORATORIES:

The serology program described in detail in the preceding annual report has been continued. Laboratories approved for the performance of premarital and prenatal serology as reported to County Judges, are shown in Table XXXVII.

A "Laboratory Standards Committee" with the Director of Laboratories as one of its advisory members, came into being during the year. Its objective is to establish on a co-operative basis a program designed to improve the quality of practice in all medical laboratories. Initial attention is being given to clinical chemistry beginning with glucose determinations. The bureau of laboratories accepted the responsibility of distribution of control solutions and check-testing samples to all participating individuals and laboratories. The samples are supplied in bulk by Doctor George Lewis, Professor of Biochemistry, Emory University, who is serving as Consultant to the Laboratory Standards Committee.

The Technologist Licensing Law was passed in 1949. The licensing of technologists under the grandfather clause was completed during that year. This was the responsibility of the Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences. The registration of laboratories by the State Board of Health, as prescribed by this law was effected first during 1950. Those under medical direction are exempt from this provision of the law, but all laboratories operated and directed by Technologists are required to register. Forty have done so. An annual inspection of these will be indicated but the major objective of this Bureau will be to co-operate with these laboratories in any practical manner which will assure the provision of a high quality of service.

## PROBLEMS:

There has been a general smoothness of operations in 1950 and insofar as one can judge, a satisfactory relationship between the laboratory and the physicians and health departments it serves. Hence, evidence of discord, even in connection with one of the minor activities, is very apparent. The propriety of providing Rh typing service from a public health laboratory has been questioned by the pathologists. The matter was referred to the Public Health Committee of the State Medical Society by the Board of Health. The following report concerning this activity was submitted to the Committee:

> "Rh typing was initiated in the Board of Health Laboratories in 1947 at the request of the Bureau of Maternal Hygiene. The service was designed primarily to satisfy the needs of the prenatal public health clinics, but was made available to practitioners on request. During 1947 less than 2000 specimens were tested but

the service has expanded progressively. The following numbers of specimens were received for Rh typing during the past three years.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1948 | 4,041 |
| 1949 | 8,053 |
| 1950 | 14,708 |

"The records for these years have been studied to determine the source of these specimens. Through 1950 slightly more than one-half have come from the public health prenatal clinics including those in the Brewster Hospital in Jacksonville. The remainder came from private practitioners. However, relatively few physicians have called for this service and several who use it send large numbers of specimens. During 1950 about 200 physicians sent specimens for Rh typing but a high percentage of all specimens were sent by approximately 30 physicians who submitted 100 or more specimens each. A majority of the county health units submitted 100 or more specimens. The heaviest user of the service in 1950 was Hillsborough County Health Department which submitted approximately 1,700 specimens.

"The total numbers of prenatal cases served by county health units in 1950 was 11,400, in 1949 it was 9,400, and in 1948 it totaled 8,157. This does not include prenatal cases served by city health departments as in Jacksonville. There has been a rapid adoption of Rh testing by prenatal clinics, but there will be some increase in specimens from this source if each admission to a prenatal clinic is tested. No antibody titrations or detailed follow-up on Rh negative patients are available from the Bureau of Laboratories. To limit the use of free Rh typing, this service has been offered only from the Jacksonville laboratory. This has made it impossible for the public health laboratory to serve the public health clinics as effectively as it might. The needs of Hillsborough and Pinellas county clinics would be served better if these tests were available in the Regional Laboratory in Tampa.

"There is no accepted practice with regard to Rh typing in other state public health laboratories. Georgia, Maryland and Connecticut do Rh typing on all specimens submitted for prenatal serology. Other states and cities vary from making the service freely available to not offering it at all.

"The total cost of Rh typing in a public health laboratory is about 20 cents per specimen. Approximately 15 per cent of the patients examined are Rh negative and all of these, excepting possibly the primipara, should be followed by repeated anti-body titrations. This is available only in the private laboratories. It was believed when this case-finding service was initiated that the economic disadvantage to the latter of a free Rh typing service would be more than balanced by the economic advantage of the referral of the larger number of cases for detailed laboratory follow-up.

"There is general agreement that this is a laboratory service which should be used in all pregnant women. We can offer no evidence as to the public health significance of the Rh typing which has been performed. It is known that Florida's record in neonatal deaths is quite unfavorable — and the general availability of this laboratory service will be needed in helping to improve the situation."

Pending a decision by the State Medical Society, the bureau has been directed to continue to provide this service. It has been acknowledged by all that the public health laboratory should provide this service to the prenatal clinics. As these submit more than half of the Rh specimens and since the Rh examinations make up only 0.7 per cent of all tests performed, it may be a source of gratification that a reexamination of policy has been requested in only 0.3 per cent of the work of the bureau.

What are the criteria by which to judge whether a service should be made freely available in a public health laboratory? The guiding opinions will vary with time and region. There is ample justification for

providing in the public health laboratory, all diagnostic services having to do with the diagnosis, management and prevention of infectious diseases. A test performed by a private physician in this field is a contribution to public health and for this reason the service is made available without cost and the physician is encouraged to use it freely. The role of the public health laboratory, as in diphtheria, tuberculosis and syphilis, securely establishes its proper place in communicable disease control.

Examinations in the field of sanitary bacteriology and to detect atmospheric pollution, as in industrial hygiene, clearly fall within the field of the public health laboratory. Case-finding is becoming recognized as a part of the public health program, particularly through multiphasic screening activities. The objective is to detect significant abnormalities before symptoms appear, through selected laboratory, radiological or other tests on all persons in a community or group. Finding by this method of unknown cases of diabetes, for example, will be of value to the individuals concerned, to the community of which they are citizens, to the private physicians who will provide treatment and to the clinical laboratories which will supply the tests necessary in detailed diagnosis and clinical management. Lastly, the public health laboratory must respond to the calls for additional services by other Bureaus or divisions and by law enforcement agencies. The clinical laboratory, in contrast to the above, has as its primary responsibility the provision of tests required in the diagnosis and management of ill individuals. By a prearranged program, the public health laboratory may be called on to aid in giving these services to the medically indigent, as in the cancer program, but in non-infectious diseases it must guard carefully against encroachment on this field of activity.

Should Rh typing be made available to private practitioners by the public health laboratory? Only if it is proper to regard it as a case-finding procedure, and one which will contribute to a reduction of maternal and infant mortality. It was initiated with the belief that this was the case. Current practice is subject to change and should be changed if the initial hypothesis was not justified.

Differences of opinion may be inevitable since the responsibilities and activities of the public health and the private clinical laboratories do overlap to a limited degree. Certainly it is incumbent on the public laboratory to consider carefully the welfare of the private laboratory. The quality of medical practice has a direct effect on mortality and morbidity, and to attain a high quality of clinical practice, dependable laboratory service must be available. There is precedent and sound basis for the public health laboratory to offer every practical assistance to the private clinical laboratories. Obstetricians and pediatricians are commonly employed by health departments; their work is particularly effective when they aid in strengthening the private practice of these specialties. A closer co-operative relationship between workers in private and public laboratories would have correspondingly high value and would give promise of improving the quality of service to the physicians and the public.

## TABLE XXXII

## TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED BY LABORATORIES, 1946 - 1950

| LABORATORIES | YEAR | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 |
| Jacksonville Central | 673,316 | 808,396 | 845,957 | 868,359 | 924,276 |
| Tampa Regional | 286,067 | 336,750 | 440,172 | 445,022 | 449,490 |
| Miami Regional | 217,950 | 227,561 | 364,739 | 417,908 | 447,943 |
| Pensacola Regional | 35,262 | 56,726 | 112,486 | 128,655 | 129,266 |
| Tallahassee Regional | 19,828 | 18,531 | 76,691 | 93,435 | 112,641 |
| Orlando Regional | | | 19,727* | 50,208 | 88,473 |
| Melbourne Hospital | | 15,461* | 58,776 | 38,564 | 25,884 |
| Pinellas County | | | 11,700* | 21,317 | 30,529 |
| Total | 1,232,424 | 1,463,425 | 1,930,248 | 2,063,468 | 2,208,502 |

*6 months operation

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## TABLE XXXIII

## EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED BY LABORATORIES, 1950

| | Jacksonville | Tampa | Miami | Pensacola | Tallahassee | Orlando | Melbourne | St. Petersburg | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEROLOGY | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis | 505,612 | 323,558 | 343,381 | 84,825 | 57,323 | 47,436 | 18,095 | 0 | 1,380,230 |
| Agglutinations and Related Tests | 23,766 | 6,828 | 11,218 | 1,576 | 668 | 1,672 | 0 | 0 | 45,728 |
| Blood Typings (Rh) | 16,338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,838 |
| DIAGNOSTIC BACTERIOLOGY | | | | | | | | | |
| Nose and Throat | 4,590 | 2,455 | 720 | 828 | 310 | 498 | 0 | 0 | 9,401 |
| T. B., Sputum | 38,266 | 3,097 | 9,045 | 0 | 0 | 3,278 | 0 | 0 | 53,686 |
| Other | 1,798 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 2,024 |
| G. C., Smear | 11,689 | 21,650 | 8,867 | 3,524 | 6,578 | 2,380 | 0 | 0 | 54,688 |
| Culture | 6,571 | 11,084 | 12,022 | 2,132 | 2,518 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,327 |
| Enteric | 72,417 | 17,468 | 6,267 | 9,311 | 15,819 | 15,699 | 0 | 0 | 136,981 |
| Blood Culture | 768 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 842 |
| Food Poisoning | 694 | 65 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 1,233 |
| Rabies | 776 | 110 | 71 | 20 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 984 |
| Miscellaneous | 13,326 | 544 | 1,543 | 112 | 23 | 1,924 | 1,749 | 0 | 19,221 |
| SANITARY BACTERIOLOGY | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Products | 10,725 | 28,251 | 26,207 | 4,278 | 15,216 | 3,010 | 0 | 11,325 | 99,012 |
| Water, Drinking | 14,537 | 6,117 | 6,970 | 2,107 | 3,589 | 1,016 | 0 | 10,998 | 45,334 |
| Pool & Beach | 3,843 | 1,394 | 1,858 | 0 | 522 | 162 | 0 | 2,267 | 10,046 |
| Poll. Surveys | 17,017 | 353 | 3,958 | 2,394 | 284 | 1,384 | 0 | 2,655 | 28,045 |
| Shellfish | 481 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 551 |
| Utensils | 41 | 0 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 3,168 | 3,680 |
| PARASITOLOGY | | | | | | | | | |
| Intestinal Parasites | 70,395 | 23,442 | 7,745 | 16,931 | 9,449 | 9,335 | 0 | 0 | 137,297 |
| Malaria | 1,461 | 264 | 99 | 68 | 324 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2,236 |
| CHEMISTRY | | | | | | | | | |
| Blood | 32,066 | 2,171 | 95 | 1,071 | 0 | 220 | 227 | 0 | 35,850 |
| Spinal Fluid | 6,887 | 607 | 2,288 | 35 | 0 | 15 | 5,763 | 0 | 15,595 |
| Urine | 1,295 | 0 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 50 | 116 | 1,690 |
| Toxicology | 971 | 0 | 2,168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,139 |
| Water | 2,443 | 0 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2,693 |
| Other | 7,458 | 0 | 2,082 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,540 |
| VETERINARY PUB. HEALTH | 6,793 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,859 |
| SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Salmonellosis | 41,177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41,177 |
| Methodology | 10,075 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,075 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 924,276 | 449,490 | 447,943 | 129,266 | 112,641 | 88,473 | 25,884 | 30,529 | 2,208,502 |

## TABLE XXXIV

## SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION BY FINDINGS

| EXAMINATION | NUMBER OF SPECIMENS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | POSITIVE | | | | |
| | One or More Positive Finding | Positive for Findings Indicated | Negative | Unsatisfactory | Total |
| SEROLOGY | | | | | |
| Syphilis | 102,126 | | 511,621 | 13,345 | 627,092 |
| Agglutination and Related Tests | 667 | | 9,112 | 257 | 10,036 |
| Typhoid | | 76 | | | |
| Typhus | | 110 | | | |
| Brucellosis | | 146 | | | |
| Tularemia | | 173 | | | |
| Other | | 169 | | | |
| Blood Typings (Rh) | | | | | 14,708 |
| DIAGNOSTIC BACTERIOLOGY | | | | | |
| Nose and Throat | 431 | | 3,995 | 13 | 4,439 |
| C. diphtheria | | 104 | | | |
| Vincent's | | 119 | | | |
| Streptococci | | 104 | | | |
| H. pertussis | | 0 | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 4,118 | | 25,052 | 1,868 | 31,038 |
| Sputum | | 3,995 | 24,213 | 1,822 | |
| Urine | | 3 | 180 | 0 | |
| Gastric | | 93 | 411 | 39 | |
| Pleural Fluid | | 13 | 59 | 1 | |
| Other | | 14 | 179 | 6 | |
| Gonorrhea—Smears | 22,368 | | 29,982 | 486 | 52,836 |
| Intracellular Gram negative diplococci | | 6,490 | | | |
| Extracellular Gram negative diplococci | | 1,585 | | | |
| Trichomonads | | 1,731 | | | |
| Yeasts | | 428 | | | |
| Vincent's organisms | | 199 | | | |
| Many pus cells | | 13,787 | | | |
| Gonorrhea—Culture | 1,645 | | 29,135 | 282 | 31,062 |
| Enteric Infections | 580 | | 30,003 | 227 | 30,810 |
| S. typhosa | | 57 | | | |
| Other Salmonella | | 113 | | | |
| Shigella (Flexner and Sonne) | | 87 | | | |
| Blood Culture | 38 | | 162 | 5 | 205 |
| S. typhosa | | 0 | | | |
| Other Salmonellas | | 0 | | | |
| Streptococci | | 1 | | | |
| Other | | 37 | | | |
| Food Poisoning | 45 | | 109 | 2 | 156 |
| Staphylococci | | 43 | | | |
| Salmonella | | 3 | | | |
| Other | | 19 | | | |

## TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

## SPECIMENS SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION BY FINDINGS

| EXAMINATION | NUMBER OF SPECIMENS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | POSITIVE | | | | |
| | One or More Positive Finding | Positive for Findings Indicated | Negative | Unsatisfactory | Total |
| DIAGNOSTIC BACTERIOLOGY, Cont'd. | | | | | |
| Rabies | 72 | | 418 | 23 | 513 |
| Dog | | 57 | 292 | 12 | |
| Cat | | 5 | 88 | 4 | |
| Fox | | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cow and Horse | | 2 | 8 | 1 | |
| Other | | 7 | 30 | 6 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,615 | | 2,316 | 86 | 5,017 |
| Darkfield—T. pallidum | | 219 | 595 | 14 | |
| Chancroid—Ducrey's | | 112 | 272 | 3 | |
| Granuloma—Donovan Bodies | | 434 | 295 | 15 | |
| Gonococcus in Eye | | 159 | 411 | 18 | |
| Other Eye Cultures | | 70 | 116 | 11 | |
| Urine Cultures | | 401 | 104 | 8 | |
| Spinal Fluid Cultures | | 26 | 76 | 1 | |
| Pleural Fluid Cultures | | 13 | 21 | 0 | |
| Other Fluids and Exudates | | 293 | 176 | 2 | |
| Mycological Examinations | | 176 | 143 | 19 | |
| Organisms for Identification | | 508 | 53 | 0 | |
| Other Examinations | | 132 | 164 | 5 | |
| SANITARY BACTERIOLOGY | | | | | |
| Dairy Products | | | | | 19,704 |
| Water, Drinking | | | | | 34,290 |
| Water, Pools and Beaches | | | | | 4,337 |
| Water, Pollution Surveys | | | | | 5,387 |
| Shellfish | | | | | 44 |
| Utensil Swabs | | | | | 3,496 |
| PARASITOLOGY | | | | | |
| Intestinal Parasites | 36,867 | | 91,742 | 1,838 | 130,447 |
| Hookworm | | 24,248 | | | |
| Ascaris | | 4,255 | | | |
| Enterobius | | 2,426 | | | |
| Trichuria | | 389 | | | |
| Taeniae | | 104 | | | |
| Other Helminths | | 67 | | | |
| E. histolytica | | 309 | | | |
| Non-pathogenic amoebae | | 8,589 | | | |
| Flagellates | | 3,305 | | | |
| Other | | 25 | | | |
| Malaria | 5 | | 2,233 | 218 | 2,456 |
| P. vivax | | 5 | | | |
| P. falciparum | | 0 | | | |
| Untyped | | 0 | | | |

## TABLE XXXV

## LABORATORY ACTIVITIES BY FINDINGS

| EXAMINATION | Number of Specimens | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Positive | | Negative | Unsatis-factory | Total |
| | One or More Positive Finding | Positive for Findings Indicated | | | |
| **Chemistry** | | | | | |
| Blood | | | | | 35,850 |
| Spinal Fluid | | | | | 15,595 |
| Urine | | | | | 1,574 |
| Water | | | | | 2,693 |
| Milk | | | | | 200 |
| Toxicology and Narcotics | | | | | 3,139 |
| Other | | | | | 9,340 |
| **Veterinary Public Health** | | | | | |
| Specimens Examined | 198 | | 567 | 2 | 767 |
| **Special Research Project** | | | | | |
| Salmonellosis | 1982 | | 6,109 | 0 | 8,091 |
| Methodology | 319 | | 79 | 0 | 398 |
| Grand Total Specimens Received | | | | | 1,085,720 |

## TABLE XXXVI

| | Percentage of Specimens Examined found positive for M. tuberculosis | | Percentage increase in positive findings by cultures over smears |
|---|---|---|---|
| | By smear | By culture | |
| 1948 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 22 |
| 1949 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 32 |
| 1950 | 10.8 | 13.8 | 53 |

## TABLE XXXVII

## LABORATORIES APPROVED FOR PREMARITAL AND PRENATAL SEROLOGY

A. All laboratories operated by federal agencies, (Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans Administration).

B. All laboratories operated by or under the direction of the Florida State Board of Health.

C. The following hospital, blood bank and private medical laboratories:

ALACHUA COUNTY
  Gainesville
    Alachua County Hospital Laboratory
    Gainesville Clinical Laboratory, 332 W. University Avenue
BAY COUNTY
  Panama City
    Lisenby Hospital Laboratory
    Morgan's Clinical Laboratory
BROWARD COUNTY
  Ft. Lauderdale
    Broward General Hospital Laboratory
    Physicians and Surgeons Laboratory, 318 Blount Building
    Dr. A. E. Cronkite, 203 Sweet Building
    Dr. Frank A. Denniston, 915 N. E. 2nd. Street
COLUMBIA COUNTY
  Lake City
    Mr. J. W. Bradshaw, 12½ W. Madison Street
DADE COUNTY
  Coral Gables
    Mr. Harry Cleveland, 147 Alcazar Avenue
    Coral Gables Clinic, 263 Aragon Avenue
    Doctor's Hospital Laboratory, 5000 University Drive
    Gables Medical Laboratory, 3723 S. W. 8th Street
  Hialeah
    Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 25 E. 2nd. Street

Miami
- Doctor's Clinical Laboratory, 1004 Huntington Building
- Dade County Blood Bank, 1750 N. W. 10th Avenue
- Florida Medical Laboratory, 723 DuPont Building
- Jackson Memorial Hospital Laboratory
- Edward A. Komorowsky, 680 N. W. 39th Street
- LaHuis Clinical Laboratory, 311 Huntington Building
- Manson Clinic, 8037 N. E. 80th Terrace
- Medical Laboratories, 440 Ingraham Building
- Miami Medical Laboratory, 405 Huntington Building
- Miami X-ray and Clinical Laboratory, 619 Olympia Building
- Shenandoah Clinic, 1774 S. W. 8th Street
- Theobald Laboratories, 162 N. E. 49th Street
- Victoria Hospital Laboratory

Miami Beach
- Miami Beach Clinical Laboratory, 350 Lincoln Road
- Physicians and Surgeons Laboratory, 337 Lincoln Road
- St. Francis Hospital Laboratory
- Dr. M. M. Sayet, 420 Lincoln Road

### DUVAL COUNTY

Jacksonville
- Jacksonville Blood Bank, Inc.
- Dr. Nelson Murray, Nasrallah Building
- Riverside Hospital Laboratory, 2033 Riverside Avenue
- Rowland Laboratory, 225 W. Ashley Street
- St. Vincent's Hospital Laboratory, Foot of Barrs Street

### ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Pensacola
- Medical Center Laboratory, 24 W. Chase Street
- Sacred Heart Hospital Laboratory
- Dr. Gretchen Squires, 382 Brent Building

### GADSDEN COUNTY

Chattahoochee
- Florida State Hospital Laboratory

Quincy
- The Clinical Laboratory, McKeown Pharmacy

### HARDEE COUNTY

Wauchula
- Palmetto Medical Clinic

### HIGHLANDS COUNTY

Avon Park
- Walker Memorial Sanitorium and Hospital

### HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Tampa
- Mills and Patterson Laboratory, 911 Citizens Building
- Southwest Florida Blood Bank
- Tampa Municipal Hospital Laboratory, Davis Islands
- St. Joseph's Hospital Laboratory

Plant City
- Plant City Clinical Laboratory, Magnolia Pharmacy Building

### INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

Vero Beach
- Indian River Laboratories

### LAKE COUNTY

Leesburg
- Theresa Holland Clinic Laboratory

### LEE COUNTY

Ft. Myers
- Lee Memorial Hospital Laboratory
- Richards Clinical Laboratory

### LEON COUNTY

Tallahassee
- Clinical Laboratory, 210 E. College Avenue
- Forsyth Hospital Laboratory

### MANATEE COUNTY

Bradenton
- Physicians Medical Laboratory Service, Professional Building
- Manatee County Hospital Laboratory

### MARION COUNTY

Ocala
- Munroe Memorial Hospital Laboratory, 320 N. Main

### MONROE COUNTY

Key West
- Galey DePoo Laboratory
- Key West Municipal Hospital Laboratory

### ORANGE COUNTY

Orlando
- Central Florida Blood Bank
- Clinical Laboratory, Mr. L. O. Ray
- Florida Sanitarium and Hospital
- Louis C. Herring Laboratory
- McEwan's Clinical Laboratory
- Orange Memorial Hospital Laboratory
- John H. Rauch, Holiday House

Winter Park
- Mr. E. Simon, 150 Park Avenue, South

### PALM BEACH COUNTY

Delray Beach
- Nieder-Robinson Clinic

West Palm Beach
- City Health Department Laboratory, Miss Lorraine Carson
- Comeau Laboratory, 406 Comeau Building
- Good Samaritan Hospital Laboratory
- Dr. V. M. Johnson's Laboratory
- St. Mary's Hospital Laboratory
- West Palm Beach Blood Bank

PINELLAS COUNTY
  St. Petersburg
    Berryman Clinical Laboratory, 801 Florida Power Building
    Dr. Ira C. Evans, 607 National Bank Building
    St. Anthony's Hospital Laboratory
  St. Petersburg Beach
    Mr. Heydon Kerr, 603 75th Avenue

POLK COUNTY
  Bartow
    Bartow General Hospital Laboratory
    Polk County Hospital Laboratory
  Lakeland
    Doctor's Clinical Laboratory, Tommy M. Hyatt
    James A. Hawkins, Marble Arcade Building
    Morrell Hospital Laboratory
    Watson Clinic Laboratory
  Lake Wales
    Lake Wales Hospital Laboratory
  Winter Haven
    Mr. Robert A. Deknes, Bond Clinic
    John J. Drasal, Phillips Building
    Petschows Clinical Laboratory, Phillips Professional Building

PUTNAM COUNTY
  Palatka
    Dr. Grover C. Collins Laboratory

SARASOTA COUNTY
  Sarasota
    Physicians Medical Laboratory, 151 S. Pineapple Street
    Sarasota Hospital Laboratory, 187 Hawthorne Avenue

ST. LUCIE COUNTY
  Ft. Pierce
    Singer Clinical Laboratory, Sunrise Theatre Building

VOLUSIA COUNTY
  Daytona Beach
    Clinical Laboratory, Lee D. Rees, 116 Orange Avenue
    Halifax District Hospital Laboratory

D. Serological tests performed out-of-state are approved if the examination is conducted in a Federal Laboratory, a State Public Health Laboratory or Branch thereof, or in a laboratory approved for the performance of premarital serology by the Health Department of the State in which the laboratory is located. Lists of such approved laboratories are maintained in the Bureau of Laboratories, State Board of Health, Jacksonville.

# BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

*Frances E. M. Read, M.D., Director*

The director of this bureau placed emphasis on providing training for personnel in all categories in order to strengthen the entire maternal and child health program.

The MCH Director of Dade County is attending the School of Public Health, University of California, at Berkeley, in order to complete the course leading to the MPH degree with special emphasis on maternal and child health, more especially on the school health program.

Four doctor-nurse teams from Florida have been awarded Fellowships at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in order that they may attend institutes in the care of the premature infant. The institutes are designed to meet the needs of physicians and nurses in charge of hospital premature nurseries and special premature centers of medical and nursing directors and consultants in state and local premature programs. Most of the presentations are given jointly to physicians and nurses during the first two weeks. The remaining two weeks of the nurses' institutes are devoted primarily to experience in the premature nursery with opportunity for observations in allied departments of the New York Hospital and public agencies.

Under the sponsorship of the bureau, three practicing pediatricians in the state have attended the course, *Recent Advances in Pediatrics,* given at the Michael Reese Hospital Postgraduate School in Chicago. One public health nurse received her training with special emphasis on MCH as she completed her courses leading to the BS degree. Four institutional nurses have received six months special training in pediatric nursing with emphasis on the care of the premature at Vanderbilt University and two institutional nurses six weeks at Louisiana State University. It is felt that only by increased emphasis on the training of the institutional nurses in this special care will it be possible to make any impression on the present high premature infant mortality rate in this State.

The cooperation received from the hospitals in working out a training plan for their nurses must be emphasized. The institutions were surveyed in 1949 and were resurveyed during 1950 in order to determine the number who would be willing to cooperate in a plan for the training of their nurses in this special care. Thirty-eight institutions indicated their desire for further training for their nurses.

The director worked in close cooperation with the MCH Director in Dade County in developing a plan for a Demonstration Premature Infant Care program in Jackson Memorial Hospital. On December 1, 1950, MCH funds for this program became available, from the U. S. Children's Bureau at the rate of $50,000 per year to maintain this program for thirty-one months or through July 1, 1953. Dr. Warren W.

Quillian, president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics, is Director of Pediatrics at Jackson Memorial Hospital and is Director of the special program. His two co-directors are Dr. Robert Mikell and Dr. Robert Grayson. The service at Jackson Memorial Hospital has been expanded from a unit for 14 prematures to a service that will enable them to take care of 30 prematures. Additional incubators, equipment and personnel have been supplied by Jackson Memorial Hospital. This unit will provide direct service to the prematures from Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Monroe, and St. Lucie Counties. It was felt that in addition to providing direct services to the premature, this would serve as a training unit for personnel from other parts of the State. This program was presented to the Florida Pediatric Association, the Florida Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Florida Hospital Association, the Dade County Pediatric Society, the Dade County Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and the Child Health Committee of the Florida Medical Association, and received their wholehearted support. The need for this program was shown by the fact that Florida ranks 43rd in the Nation where the high premature infant mortality rate is concerned.

Thirty-five specially constructed Pragel Carriers have been made available to the county health departments. These have been equipped in the local areas in twelve counties and have been utilized in the transportation of the premature infants from the home to the hospital and from the local hospital to the central premature nursery. The Pragel Carriers have been demonstrated by a State Nursing Consultant at the Florida Public Health Association meeting, the Florida State Nurses Association, and the Florida State Pediatric Association.

The director worked closely with the president of the Florida State Pediatric Association and with the State Committee on the Fetus and Newborn. In several areas throughout the State, the chairmen of the thirteen local committees have appointed their individual committees who are active in adapting the recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics to the local hospitals in their areas. Copies of the recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics have been provided for each of the hospitals with nursery services and additional copies have been supplied to the pediatricians and obstetricians in the State. A very important function of the Committees on the Fetus and Newborn has been the analysis of the premature infant deaths. The forms for these analyses have been adopted and have been placed in the hospital records as a part of the permanent hospital record in the premature demonstration center. The outline of the special program for the premature center has been provided to the members of the Florida State Pediatric Association, The Florida Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and the Florida Hospital Association.

## MATERNAL HEALTH

There has been improvement in the maternal mortality rate for the State. On the basis of provisional figures obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the maternal mortality rate for 1950 is 1.3 per 1,000

live births. This is a decrease in rate over 1949, with an increase of 2,746 in total births. The National rate for 1949 was 1.0, but National figures for 1950 are not yet available as this report went to press. A concerted effort is being made to interest local communities of suitable size in the establishment of Maternal Welfare Committees, and such committees have been set up in Dade, Duval, Orange, Palm Beach, Leon, Alachua and Hillsborough Counties. These are among the larger counties in the state, but several other counties are capable of such development. Where these committees are active, it is believed that they can contribute materially to the reduction of maternal mortality rates. The cause would be further served by a state level committee to give guidance and inspiration to the local committees, and to serve the smaller communities which do not have local committees. Other factors contributing to the reduction in maternal deaths have been increased attendance at prenatal clinics, better supervision of midwives, and increased hospital facilities for colored and indigent white patients.

There are still about ten counties which have no prenatal clinics or mixed clinics where prenatal patients are seen. In some of these counties, there are no midwives and in one all midwife patients receive prenatal care gratis from the doctors practicing in that area. There was a total of 3,713 prenatal clinics held by the county health units. The attendance at these varied from two or three patients in the less-populated counties to more than 100 in one county. There was a total of 28,984 prenatal visits, or about three visits per patient. There were 10,671 new cases admitted to the county health department clinics for prenatal care. Considering all the factors involved, the percentage of postpartum visits for medical examinations was excellent. There were 3,821 visits indicating that one in every three mothers returned to the clinics for this important check-up.

There were 83 deaths directly attributed to pregnancy and 7 deaths where pregnancy was considered a factor. The chief causes of maternal deaths remain the same with infection, toxemias and hemorrhage in the lead.

Postgraduate medical education in obstetrics has been made available during the year to the physicians in the State. The 18th Annual Graduate Short Course was held in June and a special short course in November. In the latter, one full day was devoted to obstetrical problems. A three-day Postgraduate Course in Obstetrics was given by the Department of Medicine, Graduate School, University of Florida in October. The Florida State Board of Health was one of the sponsors.

## TABLE XXXVIII

### RESIDENT INFANT MORTALITY RATES (Per 1,000 Live Births), BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1933-1949

| | FLORIDA | | | UNITED STATES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| 1949 | 33.7 | 27.4 | 50.1 | 31.1* | ** | ** |
| 1948 | 34.9 | 30.9 | 45.6 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 46.5 |
| 1947 | 37.8 | 33.8 | 49.5 | 32.2 | 30.1 | 48.5 |
| 1946 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 53.2 | 33.8 | 31.8 | 49.5 |
| 1945 | 42.8 | 36.3 | 61.6 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 57.0 |
| 1944 | 44.9 | 37.8 | 66.0 | 39.8 | 36.9 | 60.3 |
| 1943 | 46.3 | 38.5 | 68.6 | 40.4 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| 1942 | 47.5 | 38.6 | 70.6 | 40.4 | 37.3 | 64.6 |
| 1941 | 52.6 | 44.1 | 73.8 | 45.3 | 41.2 | 74.8 |
| 1940 | 53.8 | 44.2 | 76.8 | 47.0 | 43.2 | 73.8 |
| 1939 | 56.1 | 45.8 | 80.5 | 48.0 | 44.3 | 74.2 |
| 1938 | 58.2 | 48.7 | 80.4 | 51.0 | 47.1 | 79.1 |
| 1937 | 59.3 | 46.3 | 89.4 | 54.4 | 50.3 | 83.2 |
| 1936 | 59.0 | 49.1 | 82.6 | 57.1 | 52.9 | 87.6 |
| 1935 | 61.6 | 50.2 | 88.0 | 55.7 | 51.9 | 83.2 |
| 1934 | 68.1 | 54.5 | 99.6 | 60.1 | 54.5 | 94.4 |
| 1933 | 63.0 | 49.8 | 91.8 | 58.1 | 52.8 | 91.3 |

*Provisional figures. **Not available by color.

## TABLE XXXIX

### RESIDENT MATERNAL DEATH RATES (Per 1,000 Live Births) BY COLOR, FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1933-1949

| | FLORIDA | | | UNITED STATES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| 1949 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 1.0* | * | * |
| 1948 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 |
| 1947 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| 1946 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 3.6 |
| 1945 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| 1944 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.1 |
| 1943 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.1 |
| 1942 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.4 |
| 1941 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 6.8 |
| 1940 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 7.7 |
| 1939 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.6 |
| 1938 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 8.5 |
| 1937 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 8.6 |
| 1936 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 |
| 1935 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.5 |
| 1934 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 9.0 |
| 1933 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 9.7 |

*Provisional data — not available by color.

## NUTRITION SERVICE

Nutrition service in the field of maternal and child health has been expanded somewhat during the past year. In May a 15-month study of anemia in pregnancy was completed by the Division of Nutrition. During this period, some 450 patients of the Alachua County Health Department clinic underwent repeated tests for hemoglobins, Hematocrits, and red blood counts were also determined. Approximately 80 per cent of the patients were below the so-called normal standards set by the State Board of Health. The efficaciousness of five different types of iron was tested, but no one type proved outstandingly beneficial.

Diet records taken on patients picked at random revealed an extremely low protein intake and a high carbohydrate intake. Since both diet findings and the result of the testing program are parallel with those run on school children, it seems relatively certain that low hemoglobins in the area are due not just to an iron deficiency but to the shortage of iron and protein.

One piece of material called, "What You Eat Makes Your Baby", was prepared in cooperation with the Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control and the Division of Health Information. Due to an expanding educational program, nutritionists have been able to give more time to local health departments both for in-service training for nurses and in consultation with patients at pre-natal and well child clinics.

## HEARING PROGRAM

Audiometers have been distributed through this bureau and are located in each of the county health units. In addition the group-testing Massachusetts adapter is available to six county health units. Three additional audiometers have been purchased and made available to the county health units during the past year. In several areas, the counties have obtained equipment from civic organizations. Twelve of the public health personnel from the county health units had training in the special technics necessary for hearing testing. These twelve candidates attended a special course in "Audiometry in Education and Industry", given at Teachers College, Columbia University. The counties represented were Baker, Charlotte, Dade, DeSoto, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Hardee, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Manatee, Martin, Nassau, Orange, Pinellas, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, St. Lucie, Suwannee, Volusia, and Wakulla.

This special course was designed in such a way that the several components of audiology were stressed. The course was of particular interest since it offered an opportunity for the training of public health personnel in the methods used by audiometry technicians in providing the hearing testing services in the schools and in the clinics. It afforded our nursing personnel an appreciation of the various factors to be considered in the hearing program. Full-time technicians for carrying out the hearing testing program are available in only three counties in the State: Dade, Pinellas and Hillsborough.

In those areas where the services of full-time technicians are available, large numbers of the school children have been tested. In only one county has any attempt been made to carry out testing in the preschool age group. In the larger counties a well developed generalized hearing and speech program has been worked out through arrangements with the local nose and throat specialists contributing their specialized services in the correction of any defects. Local organizations, namely the Pilot Clubs, have purchased radon and hearing aid apparatus. In one area the parents of the children with severe hearing handicaps have worked in close cooperation with the Department of Education, the Crippled Children's Commission, and the Health Department in making available a special school for 17 children with severe hearing handicaps. The Director addressed the Florida Chapter of the American Speech and Hearing Society in Tampa during National Hearing Week.

The director has worked in close cooperation with W. M. Wise, Dean of Student Personnel, and Dr. Darrel J. Mase, Coordinator for Florida Center of Clinical Services, at the University of Florida, in making available equipment to carry out hearing testing in their Personnel and Student Counselling Department. The physical facilities at the University have been expanded during the past year in such a way that they are able to provide special testing and, in addition, serve as a training center for the public health personnel who remain for a period of six weeks in the Training Center in Alachua County Health Department.

A Fellowship in Audiology and Speech was held by a Florida woman who attended the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health during 1949-1950. This audiological training program was organized in such a way that the student obtained training in a public health setting so that she would gain an understanding of the public problems as well as working with the various professions of the health department staff. This candidate received training in the Medical School, the Pediatric, and Eye, Nose and Throat Departments of the Hospital, the Department of Speech, and the School of Public Health.

The director worked with the Florida Children's Commission as pediatric consultant to the planning committee. She has continued to work on their advisory committee concerning the follow-up on suggestions made at the time of their periodic meetings in Jacksonville and Sarasota. It was felt that the needs as outlined by the Commission were very great and that a great deal of coordination needed to be carried out. The director has been active in the planning for the Third Annual Conference to be held in Tallahassee under the auspices of the Nemours Foundation on the topic of "Audiology and Speech." Eight out-of-state recognized specialists in this field have been obtained for this conference.

## VISION PROGRAM

The director worked closely with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology. She appeared on a panel at their Mid-Century Conference on Progress to discuss the "Incidence of Retrolental Fibroplasia in Premature Infants." She appeared on another panel to discuss the relative merits of the various forms of testing the sight of the school child. In an attempt to evaluate the vision testing program carried out in each of the county health departments, an analysis of the material obtained from 53 counties surveyed is outlined:

1. The method of vision testing used at the present time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Massachusetts Vision Testing | 8 |
| Snellen | 19 |
| Combination of Snellen followed by M.V.T. in screened cases | 23 |
| Telebinocular | 3 |

2. The preferred method of testing indicated by the same county health departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Massachusetts Vision Testing | 16 |
| Snellen | 23 |
| Snellen followed by M.V.T. | 11 |
| Telebinocular | 3 |

Several of the county health departments have expressed their desire to use the Massachusetts Vision Testing in combination with the Snellen test, if time and personnel were available. The concensus is in favor of maintaining Snellen testing as the standard method.

The vision testing is carried out by different personnel in the county units. In 23 counties the initial screening is carried out by the teachers followed by examinations made by the nurses in questionable cases. In three counties the screening is carried out by the teacher only; in 20 counties screening is by the nurses only, and it is done by volunteers in seven counties.

Follow-up of the small premature infants from the point of view of retrolental fibroplasia, an abnormal eye condition which may be found in the premature infant, is carried out in the special out-patient clinic for follow-up of the premature infants discharged from the Demonstration Center at Jackson Memorial Hospital. There are no facilities for the follow-up of the small premature infants in the other county units. The incidence of retrolental fibroplasia reported by the pediatricians and ophthalmologists in Florida in private practice is very low.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

The State Department of Education has special facilities for exceptional children in 20 counties. The special facilities for the partially sighted child are available in only nine counties. This represents a total of 15 special units with an enrollment of 163 children, 134 white and 29 colored. The total enrollment in the Florida School for the Deaf and

Blind is 74, with 10 partially-sighted children and one with a moderate defect. These 11 children segregated in this school are sighted children who would be better off in regular schools in their own communities if suitably prepared teachers and especially prepared educational materials were available. During the past year the local health department units have referred 286 children to the Florida Council for the Blind. The director has worked in close cooperation with the Florida Council for the Blind in attempting to work out some way in which their services might be coordinated.

The director worked as chairman of one of the committees to revise Bulletin 4, Florida's School Health Program. The special meeting to revise Bulletin 4 was called by the State Department of Education and the Florida State Board of Health. The director worked with the consultant on Education of Exceptional Children on the standards for the exceptional child. The pediatric standards from this publication have placed stress on the arguments against the compartmentalization of remedial work.

Lectures were provided by this bureau for the Postgraduate Medical Assembly, the short course which is held annually in Jacksonville by the Florida Medical Association. An out-of-state obstetrician, Dr. W. J. Dieckmann, professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Chicago, Chicago-Lying-In Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, was procured for the first Postgraduate Course in Obstetrics held in Jacksonville in October, 1950, under the auspices of the Maternal Welfare Committee of the Florida Medical Association, the Department of Medicine, Graduate School, University of Florida, and the Florida State Board of Health. The Chairman of the Maternal Welfare Committee of the Florida Medical Association was instrumental in organizing this Seminar on a regional basis in order to serve the need for postgraduate instruction of the general practitioners from the Northeast Counties of the State.

The director worked with the Florida Crippled Children's Commission, the Cerebral Palsy Association, the Florida Chapter of the National Association of Crippled Children and Adults, the Florida State Conference of Social Work, and the Florida State Welfare Board.

The University of Georgia extended its facilities to Florida for the postgraduate training of their physicians. Six Florida Board obstetricians gave papers at this meeting. The director of the bureau gave a paper on "Premature Infant Care and the Premature Demonstration Program in Miami." The seminar planning meeting was attended by the obstetrical consultant to this bureau, Dr. William M. Hanrahan. Dr. Hanrahan represented the State Board of Health at the seminar. The chief nutrition consultant of Florida State Board of Health prepared an exhibit for the meeting. This exhibit outlined the facilities made available by the Division of Nutrition to the prenatal clinics in the Alachua County Health Department.

# MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Six mental health clinics were maintained in Florida during 1950. They were supported by grant-in-aid funds (allocated through the U. S. Public Health Service), and state and local funds. It has been possible to obtain the services of a full-time mental health nursing consultant to work with the public health nurses in the county units to strengthen this program. During 1950, in addition to the six mental health clinics, one child study program for mental health was conducted in Alachua County. The study program which had been initiated in Volusia County during 1948 was augmented with the employment of a full-time clinical psychologist in order to extend the services to include psychotherapeutic counselling and diagnostic testing as well as psychometric evaluations. It has not been possible to obtain the services of a full-time psychiatrist for the State program.

*Pinellas County:* During 1950 the Child Guidance Clinics of Pinellas County were able to augment their services and were able to inaugurate an in-service training program for the public health nurses of that county. Doctor Robert E. Rothermel, director of the Pinellas County Health Department, has been active in coordinating the activities of this specialized clinic in the regular health department facilities. The Board of Directors consists of 21 members. The sources of financial support for this clinic have been the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, the Board of Public Instruction, the Community Chest of St. Petersburg, the United Community Fund of Dunedin, Central Pinellas contributions, fees and state and federal funds.

The staff of this clinic has been organized in such a way that a complete team consisting of a psychiatrist, a full-time psychologist-psychotherapist, one psychiatric social worker, a psychometrician, and one community relations consultant are available. The director of this clinic, a clinical psychologist, completed his study at the Postgraduate Center of Psychotherapy in New York City and returned to the clinic in July of 1950.

During the year 1950 there have been 241 new cases seen in this clinic. In addition 65 cases were carried over from 1949 into 1950 making a total of 306 followed in this clinic during the year. The total number of visits of all patients amounted to 2,630. The patients were referred by a wide variety of individuals and agencies. The largest single number of referrals came on the initiative of the parents themselves. The sources of referral were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Parents** | **31%** |
| **Schools** | **26%** |
| **Court** | **12%** |
| **Health Department** | **12%** |
| **Other agencies** | **10%** |
| **Other sources** | **9%** |

In breaking down the problems into the variety of reasons for referral, they may be summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **46.1%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **13.1%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **11.4%** |
| **Psychoses** | **6.5%** |
| **Character disorders** | **3.6%** |
| **Disturbances associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **13.7%** |
| **Requests for vocational and educational guidance, adoption studies** | **5.6%** |

This clinic has reported an increasing interest in mental health on the part of other community agencies. The Pinellas County School Plan is now carrying out a demonstration clinic centered in four schools which will continue during the next two years.

*Dade County:* This clinic has shown considerable expansion of its services during 1950. Dr. T. E. Cato, director of the Dade County Health Department, has been active in working in close cooperation with both the school department and the Juvenile Court. The School Board of Dade County supplied the funds to pay the social worker and a secretary and provided space for the unit. This clinic is staffed by three psychiatrists; a full-time clinical psychologist, a part-time psychologist supplied by the University of Miami, and a full-time social worker. The clinic manager acts as secretary and playroom worker. The addition of a full-time clinical psychologist to the team in this area represents a real expansion in the available personnel for this clinic. The sources of funds were: Dade County Board of Public Instruction, Dade County Health Department, and state and federal funds.

In 1950, 270 new cases were seen in this clinic with a carry-over of 95 cases from the previous year. The sources of referral were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dade County Board of Public Instruction and Health Department** | **74%** |
| **Juvenile Court** | **6%** |
| **Practicing physicians and social agencies** | **20%** |

The types of problems presented were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **51.1%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **19.7%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **4.9%** |
| **Psychoses** | **1.9%** |
| **Character disorders** | **14.3%** |
| **Disturbances associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **8.1%** |

In the Fall of 1950, the entire staff of the clinic, in addition to the two supervisors representing the Health Department and the School Board, met and discussed the policies of the Clinic. At that time, it was decided that they would initiate a weekly Wednesday morning staff meeting, using the available clinic psychiatrist of the day. These staff meetings were to be utilized for the discussion of the more difficult cases. Arrangements were to be made for conferences with parents, teachers, and representatives of other agencies. This has been an established program since commencement and it is believed that it is very beneficial in the work of the clinic. It has resulted in thinking through certain cases where nothing had been accomplished heretofore. In several instances, parents have recognized their responsibility for the condition of the child. They readily accepted appointments for psychotherapy for themselves in order that they might be better prepared to cope with the problems of their children. Good public relations have also been fostered by these staff meetings to which have been invited representatives of other health and welfare agencies in Dade County, in addition to school personnel.

There are approximately 25 children being tested at the University of Miami Guidance Center each month through the clinic arrangement with the University but these children are all being referred directly by the Supervisor of Education for Exceptional Children and do not pass through the clinic for study. Every effort has been made to reduce the time which elapses from the first appointment of a patient with this clinic and the beginning of actual therapy. This has been done by limiting the intake to four new cases a week. They are received each Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings and the psychologist examines the child at the same time that the parents are being interviewed by the social worker. Then the social worker and psychologist are able to compare information and quickly plan the next step for the patient. This has saved much time in the processing of a case. At the present time, no cases are being sent directly to the University of Miami for psychological testing from the clinic, with the exception of those individuals who are, at the psychiatrist's request, sent to the University of Miami Guidance Center for electroencephalographic studies where indicated.

The staff has recognized that children cannot generally be treated alone but that their improvement depends upon the improvement in the lives and attitudes of the adults who control them. There are many times when the adults themselves cannot receive counseling because of their neurotic or even psychotic condition. They are attempting at present to distinguish between those children who can be helped because their parents are cooperating and capable of receiving counsel and, on the other hand, those children who cannot be helped by the clinic for the simple reason that the parents are not able to be helped by the clinic with its present limited facilities.

During 1951, the clinic will have the services of an additional psychiatric social worker. In that way it will continue to expand to the extent that the clinic will be able to meet the growing demand for the services required by the community.

*Leon County:* The Human Relations Institute is under the administrative direction of Dr. Joseph M. Bistowish, Director of the Leon County Health Department. This clinic has been unable to obtain the services of a psychiatrist during the past year. The clinical psychologist and the social worker are on the staff of the Florida State University and they devoted considerable time to the clinic. Funds for this clinic were received from Florida State University and state and federal funds. A total of 334 cases were seen, which represented 179 children and 155 adults. The sources of referral were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Social agencies** | **38.0%** |
| **Self** | **24.5%** |
| **Florida State University** | **13.0%** |
| **Schools** | **11.0%** |
| **Health units and physicians** | **9.0%** |
| **Others** | **4.5%** |

The types of problems presented were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **11.1%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **16.7%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **65.0%** |
| **Psychoses and Character disorders** | **Occasional** |
| **Diseases associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **7.2%** |

It should be emphasized that this clinic has rendered services to adjoining counties. The following counties received psychological and social work counseling on their patients:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Bay** | **50** |
| **Jackson** | **35** |
| **Gadsden** | **28** |
| **Alachua** | **17** |
| **Wakulla** | **13** |
| **Calhoun** | **13** |
| **Madison** | **12** |
| **Franklin** | **7** |
| **Polk** | **7** |
| **Taylor** | **7** |
| **Orange** | **3** |
| **Holmes** | **1** |
| **Gulf** | **1** |
| **Out-of-state** | **12** |

It has been the policy to place considerable stress on the problems of mental health in the community and to provide training for the University students in the Departments of Clinical Psychology and Social Work. The fulltime clinical psychologist has been active both on the University and mental health clinic staff as a representative of the Florida State Conference of Social Work. This clinic has been provided with an electroencephalograph. It is planned to make training facilities available for personnel from this clinic in order that they may learn the technical aspect of utilizing this equipment. The demands placed upon this area for providing these specialized technical services are great.

*Orange County:* This clinic is under the auspices of Dr. Leland H. Dame, health officer of Orange County. A local psychiatrist has devoted a considerable amount of time to this clinic. The clinic is located in the Health Department Annex and has already expanded to such an extent that the space available is completely utilized. Arrangements have continued for a professor of psychology at Rollins College to serve part-time as clinical psychologist for this clinic. The part-time services of two social workers have been available for this clinic. They have been unable to obtain the full-time services of a psychiatric social worker. The sources of funds were the Orange County School Board, the Orange County Health Department, and state and federal funds.

During 1950, 210 new cases were seen in this clinic. Of that number 182 were children and 28 were adults. The sources of referral were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Schools** | **20%** |
| **Juvenile Court** | **20%** |
| **Physicians** | **15%** |
| **District Welfare Board** | **14%** |
| **Self** | **10%** |
| **Health Department** | **7%** |
| **Parental Home** | **5%** |
| **Parole Commission** | **2%** |
| **Ministers** | **2%** |
| **Red Cross** | **1%** |
| **Crippled Children's Commission** | **1%** |
| **Children's Home Society** | **1%** |
| **Others** | **2%** |

The types of problems presented were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **44.3%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **21.4%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **5.7%** |
| **Psychoses** | **3.8%** |
| **Character disorders** | **2.9%** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Disturbances associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **10.0%** |
| **Tested for adoption** | **10.5%** |
| **Vocational aptitude test** | **1.4%** |

*Polk County:* The Polk County Guidance Clinic was maintained during 1950 under the direction of Dr. Albert Ryan, who was the health officer until November when Dr. R. W. McComas became director of the Polk County Health Department. Since that time Dr. McComas has been working in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Polk County Guidance Clinic who is also Judge of the Juvenile Court of Polk County. The Board of Directors consists of seven members with 39 persons serving on a Board of Trustees. The professional personnel of the center, known as the clinic team, includes a part-time consulting psychiatrist, a full-time clinical psychologist, and a clinic counselor who secures the social histories. This clinic has received its financial support through the Board of Public Instruction, County relief funds, contributions, and state and federal funds.

During 1950, 216 patients were seen in this clinic. Of that number 174 were children and 42 were adults. The sources of referral were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **School** | **38%** |
| **Parents** | **21%** |
| **Social Agencies** | **15%** |
| **Juvenile Court** | **10%** |
| **Medical profession** | **9%** |
| **Friends** | **5%** |
| **Self** | **2%** |

The types of problems presented were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **42.6%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **20.3%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **10.6%** |
| **Psychoses** | **1.0%** |
| **Character disorders** | **8.8%** |
| **Disturbances associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **16.7%** |

This clinic offers an examination to all children admitted to the local spastic school. All children assigned to special classes go to the clinic before being enrolled in the special class in order that their aptitudes may be determined.

In view of the fact that Polk County represents an area where the population is distributed over a large geographical area, it would help

to emphasize the breakdown in percentage of the individual communities served in this county:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Lakeland** | **37%** |
| **Bartow** | **11%** |
| **Haines City** | **10%** |
| **Winter Haven** | **9%** |
| **Lake Wales** | **7%** |
| **Mulberry** | **3%** |
| **Auburndale** | **2%** |
| **Brewster** | **2%** |
| **Davenport** | **2%** |
| **Eloise** | **2%** |
| **Fort Meade** | **2%** |
| **Frostproof** | **2%** |
| **Highlands City** | **2%** |
| **Lake Alfred** | **2%** |
| **Eagle Lake** | **1%** |
| **Out-of-county** | **6%** |

The adjoining counties serviced by this clinic were DeSoto, Highlands, Hillsborough, Sarasota and Volusia.

*Hillsborough County:* The Hillsborough County Guidance Center which began full-time operation in February of 1949 under the administrative direction of Dr. Frank V. Chappell has continued to offer services in the fields of child guidance and marriage counseling. This clinic at the present time has a minimum team staff consisting of a psychiatrist, a full-time clinical psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker. Miss Ellen Hobbs, who was in charge of community relations work and education, resigned in July. She had been active in the early organization of this clinic and in receiving the amount of financial support that it was possible to get from all community resources.

The financial support for this clinic has been mainly from several sources within the community, namely, the City of Tampa, the Community Chest, the County Commissioners, the Junior League of Tampa, and the School Board. Many monetary contributions are received from individual P.T.A. groups. In addition to this financial support, volunteer assistance is given by the Junior League of Tampa and the Tampa Chapter, National Council of Jewish Women.

During the year 1950, the Guidance Center was accepted as a participating member of the Community Chest of Tampa. The financial assistance from this source will be of great benefit to the Center in giving it stability as a part of the community resources in meeting the needs of people in difficulty. In addition to the financial support from the community, this clinic receives funds from state and federal sources. The Guidance Center is governed by a Board of Directors which consists of 15 members, representing business organizations, churches, schools, P.T.A., Health Department, welfare groups, Junior League, Junior Women's Club.

During 1950, 247 patients were seen in this clinic. Of these 211 were children and 26 adults. The sources of referral were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Schools** | **32%** |
| **Agencies** | **27%** |
| **Parents, friends and self** | **15%** |
| **Court** | **12%** |
| **Physicians** | **8%** |
| **Publicity** | **6%** |

The types of problems presented were:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Behavior disorders of children** | **53.4%** |
| **Mental deficiency** | **8.1%** |
| **Psychoneuroses** | **10.9%** |
| **Psychoses** | **7.3%** |
| **Character disorders** | **1.2%** |
| **Disturbances associated with organic and infectious diseases** | **4.9%** |
| **Marital incompatibility** | **5.2%** |
| **Diagnosis incomplete** | **9.0%** |

This center has continued to place emphasis upon the educational function in the community. For that reason, staff members presented 73 educational sessions during 1950. These included seminars for the staff members, educational lectures to professional groups, and public presentations. In the last two categories were 65 separate presentations including the showing of films, discussions of both popular and technical writings in the field of mental health, and specific lectures to classes in sociology, psychology, and social work. Efforts were continued to interest school administrative and teaching personnel in conferences. The recent integration of the Guidance Clinic in the Community Chest will promote closer relations with other agencies in the city.

*Volusia County:* The county-wide study undertaken during 1948 was expanded during 1950. The Exceptional Child Program, during 1950, consisted of a project to screen the school population of the county for behavior and adjustment problems. This screening was carried out by a school psychologist. He resigned in June. In November, it was possible to obtain the services of a full-time clinical psychologist, as director of the mental health division of this unit. The addition of the full-time clinical psychologist has enabled this unit to expand its services to include counseling and testing.

The majority of the problems uncovered involved mental deficiency, reading difficulty, writing difficulty, speech difficulty, curricular maladjustments, or problems of poor social adjustment.

Dr. R. D. Higgins, the county health officer, felt that this program has alerted the school system to accept this responsibility just as other school health functions have sensitized the schools to their responsibility in school health areas.

The financial support for this work has been carried by the Volusia County Board of Public Instruction and state and federal funds.

*Alachua County:* Instructional personnel in Alachua County began the school year of 1950-51 by attending preschool conferences, one for white teachers and the other for Negro teachers, held in Gainesville during the last two weeks in August. At these conferences all participants in the child study program devoted half of each day to a study of human growth and development with Dr. Hugh Perkins, University of Maryland, Mrs. Helen Bieker, University of Chicago, and Donald Cates, principal of the Alachua High School, serving as consultants.

The sixty-five white participants included groups in the first, second, third, and fourth years of the program. In the afternoons consultants worked with the sixty-three Negro teachers, these groups being in the first, second, and third years of the program. Negro participants were given an opportunity to study during the morning hours.

Books loaned to the program by the Florida State Board of Health, together with books, periodicals, and pamphlets borrowed from the county professional library, the General Extension Division and the Florida Curriculum Laboratory, formed the libraries used by the child study groups. Participants were able to read extensively in the six areas with which the second and third year groups particularly are concerned. During the lab periods, groups studied case records supplied by the University of Maryland, classifying the data, and attempting to discover the developmental tasks each child was working upon and the adjustments he was having to make. Lectures were devoted to such topics as the following: the anecdotal record, the home visit, the use of school records — scholastic, health, cumulative — the life space of the child; collecting data, classifying data, growth, socialization, developmental tasks, the affectional processes, the peer group, the emerging self, adjustive techniques. Opportunities were given to the participants to discuss with the consultants the topics presented.

With the opening of school, groups selected their own leaders, administered the tests purchased for the program by the Florida State Board of Health, and began holding hour and a half meetings every two weeks. The program is so developed that consultants from the Institute for Child Study, University of Maryland, meet with groups three times during the school year in order to introduce the groups to the next step in the study.

The financial support for this Child Study Program has been obtained from local, state and federal funds which have been made available for the stipend of the out-of-state consultants. Dr. Frank M. Hall, the county health officer, hopes that this program will reach a much larger group of children prior to the time when real behavior difficulties have made their appearance and for that reason it represents a truly preventive approach. Dr. Hall has worked closely with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Supervisor of Instruction of Alachua County to make this program possible.

*Duval County:* During 1950, considerable community interest was shown in the development of a Mental Health Clinic in Jacksonville. The Board of Public Instruction, the City Commissioners, the County Commissioners, the City and County Health officers, the Welfare Board, and the Florida State Board of Health worked in close cooperation to establish a clinic. The director of the Pinellas County Guidance Clinic and the chairman of the Board of Directors of that clinic acted as consultants to the planning group. A board of directors was appointed with a local psychiatrist as chairman. Several meetings were held to discuss the possibility of opening this clinic in the administrative offices of the County Board of Public Instruction. The opening of this clinic early in 1951 is anticipated.

The services of the present clinics have been made available to neighboring counties to a limited extent. The existing clinics should be looked upon as regional facilities rather than being restricted to the use of the city and county in which each clinic is located.

## EPILEPSY PROGRAM

During April, 1950, two institutes in the field of epilepsy were held in Tampa and Miami. These institutes were under the auspices of the Hillsborough County Medical Society, the Hillsborough County Health Department, the Dade County Medical Society, the Dade County Parent-Teacher Association, the Dade County Health Unit, the University of Miami, and the Florida State Board of Health. They were conducted by the authorities who have been in the forefront of all recent enterprises which have the education of the public as their basis. Dr. Leo Kanner, professor of Child Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore; Dr. Douglas T. Davidson, director of the Epileptic Clinic, Neurological Institute, Children's Medical Center, Harvard University, Boston, and Mrs. Elabel Davidson, former chief of Social Work at the Neurological Institute, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, made their services available for these institutes. The director of Vocational Rehabilitation for the State of Florida, along with his regional directors, worked in close cooperation in making these institutes possible. The consultant on the Exceptional Child Program, State Department of Education, along with the supervisors of special education from the Board of Public Instruction in the individual areas, made it possible for better integration of the program into the school system. The Miami institute was planned at a time when it was possible to have a joint meeting with the Florida Education Association which enabled a large group of the school teachers and supervisors, as well as those directly involved in the education of exceptional children, to enter into the program.

Because special diets have played a role in the treatment of epilepsy in the past, it was felt that the Division of Nutrition should be included on the program of the Institutes on Epilepsy. One of the nutritionists spoke at each of these institutes. Each time she emphasized the importance of good nutrition for the epileptic and pointed out the impracticability of the ketogenic diet both from the economic and from the psychological point of view.

In each area the practicing physicians, especially those in the specialty fields of neuropsychiatry and pediatrics, outlined the problem as it confronted them in their individual areas. It was possible to organize a meeting for physicians in the Miami area. The entire success of this meeting was due to the effort of Dr. Warren W. Quillian, president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and Dr. James L. Anderson, psychiatrist-in-chief of the Jackson Memorial Hospital. These institutes were attended by educators, school teachers, supervisors and principals, personnel supervisors, Vocational Rehabilitation personnel, social workers, personnel from the mental health clinics, public health nurses, institutional nurses, parents and physicians.

The April sessions were attended by 747 participants. Following these institutes, the director of Vocational Rehabilitation met with his regional directors and the director of this Bureau, along with the local health officers. Following this meeting, it was possible to open one clinic for epilepsy organized in the Dade County Health Unit. The Dade County Seizure Clinic was subsidized by Vocational Rehabilitation.

### REPORT ON DADE COUNTY SEIZURE CLINIC

June 8, 1950 — December 31, 1950

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NUMBER OF PATIENTS** | | |
| Open cases | | 30 |
| Closed cases | | 9 |
| | Total | 39 |
| Total Clinic Sessions | | 11 |
| Total Number of Clinic Visits | | 74 |
| **SOURCE OF REFERRALS** | | |
| Public health nurse | | 15 |
| Guidance Clinic | | 9 |
| Family and friends | | 6 |
| Private doctors | | 3 |
| Exceptional Children's Dept. (Board of Education) | | 1 |
| Hospital Social Service | | 3 |
| Social Service (private agencies) | | 2 |
| | Total | 39 |

### DISPOSITION OF CASE

| | |
|---|---|
| Continuing under clinic supervision | 23 |
| Referred to Guidance Clinic | 5 |
| Referred back to private doctor | 4 |
| Referred to hospital | 4 |
| Referred for family supervision | 2 |
| Referred to Crippled Children's Commission | 1 |
| Total | 39 |

### COLOR AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

| | WHITE | COLORED | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adults | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Children | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Total | | | 39 |

### REFERRED TO UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI BY CLINIC FOR ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH

| | WHITE | COLORED | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adults | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Children | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | | | 8 |

### DIAGNOSIS

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand Mal | 19 |
| Petit Mal | 4 |
| Differential of cervical cerebral | 1 |
| Reading disability (no seizures) | 2 |
| Psychosis | 1 |
| Jacksonian | 2 |
| Not diagnosed | 3 |
| Post traumatic | 1 |
| Epilepsy systematic | 1 |
| Behavior problem | 1 |
| Post polio | 1 |
| Mental deficiency (moron) | 1 |
| Post measles encephalitis | 1 |
| Post encephalitis | 1 |
| Total | 39 |

Dr. Paul Kells, neuropsychiatrist of Miami, made his services available for this specialized clinic. The electroencephalograms were taken at the University of Miami where these facilities are under the direction of Dr. Jess Spirer, coordinator, at the University Guidance Center. During 1950, the number of electroencephalograms taken at the University of Miami have increased from 151 taken in 1949 to 268 made in 1950.

## ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS

### SOURCES OF REFERRAL

| | 1949 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| *Community Agencies | 10 | 55 |
| Physicians | 71 | 128 |
| Veterans Administration | 70 | 85 |

### DIAGNOSES

| | 1949 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Normal | 114 | 193 |
| Epilepsies | 30 | 54 |
| Cerebral damage | 7 | 21 |

The Nemours Foundation expressed a desire to subsidize further institutes on epilepsy to be held in other localities throughout Florida. Dr. A. R. Shands, Jr., medical director of the duPont Institute, Nemours Foundation, Wilmington, Delaware, worked in close cooperation with the State Board of Health in organizing the Epilepsy Institutes which were held during October. These institutes were conducted in Jacksonville, Tampa, Sarasota, St. Petersburg, Pensacola, and Tallahassee. They were sponsored by the Duval County Medical Society, the Duval County Health Department, the Hillsborough County Medical Society, the Sarasota County Medical Society, the Manatee County Medical Society, the Sarasota County Health Department, the Pinellas County Medical Society, the Community Welfare Council, the Pinellas County Guidance Clinic, the Pinellas County Health Department, the Florida Public Health Association, the Escambia County Medical Society, the Escambia County Health Department, the Leon, Gadsden, Liberty, Wakulla and Jefferson County Medical Society, the Leon County Health Department, the Nemours Foundation and the Florida State Board of Health. They were conducted by Dr. Douglas T. Davidson, who was able to return to us for this series. In addition to his services, it was possible to obtain the services of Dr. David Wade, psychiatrist, medical consultant, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Texas Education Agency, Austin, and Mr. Ben H. Gray, national director, National Epilepsy League, Inc., Chicago. The institute at St. Petersburg was held at the time of the Florida Public Health Association meeting enabling a panel discussion for all the different categories to attend. The Medical Society meetings were closed, enabling an exchange of highly technical information. These institutes were attended by a total group of 2,100 participants, including 400 physicians.

During the past year, four new electroencephalographs have been purchased in Florida and are located in Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee, and Jacksonville. In the development of the Mental Health Program in the State, a great need was felt for stressing the importance of the management of convulsive disorders. During 1950, local, state and federal funds were expended to purchase an electroencephalograph. In addition to providing services for Duval County, the Welfare Board approved the recommendation of the executive staff of the Duval Medical

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*Results sent to attending physician

Center for the handling of the electroencephalograph on patients from surrounding counties with the following plan:

1. The Mental Health Program of the Florida State Board of Health may refer to this hospital for electroencephalography not more than one patient each week from neighboring counties.
2. These patients must be indigent and ineligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services, their indigency to be determined by the Social Service Department of the Duval Medical Center.
3. These patients are to be referred with the understanding that no service is to be given other than electroencephalography.

The study of the brain waves adds valuable information in regard to the type of disease. This information can furnish aid to the physician, enabling him to determine the preferred type of treatment in any given case. The Memorial Unit of the Duval Medical Center reports 76 electroencephalograms were made since the machine became available to that unit.

The director of Vocational Rehabilitation states that they gave services to 129 persons who were vocationally handicapped by epilepsy during the past year. Vocational Rehabilitation is carrying 97 epileptics who are receiving some type of rehabilitation service. This number represents the largest group they have had at any time but they feel that there are many others who should have rehabilitation services. Good counseling services are of great importance throughout the course of rehabilitation given epileptics. This counseling requires teamwork between the medical specialist, the Vocational Rehabilitation counselor and the patient. The patient's family also must be given an understanding of the patient's problems and his needs.

Much emphasis has been placed on educational institutes in the field of epilepsy. Epilepsy is an important problem in public health. More effective medicines may control the attacks, but the problem remains with all of its social implications. The superstition that there is something in the attacks to be ashamed of must be counteracted by well directed educational activity. Both physicians and social workers have been inevitably aware of the importance of these social factors both in understanding and in treating epilepsy. Within recent years, medical progress in the alleviation of epileptic seizures has highlighted the role of social factors in the illness.

The importance of parents' education and participation in these institutes was recognized and emphasized by Mrs. Alfred I. duPont, who placed that stipulation on her support of these institutes. This emphasis has encouraged more parents to bring hitherto concealed cases of epilepsy to the attention of the physicians and clinics.

School teachers must know all the community resources available for these children. These children should be prepared for occupations. The rehabilitation and employment of these people is of prime importance in any society.

The educational institutes sponsored by all the departments vitally concerned with the many phases of epilepsy is a new venture in public health. This particular type of institute has been discussed by several States who have requested information concerning the organization.

## HEART DISEASE CONTROL

The Eightieth Congress in 1948 passed the National Heart Act establishing a National Heart Institute in the National Institutes of Health. The program for the control of heart disease (cardiovascular disease) was initiated in 1949 by virtue of a special allotment of funds for this purpose by the U. S. Public Health Service to the State Board of Health.

The major undertaking in 1950 was an institute devoted to cardiovascular diseases. This institute was sponsored and organized by the Miami Heart Association, the Florida Heart Association, the Dade County Medical Society and the Florida State Board of Health. This meeting was attended by 300 physicians from all parts of the State. In addition, 17 physicians from Cuba attended the meeting. Twelve nationally-known authorities in the field of cardiovascular diseases brought the more recent thinking to the group in relationship to the prevention, diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases, both physical and laboratory, and therapeutic measures. The University of Miami in cooperation with the sponsoring agencies of this cardiovascular institute sponsored a public lay meeting on cardiovascular diseases, with the vice president of the University of Miami acting as moderator of a panel consisting of 5 laymen and 5 physicians. The laymen were the Board of Directors of the National Children's Cardiac Home and the physicians were cardiologists representing different fields in the approach to the public health aspects of cardiovascular disease.

The topics discussed were rheumatic fever in relationship to climate, congenital heart disease, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, coronary heart disease and embolic conditions. This lay meeting was attended by 800 persons.

Postgraduate instruction in cardiovascular disease was made available to the Negro practicing physicians in this State. Of the 78 Negro physicians practicing in Florida, 18 applied for a Fellowship to attend the Refresher Course in Cardiovascular Disease held at Meharry Medical College in Nashville. Ten of these physicians were recommended by their county health officers and were able to attend this meeting.

The special study project has been in full operation in Escambia County. This study has been a joint undertaking between the U. S. School of Aviation Medicine and Research on the one hand and the Florida State Board of Health on the other. The general purpose of this study was two-fold: 1st, to determine the incidence of various types of heart disease and disorders in a representative group of Florida school children; 2nd, to establish normal values for electrocardiograms in health subjects ranging in age from 10 to 19 years inclusive. This survey will cover all of the children in one elementary school, one Junior High School and the Pensacola High School. The study is under the direction of Captain Ashton Graybiel, M.C., U.S.N. The Navy has provided the part-time services of Lieutenant John Packard. Heart Disease Control funds, administered through the State Board of Health, provided two competent technicians whose main duties consisted of taking electrocardiograms. The study has been conducted at the Pensacola High School and will continue there until all of the pupils have been examined. Each child is examined by Lieutenant Packard and in the case of doubtful or positive findings of disease or disorder, the examination is checked by Captain Graybiel. In addition to the history and physical examination, each child is fluoroscoped and an electrocardiogram is obtained. The examinations are conducted at the school. The cooperation of the school authorities and the parents of the children has been excellent. This study has received the wholehearted approval of the Escambia County Medical Society. Captain Graybiel's report follows:

## U. S. NAVAL SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE

**U. S. Naval Air Station**
**Pensacola, Florida**

## JOINT PROJECT WITH THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

**Electrocardiographic standards for healthy persons 10 to 19 years of age.**

**Principal Investigators: Captain Ashton Graybiel, MC, USN**
**Lieutenant John M. Packard, MC, USN**

**Technicians: Catherine F. Kasparek**
**Louise V. Sharman**

**This project was designed to answer certain questions raised by the finding of many electrocardiographic "abnormalities" discovered during the examination of healthy young persons from 20-30 years of age. These abnormalities might represent the only evidence of heart disease in a very early stage, but might equally well indicate that the electrocardiographic standards in use are too restricted. One attack on the problem was to see if the same abnormalities exist in the electrocardiograms of persons 10-19 years of age, in whom degenerative heart disease is a most remote possibility. In the absence of satisfactory electrocardiographic standards for the 10-19 years of age group, it was proposed to establish such standards by examining about 2500 healthy school children. Because the survey also would determine the types and incidence of heart disease in this population, the support of the Florida State Board of Health was enlisted. The project is a joint undertaking between the School of Aviation Medicine and the Florida State Board of Health, with the latter providing two technicians for the duration of the project.**

**During the past year much satisfactory progress has been made on this project. The equipment necessary to obtain electrocardiograms and 14" x 17" x-rays of the chest on the anticipated 2500-3,000 subjects was assembled and arrangements made for processing the records. Two technicians, hired by the Florida State Board of Health, were indoctrinated in the use of the electrocardiographs, portable x-ray machine, and the dark-room, and have been instructed in the methods of measuring the various components of the electrocardiograms. An extensive code has been set up with the help of the Medical Statistics Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery which will enable the data obtained in each case to be transscribed onto punch cards and analyzed by International Business Machines.**

**The collection of raw data began in earnest in January, 1950, and since that time 1753 school children have been examined, with a medical history, physical examination, chest x-ray, and electrocardiogram being obtained in each case. This group represents 93 per cent of the girls and 98 per cent of the boys at the only senior high school in Pensacola (grades 10, 11, and 12), 99 per cent of the boys and girls in the 9th grade at the Blount Junior High School, and about 50 per cent of the 8th grade at this school. Most of the children are from 13 to 18 years of age. It is felt that this is a representative sample of the school-child population in this community.**

**In this group of 1750 students eight have been found with congenital heart disease (0.5 per cent), eight with rheumatic heart disease (0.5 per cent), one with an abnormal cardiac rhythm (0.1 per cent), and seven with minor cardiac abnormalities (0.4 per cent). Eleven of these twenty-four students were previously unaware of any cardiac abnormality. In addition, several non-cardiac conditions, (i.e., tuberculosis) were discovered and attention of the family physician directed to them.**

**During periods when school is not in session the equipment used in the project has been overhauled and repaired, and the technicians have begun the meticulous task of measuring the waves of the electrocardiograms and entering this information, together with data from the history and physical examination, on I. B. M. transcript cards. To date some 200 cases have been processed.**

**In the next six months it is planned to examine the remaining 500 students at the Blount Junior High School and at least grades three through six at one of the elementary schools in Pensacola. After the data on the entire group have been collected and the incidence and types of heart disease established (for use by the Florida State Board of Health), the detailed analysis of the x-rays and electrocardiograms of the normal subjects will continue for an estimated eighteen to twenty-four months. About 300 measurements and observations are being made on each of the normal subjects and coded on the punch cards.**

The director has worked with the president of the Miami Heart Association, and the community cardiac services program committee of the Miami Heart Association. The Miami and Florida Heart Associations have been provided with educational materials both for the medical profession and the lay public. The physicians in the Miami Heart Association felt the need of simple materials on low sodium diets for use with their patients.

Dietitians in the Veterans Administration Hospital began working up material of this type. This was checked by the Community Cardiac Services Program, a committee of the Miami Heart Association, and additional data supplied by the Florida State Board of Health, Division of Nutrition. The pamphlet entitled "Low Sodium Diets", was prepared as a joint project of the Miami Heart Association, the Florida Heart Association, and the Florida State Board of Health. To date some 30,000 copies have been distributed to practicing physicians and five states have requested permission to reprint it. One of the Florida State Board of Health nutritionists is cooperating with cardiologists in a local area by helping plan menus and educating the kitchen staffs of several local restaurants in the preparation of low sodium diets. The program will probably be expanded during the coming year.

During the Heart Seminar in Miami a nutritionist was present at all times to discuss materials and to prepare special diets and food lists as requested by the participating physicians. As a result of the interest in low cholesterol diets stimulated by the seminar staff, the Division of Nutrition prepared a pamphlet entitled "Low Cholesterol Diets." To date 5,000 copies have been distributed. This pamphlet, too, has been approved by the Miami Heart Association and the Florida Heart Association. Regional nutritionists are working in local areas with health department personnel on the interpretation of special diets.

In view of the emphasis on low sodium diets and the interest shown in these diets by the physicians, the director has worked in close cooperation with the director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and the director of the Bureau of Laboratories in obtaining some estimate of the sodium content of the drinking water in different localities throughout the State. A Spectrophotometer was obtained for making these determinations of sodium separate from the potassium content of drinking water.

The director has worked in close cooperation with the director of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education. Rehabilitation services were made available to 155 heart cases in Florida during the past year. This number represents 3 per cent of the cases serviced by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. These services are:

1. Medical diagnosis necessary to determine eligibility and in planning a vocational rehabilitation program.
2. Vocational guidance and counseling to assist handicapped persons to select suitable vocations.
3. Vocational training and placement services.
4. Physical restoration services such as surgery and hospitalization necessary to remove or reduce a disability which is a vocational handicap.
5. Prosthetic appliances such as limbs, braces, hearing aids, etc., necessary to enable the handicapped person to take training or engage in employment.
6. Transportation, training supplies and living maintenance while undergoing vocational rehabilitation service.

Numbers 4, 5, and 6 are provided only to individuals who are unable to purchase them from their own resources. The services required by heart cases have been chiefly counseling and guidance, vocational training and placement services, but five cases have been given operations as a part of their vocational rehabilitation. Rehabilitation services are vital to provide an income and to enable the patient to use both his physical and mental abilities.

The director has worked in cooperation with the director of the National Children's Cardiac Home in Miami. Facilities have been made available for the diagnostic procedures to be carried out on congenital heart cases in order to determine which patients could be helped by surgical operations. A considerable amount of the necessary equipment for these special studies has been obtained at the National Children's Cardiac Home and two of the cardiologists on their staff have received training at the Mayo and Johns Hopkins Hospital Clinics in the special technics necessary to carry out these studies. Three congenital heart cases have been studied with catheterization procedures at the Home during the past year. A weekly out-patient clinic is held at the National Children's Cardiac Home with three new cases and 6 to 8 return cases seen each week. These patients are referred from the schools, the health department, and private physicians in order that they may obtain a complete diagnostic report. There are 21 physicians on the staff of the Home.

The director has worked closely with Dr. Irving S. Wright of Cornell University Medical School, chairman of the Committee on Anti-coagulants of the American Heart Association. She had the opportunity to spend a month at New York Hospital studying the practical application of anti-coagulant therapy. The recognition of the value of anti-coagulant drugs in the treatment of the thrombo-embolic complications of myocardial infarction and other thrombo-embolic conditions has been studied by the director in conjunction with the director of the Bureau of Laboratories. They have arranged for training consisting of institutes for technologists in various areas throughout the State. The director has worked with a Miami physician in arranging for an additional technician to set up a laboratory at the Jackson Memorial Hospital there. The director of the hospital will provide the space and equipment in the hospital. In addition to offering a direct service to fill the needs in that localized area, technicians from other hospitals in the State would be able to go to that center for training. This course is intended to provide reliable instruction in prothrombin and blood clotting determinations, since the results and the interpretations of the tests vary considerably, even among skilled technicians, unless they use carefully standardized technics.

The director has worked with the medical director of the Nemours Foundation to determine the need to establish a center to provide convalescent facilities for Negro children with rheumatic fever. This proposal was brought before the executive meeting of the Florida Pediatric Association. Directed to their attention by the Florida Heart Association was the question of providing a day camp for convalescent rheumatic fever children.

The executive secretary of the Florida Heart Association has been active in the organization of committees in several counties throughout the State. The following organizational chart shows their activities to date:

| COUNTY | ACTIVITIES |
|---|---|
| **Palm Beach** | **— Committee organized, community service program in operation, incorporation anticipated.** |
| **Pinellas** | **— St. Petersburg only, association incorporated, fund raising committee active.** |
| **Hillsborough** | **— Fund raising committee only.** |
| **Polk** | **— Fund raising and community service committees organized.** |
| **Orange** | **— Fund raising committee organized, program organization contemplated.** |
| **Volusia** | **— Fund raising committee organized.** |
| **Leon** | **— Fund raising committee organized.** |
| **Escambia** | **— Organizational meeting planned, program and fund raising committees already organized.** |
| **Duval** | **— Chapter organized, program and fund raising committees active.** |
| **Indian River** | **— Vero Beach only, fund raising committee active and community service program in preparation.** |
| **Dade** | **— Miami Heart Association operational.** |

The services of a full-time health field worker in heart disease control were made available to the State Board of Health for the first six months of the year. These services made it possible for the State Board of Health to work in close cooperation with the practicing physicians in the State in the early stages of the development of a Heart Disease Control program.

# BUREAU OF DENTAL HEALTH

*Floyd DeCamp D.D.S., Director*

During 1950, the Bureau of Dental Health extended its program into a number of additional areas in the state. Major emphasis was placed on establishing programs of dental health education in schools and communities, and the importance of the various cities and counties planning local dental health programs as an integral part of local health services for their own localities.

This was made possible mainly because of the cooperation of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Florida State Dental Society, the University of Florida Extension Service, and various other civic clubs in communities, large and small, in many parts of Florida.

## WATER FLUORIDATION:

The Bureau of Dental Health considers the year 1950 in Florida to be outstanding from the viewpoint of progress in the field of control and prevention of dental caries. This is a direct result of approval of fluoridation of community water supplies by the American Dental Association, the Florida State Dental Society, and the Florida State Board of Health. This progressive step was adopted when results of carefully controlled studies in several areas in the United States were announced to be successful. This action enabled the Bureau of Dental Health to assume leadership in promotion of the fluoridation of community water supplies in all towns and cities where the type of water plant and the staff met the requirements and standards of the Florida State Board of Health.

In 1949, Gainesville initiated water fluoridation. During 1950, Mt. Dora and Naples complied with necessary requirements and installed similar programs.

In the latter half of 1950, the Dental Societies in Miami, Miami Beach, Tampa, Orlando, Ocala, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Daytona Beach, Tallahassee, Quincy, and West Palm Beach approved water fluoridation and recommended that the local dental societies assist in carrying this project to a successful conclusion. Several of these municipalities are now initiating necessary steps for completing the program. Other communities have expressed interest and are developing plans to enable them to adopt this preventive measure.

## TOPICAL SODIUM FLUORIDE PROGRAM:

The Demonstration Unit sponsored by the Public Health Service and operated under the direction of the Bureau of Dental Health, continued operation in the state during 1950, and 4676 children in 12 elementary schools in 7 counties received complete topical sodium fluoride treatments.

### COMMUNITY SODIUM FLUORIDE PROGRAM:

As a direct result of the work of the Demonstration Unit in Hillsborough County, the Tampa Dental Society in cooperation with the local Kiwanis Club initiated a Topical Sodium Fluoride Program for underprivileged children in the second grades. The Hillsborough County Health Department and the Bureau of Dental Health cooperated in this program by assigning a full-time dental hygienist to the project. As a result of this program, 1,340 underprivileged second grade children in 38 schools received complete sodium fluoride applications to their teeth. Thirty Tampa dentists contributed 103 half-day volunteer service to this program.

### MOBILE DENTAL UNIT:

October 1, 1950, one mobile dental unit was staffed by a full-time dentist, and assigned to rural counties where there are either few or no dentists in private practice. This unit is devoting some time to school and community dental health education plans also giving corrective dental care and topical sodium fluoride treatments to carefully selected first and second grade children. In 10 schools in 2 counties, 228 children were given all necessary dental treatment including sodium fluoride treatments. Classroom instruction on dental health was given to 440 children and dental educational talks made to 108 adults. Ten parent-teacher groups sponsored this program in the various localities and contributed a substantial amount of money for its maintenance. This local financial assistance made the program much more meaningful to the community and gave more assurance to its continuation over a period of years. Eight additional counties have applied for assignment of the mobile clinic on the basis of local groups contributing funds in part to the support of the clinic.

### DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN COUNTIES:

In mid-September, 1950, a Dental Health Educational Field worker was added to the staff of the Bureau of Dental Health to assist teachers in coordinating dental health education with their regular classroom teaching. This service was presented in nine towns in two counties. Ninety-nine classroom talks on oral health reached 10,797 children in 34 elementary schools during the final quarter of the year. In these schools 5,428 pieces of dental educational material were distributed.

Four county health departments, Duval, Dade, Hillsborough, Pinellas, continued to operate full-time dental clinics. Two of these employed the services of a full-time dentist on their staff. Each of two others used one full-time and one half-time dentist. Two additional counties operated dental clinics on a half-time basis. Hillsborough county employed a full-time dental hygienist in addition to their dentist. As a result of these combined services 5,041 underprivileged children received corrective dental service, and 38,918 children received dental examinations in school. Of these, the parents of 33,877 pupils were informed that their child required dental treatment and advised to secure the necessary corrections from the family dentist.

### VOLUNTEER DENTAL CLINICS:

In 1950 interested civic organizations contributed sufficient funds and dental equipment to establish dental clinics in West Palm Beach and Pensacola. Each of these clinics is located in the out-patient departments of hospitals. Each is staffed by volunteer services of local dentists and operated on a part-time basis.

### POST GRADUATE EDUCATION:

In June, 1950, the Florida State Dental Society, the General Extension Division, and the Bureau of Dental Health made available to practicing dentists a post graduate dental short course at the University of Florida. One hundred and thirty seven dentists attended this three-day refresher course.

### PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL:

During 1950 the Bureau of Dental Health prepared the following educational material for statewide distribution: "Facts about Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies and its Effects on Children's Teeth," "A Teaching Outline on Dental Health for Elementary Teachers," "Radio Panel Discussion on Oral Cancer" in cooperation with the Division of Health Information. A teaching packet for elementary teachers entitled "Early Dental Attention Pays," was distributed. All this material has been well utilized.

# DIVISION OF NUTRITION AND DIABETES CONTROL

*Malcolm J. Ford, M.D., M.P.H., Director*

The Division has been busy with difficulties and details attendant on reorganization and development of new programs. On May 5, 1950, the Divisions of Nutrition Investigations and Services and of Diabetes Control were consolidated into the present organization. All functions of the previous two have been assigned to the present Division. While the two programs are being developed separately, many areas of cooperation have been found which will contribute to greater overall efficiency of operation in these fields. Definite progress will be made in the future toward solution of the many problems in these phases of public health.

## NUTRITION

*Marjorie M. Morrison, M.S., Chief Nutritionist*

In the report which followed the National Health Assembly held in Washington several years ago, better nutrition was listed as an important item under unfinished business. The year 1950 found nutrition still "unfinished business" in Florida, although growing evidences of interest in the subject offered encouragement.

Three additional nutritionists have been added to the staff during the year. These nutritionists are serving the county units on a regional basis. One has been on duty 7 months, one for 3½ months, and one for only 2 weeks as the year ends. (A fourth was employed but remained with the division only 8 weeks). It is easy to see that this generalized nutrition education program is still in its infancy, and that the end of the year 1950 finds the staff defining and elaborating the program and beginning to work out details such as regular staff meetings and uniform methods of reporting services rendered. During the first four months, primary emphasis was given to nutrition studies and investigations and secondary stress was placed on the educational and service aspects of the program; this is now reversed.

### NUTRITION STUDIES:

Nutrition studies have been important in helping to define problems in Florida. Some of those completed during the past year are as follows:

1. *Nutrition in Pregnancy:* A study begun in March 1949 in cooperation with the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and the Alachua County Health Department was completed. Because of the prevalence of so-called anemia of pregnancy in Florida, the study was designed to test the efficacy of various forms of iron in the treatment of anemia.

The laboratory work done consisted of hemoglobin determinations, hematocrit (red blood cell volume) determinations, red blood cell counts, sedimentation rates, and blood smears. Diet records were taken on patients at various times, but no nutrition instructions were given other than those done routinely by the public health nurse in order to keep the conditions as nearly normal as possible.

Many difficulties are encountered in a study of this type — patients do not return to clinic regularly; patients do not report to clinic soon enough to allow for adequate study prior to the date of delivery; for the sake of the patient, severe cases of anemia cannot be put into control groups, and patients developing more severe anemias while in control groups must be removed; results are apt to be obscured due to the impossibility of complete supervision of medications.

The results of this study, however, may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Approximately 80 per cent of these prenatal patients were below the so-called normal hemoglobin standards.
2. If given in adequate dosages, iron does tend to produce improvement in hemoglobin.
3. The group receiving small amounts of iron shows no perceptible difference from the control (placebo) group.
4. Different iron preparation seem to make no significant difference in hemoglobin improvement as long as the dosages are adequate.
5. The point of greatest efficiency in the usage of iron has not been established by this study.
6. Iron in conjunction with protein seems highly desirable.
7. Iron medication is only as good as the cooperation of the patient.
8. Dietary measures alone are better from the preventive point of view, but once an anemia is established, both iron and nutritional guidance are indicated.

Near the end of the study 180 diet records were taken and scored by the check sheet in the leaflet "What You Eat Makes Your Baby." The points given are as follows:

| **Milk** | **POINTS** |
|---|---|
| **4 glasses** | **25** |
| **3 glasses** | **20** |
| **2 glasses** | **15** |
| **1 glass** | **10** |
| **Lean meat, fish, chicken** | |
| **2 pieces** | **20** |
| **1 piece** | **10** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Egg** | |
| **1** | **10** |
| **Fruits and vegetables** | |
| **1 green leafy vegetable** | **10** |
| **1 orange or ½ grapefruit** | **10** |
| **3 other fruits or vegetables** | **15** |
| **2 other fruits or vegetables** | **10** |
| **1 other fruit or vegetable** | **5** |
| **Cod Liver Oil** | **10** |

The median score for the 180 records was 35 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the group had a score of 50 per cent or less. Not one of the group was taking any form of Vitamin D.

2. *Nutrition and Eye Difficulties:* One health officer found that practically every child sent for further study as a result of screening tests was told that he did not need glasses but was suffering from malnutrition. At his request a small pilot study was made to see if any relationship could be determined. Children were checked both by the Massachusetts Vision Testing Kit and by the Snellen Chart. From the group 27 pairs of children with approximately the same degree of eye difficulty, the same age, the same sex were selected. One group of 27 was given three multi-vitamin tablets each day, the other received placebos. Tablets were dispensed at school by the teachers. At the end of a period of eight weeks there was no significant improvement in the eye conditions of those given the multi-vitamin preparation.

3. *Nutrition and Anemia:* At the request of the health units and the schools, studies were carried out in several counties either to determine the incidence of anemia in certain school groups and/or to further test the efficiency of iron preparations in improving borderline anemias in school children. These were carried out primarily in Duval, Nassau, and Leon Counties. Results of the tests furthered the belief that iron is not effective in the treatment of borderline anemias in school children and that improving the dietary habits is probably the best way of raising hemoglobin levels.

## NUTRITION SERVICES:

The primary aim of the nutrition program at present is to promote and stimulate the use of nutrition facts for the improvement of health. Nutrition does not have a program to sell, but a service to provide for local health units and to other bureaus and divisions at the state level. An effort is being made to integrate nutrition into programs now being carried out by other departments.

During the past year the division has cooperated with the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health through the continuation of the study reported above and through the extension of services into prenatal and well-child conferences. The number of individual conferences held by the nutritionists at prenatal and well-child clinics cannot be determined. It can be said that the nutritionist participated in some way in 48 of these clinics, and that ten prenatal classes and six midwife classes were taught.

In connection with the Mental Health Program, a nutritionist was present at and participated in four of the Institutes on Epilepsy which were held throughout the state this year. Emphasis here, as in other phases of nutrition work, was on the normal diet rather than the ketogenic diet which was once stressed in the treatment of epileptics.

The Division cooperated with the Heart Disease Control Program in the preparation of materials on low sodium and low cholesterol diets. The latter was the outgrowth of requests from private physicians who attended the Heart Seminar in Miami in May. A nutritionist was present at this meeting for the purpose of discussing materials, dietary problems, compiling food lists, etc., for the physicians. At present, follow-up is being made through local dietetic associations and local heart associations in helping certain restaurateurs prepare low sodium menus for service to cardiac patrons.

Because it is felt that school health work is definitely important and because the local health department personnel feels that nutrition education in the schools is a good line of attack, much of the staff work has been centered on schools. In several instances, the nutritionist has accompanied the doctor and the nurse to the school and has discussed with the parent any cases of malnutrition detected by the physician during the school physical examinations.

During the Summer, a nutritionist participated in three of the school workshops held for teachers. Twelve faculty meetings held for the purpose of discussing nutrition problems in schools have been participated in, and numerous individual conferences with teachers on classroom projects have been held. Fifteen classes have been taught for teachers on a demonstration basis. The nutritionist has talked to five school and county health councils and to several parent-teacher groups.

In addition to work with schools, excellent working relations have been established with Florida State University. Arrangements have been made by the University with the Leon County Health Department for students to observe the work of the nutritionist in the health unit. The nutritionist has been invited to discuss methods and techniques of teaching nutrition with home economics, elementary education and health education students at the college.

Fifty-nine individual nursing conferences have been held with nurses in local health units on problems in nutrition. In addition to this, several staff conferences on nutrition have been participated in. Numerous home visits have been made with the nurses for the purpose of discussing various nutrition problems such as low cost foods, diabetic diets, prenatal diets, etc.

The fact that there were requests for seventy-four conferences with groups and individuals other than public health nurses — Welfare personnel, Tuberculosis and Health Association personnel, Crippled Children's Commission personnel, and others — indicates an increasing interest in the subject of nutrition. Individual conferences are time-consuming but it is felt that they are paying dividends.

A nutritionist has participated in two of the Food Handlers Schools, and it is hoped that cooperation in this area will continue. Assistance with educational information was given to the shellfish department of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

During the past year, a nutritionist has contacted all but 10 of the county units. In six of these, she has talked with the health officer at one of his other offices. In other words, there are only two health officers who have not been contacted.

While efforts are being concentrated on the work which county health units are asking the nutritionists to do, the staff is at the same time attempting to coordinate and cooperate with other agencies. For example, nutritionists have been called upon to talk to student nurse groups, giving them the public health approach to nutrition. The staff also has participated in programs such as farm-home institutes, and professional meetings of different kinds. Several small hospitals have requested some assistance with dietary problems and efforts have been made to assist them.

It is felt that the nutrition program is off to a good start, and it is hoped that it will gather momentum during the coming year. At present a great deal of direct service is being provided but it is felt it is basic to the establishment of a good consulting service.

## DIABETES CONTROL

Progress was made toward the development of a balanced program in this relatively new field of public health endeavor. The main areas covered were mass screening, education and insulin distribution.

### MASS SCREENING:

The year saw the beginning of full-scale screening activities on a statewide basis. The procedures used were similar to those employed for many years in tuberculosis control. Technical equipment and personnel were loaned to county health departments for conducting screening surveys. After approval of and discussion with the corresponding county medical society, details were planned with the county health officer and his staff. A public relations specialist assisted the county health officer in preparing the community for the survey. The screening trailer with its technicians and equipment was sent into the county according to a pre-arranged schedule. Results of testing were reported to the county health department which in turn notified the persons taking the tests of their individual results.

The technique used was the Wilkerson-Heftmann Rapid Blood Sugar Screening method. This test uses a drop of blood from the finger tip. It is completed in approximately five minutes. The person is asked to wait until the test is run. If the test is above the "screening level" a venous blood specimen is taken at once and sent to the State Board of Health Laboratory for more accurate testing. If this second test is abnormal the person is advised to see his private physician. In a high percentage of cases these persons who are referred will be found to have diabetes. No diagnosis is made by the screening other than "suspicion of diabetes." Follow-up of "suspicious" cases are done by the health department. Attempts are made to have every case so designated see a physician for investigation in light of the abnormal screening tests.

All persons are asked if they are known to have diabetes before being tested. If they state they are diabetic their tests are done but reported to the physician of their choice. All persons in the older age groups and those who are overweight or relatives of diabetics are urged to have the tests.

In the interest of economy and efficiency of operation consideration is being given to coordinating diabetes screening with tuberculosis. In the few areas in which this has been done good results have been obtained. While no complicated screening process such as the usual "multiphasic" screening (or combined health test), is contemplated, coordination of screening activities of the State Board of Health will undoubtedly give better service to the people of Florida.

### DIABETES SCREENING

| County | Tested | Suspected Cases of Diabetes |
|---|---|---|
| Baker | 317 | 3 |
| Calhoun | 384 | 12 |
| Clay | 764 | 17 |
| Columbia | 1380 | 22 |
| Duval | 4597 | 50 |
| Franklin | 345 | 4 |
| Gadsden | 1237 | 22 |
| Gulf | 377 | 5 |
| Hamilton | 365 | 8 |
| Holmes | 684 | 14 |
| Jackson | 2835 | 18 |
| Jefferson | 678 | 21 |
| Leon | 4898 | 53 |
| Liberty | 312 | 3 |
| Madison | 829 | 12 |
| Nassau | 432 | 10 |
| Suwannee | 1349 | 34 |
| Taylor | 407 | 5 |
| Wakulla | 251 | 7 |
| Washington | 666 | 20 |
| Total | 23,107 | 340 |

## EDUCATION:

In most of the county health departments some form of education of the diabetic is being carried out. This varies all the way from individual conferences with public health nurses to "schools" for diabetics. Consultation and materials for these activities are furnished by the Division.

During the year diabetes education materials were supplied to county health departments. These included pamphlets and guides prepared by the Division and those obtained from other sources. The simplified diet booklets "Meal Planning with Exchange Lists" prepared by the American Diabetes Association, the American Dietetic Association, and the U. S. Public Health Service were distributed. Identification cards for diabetics were sent to health departments for distribution to diabetics. These carried in addition to identifying data, a statement that the person was diabetic and gave instructions as to emergency treatment if found in a helpless condition.

The Division continued to publish a monthly bulletin for diabetics in cooperation with the Division of Health Information. This bulletin called "Timely Topics for Diabetics" was sent to all diabetics in the state on a mailing list furnished by the county health departments. It is a one-page bulletin which gives suggestions and encouragement to diabetics in the control of their condition.

**DISTRIBUTION OF TIMELY TOPICS FOR DIABETICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number Distributed to Diabetics** | **2205** |
| **Number Distributed to Doctors in Florida** | **334** |
| **Number Distributed to PH Nurses in Florida** | **344** |
| **Miscellaneous Distribution and Requests for Extra Copies** | **335** |
| **TOTAL** | **3238** |

Education of the medical and allied professions in advancements in the field of diabetes is important in diabetes control and was participated in by the Division. The publication of the American Diabetes Association "Diabetes Guide Book for the Physician" was distributed to health officers and interested physicians. This contains standards of diabetes diagnosis and treatment agreed to by a majority of diabetes specialists in the United States and Canada. In cooperation with the Postgraduate Education Committee of the Florida State Medical Association, a seminar on diabetes mellitus for physicians was held in Jacksonville.

## INSULIN DISTRIBUTION:

Furnishing of insulin to indigent diabetics was continued. Whereas more efficient operation produced many economies, the greatly increasing demand brought about the institution of a rationing system late in the year. While this did not fully meet the problem it did assure that the most pressing needs were met.

The year saw the marketing of a new type of insulin. This is known as "NPH" or "Neutral Protamine Hagedorn." Requests for this insulin were increasing at year's end. Some authorities feel it will eventually replace protamine zinc insulin, but until this occurs, the problem of distributing insulin is more complicated.

### TABLE XL

### DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Average daily dose of insulin, all types | 21.7 units |
| Average age of all persons receiving insulin | 57.7 years |
| Number of cases | 1481 |

| TYPE | No. of Vials | No. of Units | Per Cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regular U-40 | 2,704 | 1,081,600 | 9.2 |
| Regular U-80 | 946 | 756,800 | 6.4 |
| Protamine Zinc U-40 | 9,172 | 3,668,800 | 31.3 |
| Protamine Zinc U-80 | 5,988 | 4,790,400 | 40.8 |
| Globin U-40 | 625 | 250,000 | 2.1 |
| Globin U-80 | 1506 | 1,204,800 | 10.2 |
| | 20,941 | 11,752,400 | 100.0 |

| AGE GROUPS | White Male | White Female | Colored Male | Colored Female | Color Not Stated | | Sex Not Stated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Male | Female | | |
| 0-14 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 38 |
| 15-44 | 66 | 73 | 15 | 58 | — | 1 | — | 213 |
| 45-64 | 98 | 224 | 36 | 150 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 518 |
| 65 | 153 | 278 | 31 | 65 | — | 1 | 1 | 529 |
| Not Stated | 34 | 80 | 13 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 183 |
| Total | 670 | 370 | 319 | 97 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 1481 |

# BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

*David B. Lee, M.S. (Eng.)—Director*

The sanitary control of the environment, as it is involved in the public health engineering field, continued in good measure during the year, though some curtailment resulted from financial difficulties of the state. This was most noticeable in the activity of field personnel whose travel had to be more closely limited.

A by-product of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea has been noticed in the state in the form of stepped-up activity in fundamental improvements undertaken by municipalities. Much effort has been expended by the department in a number of localities to stimulate improvements in central water supply and sewerage systems. It would appear that local officials foresee indefinite postponement of these improvements, if not undertaken now, because of control of critical materials and equipment likely to be imposed incident to the national rearmament program.

In the latter months of the year, housing construction was also accelerated, apparently because of pending controls on construction. This resulted directly in concentrated effort on central water supply projects for realty subdivisions as well as sewage disposal for these housing developments.

Review of the following tabulated statistics on water and sewage facilities will show the relatively large number of such systems approved for subdivisions. This indicates the need for a legal framework for establishing an organization for provision and operation of public health utilities in districts outside municipal corporate limits, in most of the larger counties of the state. The department is vigorously promoting the consideration of local bills for this purpose, for possible enactment by the 1951 session of the State Legislature.

Projects for community facilities — water supply, sewage and garbage disposal — related to housing, sponsored by one or the other of the three branches of the Department of Defense, are coming to the attention of this department as the rearmament program develops.

# PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

*John B. Miller*

## NEW AND PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

There are listed in Table XLI the projects for public water supply and treatment works and system improvements for which plans were submitted to the department, and which were approved, during 1950. It is noted that there were 100 of these projects, having an estimated cost totaling $7,920,982. These figures represent an increase over the previous year not only in the number of public water system projects approved but also an increase in the dollar volume of the projects. There was a 59 percent increase in number of projects approved with an increase of 208 percent in estimated value, as compared with those of the previous year. This would seem to indicate, at least in part, a desire by municipal officials to accelerate construction of needed improvements before such construction is curtailed as a result of the program for rearming the nation. Significantly, however, analysis of the data shows that 37 of the projects (or 37 percent of those listed) are for water service to real estate subdivisions, which continues to indicate a definite lack of extension of municipal water systems to areas contiguous to corporate limits.

### TABLE XLI

### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1950

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Avon | Water system | $110,000.00* |
| Bartow | Water plant improvements [3] | |
| Bartow | Water treatment plant | 210,000.00* |
| Babson Park | Water works improvements | 15,500.00** |
| Bonifay | Water main extensions | 166,000.00* |
| Crescent City | Water storage tank | 10,000.00** |
| Crestview | Extensions to water facilities | 450,000.00* |
| Chipley | Well and main extensions | 6,000.00** |
| Chiefland | Water system | 105,000.00** |
| Clearwater (Ozona Shores S/D) (Pinellas) | Water system | 10,000.00* |
| Daytona Beach | Water plant improvements | 50,000.00* |
| Dania | Water works extensions | 3,000.00** |
| Eau Gallie | Main Extensions [2] | |
| Eau Gallie | Water Systems improvements | 37,000.00* |
| Ft. Walton | Water supply wells [1] | |
| Ft. Walton | Water main extensions | 301,000.00* |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Water main extensions | 165,000.00* |
| Ft. Lauderdale (Hyde Park S/D) (Broward) | New water system | 40,000.00* |
| Ft. Lauderdale (Twin Lake Heights S/D) (Broward) | Water treatment plant | 100,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale (Burnham's Point) (Broward) | Water system | 10,000.00* |
| Green Cove Springs | Water supply improvements | 5,000.00 |
| Hallandale | Water system | 760,000.00 |
| Hawthorne | Wells and water main extensions | 120,000.00* |
| Hialeah | Water main extensions | 350,000.00* |

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[1] Included in Ft. Walton Water Main Extensions estimate.

[2] Included in Eau Gallie Water Main Systems Improvements estimate.

[3] Included in Bartow Treatment Plant estimate.

## TABLE XLI (Continued)

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Highland Beach (Palm Beach) | New supply and distribution | 85,000.00* |
| Holly Hill | Add. treated water storage | 15,000.00* |
| Jay | Water system | 85,000.00* |
| June Beach (Juno Beach S/D) (Palm Beach) | Main extensions | 7,400.00** |
| Jacksonville (Lake Forest S/D) (Duval) | Main extensions | 6,300.00** |
| Jacksonville | Extensions | † |
| Jacksonville (Milmar Manor S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 7,200.00** |
| Jacksonville (Yvonne Park S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 2,500.00** |
| Jacksonville (Silver Lake Terrace S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 5,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Lake Forest Hills S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 50,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Lake Shore Terrace S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 27,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Lake Shore Gardens S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 2,500.00** |
| Jacksonville (Riverwood, Clifton and Tanglewood S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 12,000.00** |
| Jacksonville | 1 MG elevated tank | †* |
| Jacksonville | Water supply wells | †* |
| Jacksonville (Cedar Shores S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 3,500.00** |
| Jacksonville (Fleetwood S/D) (Duval) | Water system | $ 3,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Jacksonville Junior College) (Duval) | Water system | 27,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Bon Air S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 3,000.00* |
| Jacksonville (Glen Laura S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 3,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Cedarhurst S/D) (Duval) | Water system | 3,000.00** |
| Jacksonville (Glynlea Park S/D) (Duval) | Main extensions | 38,000.00* |
| Jacksonville (Southside Estates S/D) (Duval) | Main extensions and pumping facilities | 50,000.00* |
| Jacksonville (Holmesdale S/D) (Duval) | Unit No. 2 pumping facilities | 3,000.00** |
| Jacksonville Beach | New water softening plant | 750,000.00** |
| Lake Alfred | Water works improvements | 50,000.00 |
| Lake City | Water system | 72,000.00 |
| Lincoln Fields (Lincoln Fields S/D) (Dade) | Main extensions | 15,000.00* |
| Mahalapan | Relocation of water mains | 2,000.00** |
| Mount Dora | Water works improvements | 4,000.00** |
| Macclenny | Improvements to water plant | 3,500.00** |
| Myakka State Park | Water system | 35,000.00* |
| Miami (Biscayne Water Co.) (Dade) | Main and plant extensions | 93,000.00* |
| Miami (Biscayne River Gardens S/D) (Dade) | Water main extensions | 21,000.00** |
| Miami | International Airport extensions | 166,000.00* |
| Miami (Home Owners Paradise S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 17,000.00** |
| Miami (Bunche Park S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 245,148.00 |
| Miami (Broadmore Manor S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 80,600.00 |

## TABLE XLI (Continued)

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Miami (Washington Park Negro School) (Dade) | Water system | 5,000.00* |
| Miami (Richmond Heights S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 85,000.00 |
| Miami (Harry Markowitz Apts.) (Dade) | Water system | 5,000.00** |
| Miami (Twin Lakes Water Co.) (Dade) | New water system | 10,000.00** |
| Miami (Nichols Golf Estates S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 50,000.00** |
| Miami (Biscayne Key Estates S/D) (Dade) | Water system | 148,380.00* |
| Miami | Softening facilities southwest treatment plant | 500,000.00* |
| Miami Springs | Main extensions | 85,000.00* |
| Marianna | Plant extensions | 22,000.00** |
| N. Miami (Overbrook Shores S/D) (Dade) | Water main extensions | 30,000.00** |
| N. Miami | Water main extensions | 24,000.00** |
| N. Miami (Overbrook Shores No. 3 S/D) (Dade) | Water main extensions | 10,000.00** |
| N. Miami Beach | Booster pump and storage tank | 20,000.00* |
| New Smyrna Beach | New water plant | 500,000.00 |
| Niceville | Water main extensions | 18,000.00* |
| Opa-Locka | Water plant improvements | 96,000.00* |
| Opa-Locka (Eleanor Park S/D) (Dade) | Water main extensions | 5,000.00** |
| Opa-Locka (Long Estates S/D) (Dade) | Water main extensions | 6,250.00** |
| Orlando (Greenberg S/D) (Orange) | Water system | 2,300.00** |
| Orlando | Wells | 30,000.00** |
| Penny Farms | Main extensions | 3,000.00** |
| Panama City (Tyndall Air Base) | Water mains extensions | 92,000.00* |
| Port St. Joe | New supply well | 6,900.00** |
| Port St. Joe | New well | 3,900.00** |
| Riviera Beach (Riviera Beach Heights S/D) (Palm Beach) | Water system | $ 10,000.00** |
| South Ponte Vedra | Extensions pumping station | 4,500.00** |
| Sarasota | Water softening facilities | 1,000,000.00 |
| Stuart | Water Plant extensions | 30,000.00* |
| St. Petersburg (Parsley Trailer Park) (Pinellas) | Water system | 3,500.00** |
| Titusville | Main extensions | 13,000.00** |
| Titusville | Plant extensions | 1,604.00** |
| Tallahassee (Wellswood S/D) (Leon) | Water system | 7,500.00* |
| Tallahassee | Wells, pumps, extensions | 118,000.00 |
| Tallahassee (Indian Head Acres S/D) (Leon) | Water system | 50,000.00* |
| Union Grove School (Jackson) | Water system | 2,500.00** |
| Vero Beach | Water main extensions | 25,000.00* |
|  |  | $8,039,482.00 |

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*Under construction

**Completed

†Part of plans for $5,000,000 extension program for City of Jacksonville approved February 28, 1947.

94 Plans approved for new water plants and/or system or extensions
46 Completed
37 Under construction
11 Status quo

The magnitude of some of the projects for water service to real estate subdivisions further indicates the need for extensions of municipal water utilities to the suburban fringes. About half (17) of the subdivision supply projects approved had estimated costs of $10,000 or more, with eight of these each having estimated cost of $50,000 or more, and three of the projects ranging from $100,000 to $245,000 estimated dollar value.

Some outstanding features of the water works field during the year include placing in operation of new supply wells and distribution system at Baldwin, a new water softening and filtration plant at Ocala and filtration unit at Marianna. Facilities for fluoridation of the public water supply of Mount Dora were placed in operation after approval by the department. This is the second such installation in the state, a measure instituted by the municipality for control of dental caries among children.

## OPERATION:

A primary feature of division of public water supply and treatment activity is the sanitary supervision of public water works operation. The one-week short course for operators, held at the University of Florida, again was the outstanding in-service training program for water works operators during the year. In 1950 the short course again was a joint undertaking by the University, the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association, the Florida Water and Sewage Works Operators Association, the Florida Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association and the State Board of Health. Considerable effort of departmental personnel was directed to the organization, promotion and administration of this in-service training program designed to improve public water and sewage works operation in the state. This annual short course held at the University is considered invaluable for the purpose intended, however, it is considered not as well-attended as desired. On the basis of a survey completed during 1950, it appears that slightly more than three-fourths of the water works operators throughout Florida (not counting operators at military bases) have never attended a short course. The small percentage of operators attending short courses seems accounted for by inability to leave their jobs to go to the school at Gainesville; but results of the survey sharply emphasize the apparent need for further developing the in-service training program for water works operation on a regional basis to more nearly "localize" it.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELLS:

A phase of the department's responsibility for sanitary control of waters of the state — water well supervision — was continued during the year through the administration of a permit system, and 101 permits were issued for construction of new supply wells. The number of such permits issued by the department during 1949 was 100. Better cooperation of the well drilling industry with the department's field engineers in certain localities is reported.

## BOTTLED WATER PLANTS:

During the year there were 34 permits issued for operation of bottled water plants, including permits issued to 5 out-of-state firms. Field inspections were made and reported to the central office by accredited local health departments and the department's regional engineers. Two of the permitted bottled water establishments went out of business during the year, leaving 32. In 1949 33 bottled water plants were permitted. Table XLII comprises a list of such establishments approved and permitted in 1950.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS:

There were 143 public swimming pool operation permits continued in valid status during the year, in accord with administrative policy regarding pools which continue to meet the department's sanitary standards. In addition, new permits were issued for operation of 46 pools, bringing the number of approved public pools in operation to a total of 189 during the year. This total represents an increase of 31 per cent over the number of permits effective in 1949. A list of the permitted pools appears in Table XLIII. One permit for a public pool was revoked in 1950.

New and proposed construction of pools continued at a rapid rate, as the number of plans and specifications approved by the department for public pools reached a higher mark during 1950 than for either of the two previous years. It is seen from Table XLIV that plans and specifications for 64 proposed pools and pool renovations, with estimated cost of more than $1,494,000 were approved. This represents an increase of 50 per cent over the past year in number of such projects, and an increase of about 7 per cent in dollar volume over the previous year. The difference in these two percentages for the current year may be accounted for by the relatively larger number of pool renovations and smaller cost pools for which plans were approved in 1950.

## NATURAL BATHING PLACES:

Although sanitary standards for so-called natural swimming and bathing places are not considered as rigid as regulations on swimming pools, in view of natural waters being involved, these recreational areas are permitted under definite standards of the department. Sanitary survey of the site is made by the accredited local health department, or the regional sanitary engineer concerned, upon receipt of application. If the site appears satisfactory or practicable of bringing up to standard, a bacteriological survey of the waters involved is then conducted, with possible seasonal variation in such aspects considered, to determine the bacterial content of the proposed recreational waters. If standards are met for water and facilities, a permit is issued which continues valid as long as no detrimental changes are noted at the site.

Table XLV shows list of the 36 natural bathing places continued under permit in 1950, including three new places for which permits were issued.

## COMMON CARRIER WATER SUPPLY & WATERING POINT SANITATION:

The cooperative program carried out with the United States Public Health Service relating to sanitary control of water consumed by the public, travelling and employed on railway trains, and planes and vessels operating in interstate traffic, continued during the year as in the past. This involves two phases, (1) the quality of the water at its source and (2) the sanitation of facilities used in placing water aboard the carriers.

Field work is performed by county or regional sanitary engineers; and their reports concerning this program are coordinated and forwarded together with the department's recommendations to the Public Health Service, Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga., for certification or prohibition, as the case may be. Standards of the U. S. Public Health Service serve as bases of recommendations.

Table XLVI shows statistical details of this program for 1950.

### TABLE XLII

### LIST OF PERMITTED BOTTLED WATER PLANTS, STATE OF FLORIDA, 1950

| COUNTY | NAME | LOCATION | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | Magnesia Springs Water Co. | Gainesville | 58 |
| Bradford | Hilbron Mineral Water Co. | Starke | 4-1 |
| Broward | Curlew Wells | Pompano | 23 |
| Clay | Perfection Water Co. | Hibernia | 10 |
| Dade | Crystal Springs Water Co. | Miami | 5 |
| | Tripure Products Co. | Miami | 3 |
| Duval | Good Hope Water Co. | Jacksonville | 45 |
| Hillsborough | Crystal-Polar Water Co. | Tampa | 34 |
| | Purity Springs Water Co. | Tampa | 35 |
| | Southwest Florida Distributors, Incorporated | Ft. Myers | 50 |
| Manatee | Shorelands Deep Rock | Palma Sola | 22 |
| Orange | Polar Water Co. | Orlando | 20 |
| Palm Beach | Crystal Rock Water Co. | Lake Worth | 17 |
| | Deep Rock Water Co. | West Palm Beach | 41 |
| | Klear Water Co. | Delray Beach | 7 |
| Pinellas | Safety Harbor Spa, Inc. | Safety Harbor | 89 |
| | Misto Water Co. | St. Petersburg | 87 |
| Polk | Crystal-Pure Water Co. | Lakeland | 53-1 |
| St. Johns | Perfection Water Co. | St. Augustine | 95 |
| | Polar Water and Beverage Co. | St. Augustine | 11 |
| St. Lucie | White Ridge Water Co. | Ft. Pierce | 49 |
| Sarasota | Perfection Water Co. | Sarasota | 44 |
| | Pinehurst Spring Water Co. | Sarasota | 52 |
| Seminole | Elder Springs Water Co. | Sanford | 31 |
| Taylor | Fenholloway Springs Water Co. | Perry | 53 |
| Volusia | Flamingo Water Co. | New Smyrna Beach | 19 |
| | Orange City Water Co. | Orange City | 1 |

### LIST OF OUT-OF-STATE PERMITTED BOTTLED WATER PLANTS

| STATE | NAME | LOCATION | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | Mountain Valley Sales Co. | Hot Springs | OS-2 |
| Maine | Poland Springs Water | Poland Springs | OS-1 |
| New York | Saratoga Springs Authority | Saratoga Springs | OS-3 |
| New York | Kalak Water Company | Brooklyn | OS-4 |
| New York | Browne Vinters Co. | Paris, France | OS-5 |

### TABLE XLIII — PERMITTED SWIMMING POOLS - 1950

| COUNTY | CITY | NAME OF POOL | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | Gainesville | Florida Farm Colony | 1-1-50 |
| Brevard | Melbourne | Melbourne Swimming Pool | 5-1-46 |
| | Melbourne Beach | Crystal Beach Club | 5-2-48 |
| | Melbourne | Wells Park Pool | 5-3-48 |
| Broward | Ft. Lauderdale | McMillan Pine Crest School | 6-1-43 |
| | Hollywood | Hollywood Beach Casino | 6-2-45 |
| | Ft. Lauderdale | Ft. Lauderdale Casino | 6-3-45 |
| | Hollywood | Hollywood Beach Hotel Company | 6-4-49 |
| | Ft. Lauderdale | El Clair Apartments | 6-5-50 |
| | Ft. Lauderdale | Karen Gardens, Inc. | 6-6-50 |
| Citrus | Inverness | Inverness Pool | 9-1-50 |
| Collier | Naples | Naples Hotel | 11-1-47 |
| Columbia | Lake City | Hollingsworth Swimming Pool | 12-1-49 |
| Dade | Miami Beach | International Cabana Club | 13-1-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Surf Club | 13-2-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Sea Isle Hotel | 13-3-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Mt. Sinai Hospital | 13-4-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Lord Tarleton Hotel | 13-5-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Versailles Hotel | 13-6-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Flamingo Hotel | 13-7-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Indian Creek Country Club | 13-8-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Shelborne Hotel & Cabana Club | 13-9-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Everglades Cabana Club | 13-10-42 |
| | Miami Beach | North Shore Hotel | 13-11-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Cadillac Hotel | 13-12-42 |
| | Coconut Grove | Snapper Creek Camp | 13-13-42 |
| | Miami Beach | President Madison Hotel | 13-14-42 |
| | Miami Beach | North Shore Villas | 13-15-42 |
| | Miami Beach | Carribbean Hotel | 13-16-42 |
| | Miami | Y. M. C. A. | 13-18-43 |
| | Miami Beach | Tatem Hotel | 13-19-43 |
| | Coral Gables | Venetian Pool | 13-20-43 |
| | Miami | Liberty City Amusement Pool | 13-21-44 |
| | Miami Beach | Plymouth Hotel | 13-22-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Claridge Hotel | 13-23-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Bath Club | 13-24-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Sea Gull Cabana Club | 13-25-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Coral Reef Hotel | 13-26-46 |
| | Miami Beach | MacFadden-Deauville Hotel | 13-27-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Georgian Hotel | 13-28-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Westchester Normandy Apartments | 13-29-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Floridian Hotel Corporation | 13-30-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Ritz Plaza Hotel | 13-31-46 |
| | Miami | Kenilworth Hotel | 13-32-46 |
| | Miami | Miami Military Academy | 13-33-46 |
| | Miami Beach | Beach End Pool | 13-34-47 |
| Dade (Cont'd) | Miami | King Cole Hotel Pool | 13-35-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Martinique Cabana Club | 13-36-47 |

## TABLE XLIII (Continued) — PERMITTED SWIMMING POOLS - 1950

| COUNTY | CITY | NAME OF POOL | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dade (Cont'd) | Miami | Bell Haven Camp | 13-37-47 |
| | Miami | Barry College | 13-38-47 |
| | Miami Beach | National Hotel | 13-39-47 |
| | Miami Beach | White House Hotel | 13-40-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Shore Club Hotel & Cabana Club | 13-41-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Lear School | 13-42-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Roney Plaza Cabana Sun Club | 13-43-47 |
| | Homestead | Homestead Municipal Pool | 13-44-47 |
| | Coral Gables | Riviera Country Club | 13-45-47 |
| | Hialeah | Benny Babcock Pool | 13-46-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Vanderbilt Hotel | 13-47-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Sands Hotel | 13-48-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Raleigh Hotel | 13-49-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Albion Hotel | 13-50-47 |
| | Miami Beach | Blackstone Hotel | 13-51-48 |
| | Surfside | Blue Horizon Hotel | 13-52-48 |
| | Miami | Robert Clay Hotel | 13-53-48 |
| | Miami | Sea View Hotel | 13-54-48 |
| | Miami Beach | Richmond Hotel | 13-55-48 |
| | Miami Beach | Marseilles Hotel | 13-56-48 |
| | Miami Beach | Delano Hotel | 13-57-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Drake Villa | 13-58-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Wohl Studio Apartments | 13-59-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Saxony Surf Club | 13-60-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Monte Carlo Hotel | 13-61-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Town and Beach Club | 13-62-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Hotel Sorrento | 13-63-49 |
| | Coconut Grove | Ransom School for Boys | 13-64-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Sherry Frontenac Cabana Club | 13-65-49 |
| | Miami Beach | El Morocco Hotel | 13-66-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Continental Hotel | 13-67-49 |
| | North Miami | Miami Shores Country Club | 13-68-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Shoreham-Norman Hotels | 13-69-49 |
| | Miami Beach | South Seas Hotel | 13-70-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Royal Palm Hotel | 13-71-49 |
| | Miami Beach | St. Moritz Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-72-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Sagamore Hotel | 13-73-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Bay Harbour Island Municipal | 13-74-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Greenbrier Hotel | 13-75-49 |
| | Miami | Suburban Club Apartments | 13-76-49 |
| | Miami Beach | Sovreign Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-77-50 |
| | Surfside | Coronado Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-78-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Belmar Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-79-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Promenade Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-80-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Traymore Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-81-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Rendale Hotel | 13-82-50 |
| | Miami | Willark Apartments | 13-83-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Atlantis Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-84-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Triton Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-85-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Shoremede Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-86-50 |
| | Miami Beach | San Juan Hotel | 13-87-50 |
| | Opa Locka | Opa Locka Municipal Pool | 13-88-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Buckingham Apartments | 13-89-50 |
| | Miami | Dixie Park Pool | 13-90-50 |
| | Miami | Gerry Curtis Pool | 13-91-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Sandpiper Villas | 13-92-50 |
| | Surfside | New Surf Hotel and Cabana Club | 13-93-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Hotel Gould Pool | 13-94-50 |
| | Miami | Variety Children's Hospital | 13-95-50 |
| | Miami | Westview Country Club | 13-96-50 |

## TABLE XLIII (Continued) — PERMITTED SWIMMING POOLS - 1950

| COUNTY | CITY | NAME OF POOL | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miami Beach | New Yorker Pool | 13-97-50 |
| | Miami- | Bayfront Manor | 13-98-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Governor Hotel Pool | 13-99-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Stephen Foster Hotel Pool | 13-100-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Betsy Ross Hotel Pool | 13-101-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Villa Sea Spray Pool | 13-102-50 |
| | Miami Beach | Isle de Capri Cabana Club Pool | 13-103-50 |
| Duval | Atlantic Beach | Atlantic Beach Hotel | 16-1-47 |
| | Jacksonville | Municipal, Lackawanna Park | 16-2-47 |
| | Jacksonville | Municipal, Springfield Park | 16-3-47 |
| | Jacksonville | Church of Good Shepherd | 16-4-47 |
| | Jacksonville | San Jose Country Club | 16-5-48 |
| | Jacksonville Beach | Sandpiper Hotel | 16-6-49 |
| | Jacksonville | Moncrief Spring Pool | 16-7-49 |
| | Jacksonville | Timuquana Country Club | 16-8-49 |
| Hillsborough | Tampa | Davis Island Pool | 29-1-46 |
| | Tampa | Cuscaden Pool | 29-2-46 |
| Indian River | Vero Beach | Beachland Hotel | 31-1-47 |
| | Vero Beach | Municipal Pool (Dodgertown) | 31-2-49 |
| Lake | Leesburg | Venetian Gardens | 35-1-47 |
| | Mount Dora | Lakeside Inn | 35-2-49 |
| Lee | Ft. Myers | Ft. Myers Municipal Pool | 36-1-50 |
| Leon | Tallahassee | College Swimming Pool | 37-1-43 |
| Martin | Hobe Sound | Jupiter Island Club | 43-1-46 |
| | Stuart | Sunrise Inn | 43-2-47 |
| | Stuart | Riptide Club | 43-3-50 |
| Monroe | Greyhound | Greyhound Post Pool | 44-1-50 |
| | Marathon | Marathon Motel Pool | 44-2-50 |
| Orange | Orlando | Orlando Country Club | 48-1-47 |
| | Orlando | Orange Court Hotel | 48-3-47 |
| Palm Beach | Lake Worth | Lake Worth Casino | 50-1-46 |
| | Palm Beach | Sun and Surf Club | 50-2-46 |
| | Palm Beach | Hotel Mayflower | 50-3-46 |
| | Palm Beach | Bath and Tennis Club | 50-4-46 |
| | Palm Beach | Lido Pools | 50-5-46 |
| | Palm Beach | Breakers Hotel | 50-6-47 |
| | Palm Beach | Sea Spray Beach Club | 50-7-47 |
| | Palm Beach | Coral Beach Club | 50-8-47 |
| | Palm Beach | Monte Cristo Pool | 50-9-49 |
| | Riviera Beach | Inlet Court Hotel | 50-10-49 |
| | Pahokee | Community Swimming Pool | 50-11-49 |
| | West Palm Beach | Brown-Dal Motor Lodge | 50-12-49 |
| | Boca Raton | Garden Pool, Boca Raton Club | 50-13-49 |
| | Boca Raton | Cabana Pool, Boca Raton Club | 50-14-49 |
| | Delray Beach | Flagler Apartments | 50-15-49 |
| | West Palm Beach | Palm Beach Junior College | 50-16-49 |
| | Palm Beach | Biltmore Hotel | 50-17-49 |
| | Delray Beach | Delray Casino (Temporary) | 50-18-50 |
| | Boynton Beach | Inlet Village Pool | 50-19-50 |
| | Boynton Beach | Sage-N-Sand | 50-20-50 |
| Pinellas | St. Petersburg | Spa Municipal Pool | 52-1-42 |
| | St. Petersburg | Y. M. C. A. | 52-2-42 |
| | St. Petersburg | The Admiral Farragut Academy | 52-3-46 |
| | Belleair | Belleview Biltmore Hotel | 52-4-47 |
| | St. Petersburg | Vinoy Park Hotel | 52-5-49 |
| | St. Petersburg | Sunset Golf and Country Club | 52-7-50 |
| Polk | Lake Wales | Mountain Lake Community Pool | 53-1-50 |
| | Lakeland | Municipal Swimming Pool | 53-2-50 |
| | Lakeland | Lakeland Yacht & Country Club | 53-3-50 |

## TABLE XLIII (Continued) — PERMITTED SWIMMING POOLS - 1950

| COUNTY | CITY | NAME OF POOL | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Johns | Ponte Vedra | Ponte Vedra Club | 55-1-47 |
| St. Lucie | Fort Pierce | Paradise Park Pool | 56-1-49 |
| | Fort Pierce | Bamboo Court Pool | 56-2-49 |
| | Fort Pierce | Harmony Heights Pool | 56-3-50 |
| Sarasota | Sarasota | Sarasota Lido Pool | 58-1-43 |
| | Sarasota | Florasota Gardens | 58-2-48 |
| Seminole | Sanlando Springs | Sanlando Springs Pool | 59-1-43 |
| | Sanford | Mayfair Inn | 59-2-47 |
| | Oviedo | Sweet Water Park Pool | 59-3-48 |
| | Sanford | Sanford Municipal Pool | 59-4-50 |
| Taylor | Perry | Perry Municipal Pool | 62-1-48 |
| Volusia | Daytona Beach | Campbell Street Pool | 64-1-42 |
| | Daytona Beach | Cypress Street Pool | 64-2-42 |
| | Daytona Beach | Sheraton Plaza Hotel | 64-3-46 |
| | Daytona Beach | Welch Swimming Pool No. 1 | 64-4-47 |
| | Daytona Beach | Welch Swimming Pool No. 2 | 64-5-47 |
| | Daytona Beach | Y. M. C. A. | 64-6-49 |
| | Ormond Beach | Ormond Beach Country Club | 64-7-50 |
| Washington | Chipley | Chuck & Eddies | 67-1-47 |

## TABLE XLIV

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED FOR PROPOSED PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS - 1950

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Boynton Beach | Inlet Village Motor Court | $ 7,000.00 |
| Delray Beach | Sea Gate Cabana Club | 15,000.00 |
| Dade City | "Atlantique" Hotel | 20,000.00 |
| Eustis | City | 35,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Silver Seas Apts. | 12,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Coral Sands Hotel | 16,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | George Hipple Pool | 20,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Coral Ridge Yacht Club | 18,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Karen Gardens | 25,000.00 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Lauderdale Yacht Club | 33,500.00 |
| Ft. Pierce | Sunland Gardens Pool | 15,000.00 |
| Ft. Pierce | Monarch Holding Co. | 30,000.00 |
| Hollywood | L. O. Turner, Apt. Bldg. | 10,200.00 |
| Hollywood | Penwri Corp. | 10,000.00 |
| Hollywood | Townhouse Hotel | 12,500.00 |
| Hollywood | Henry Apartments | 12,500.00 |
| Jacksonville | Colored Public Pool | 125,000.00 |
| Lake Worth | New wall in existing pool | 5,000.00 |
| Miami | Brickwell Pt. Apts. | 27,500.00 |
| Miami | Flamingo Villas Apt. Invest. Co. | 12,500.00 |
| Miami | Harbor Holding Corp. | 40,000.00 |
| Miami | Variety Childrens Hospital | 4,975.00 |
| Miami | Bayfront Manor Apt. | 20,000.00 |
| Miami | Joyce Properties, Inc. | 25,000.00 |
| Miami | Ocean Ranch Hotel | 26,000.00 |
| Miami | Indian Queen Hotel | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach (Surfside) | Cododale Corp. Pool | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | New Yorker Hotel, improvements | 35,000.00 |
| Miami Beach (Tatums S/D) (Dade) | Hotel Gould Inc. | 25,000.00 |

## TABLE XLIV (Continued)

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Miami Beach | Benj. T. Olsen Pool | 7,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Collins Ocean Corp. | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Glades Hotel | 15,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Arlington Hotel | 50,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Betsey Ross Hotel | 17,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Edwards Holding Co. | 15,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Governor Hotel | 30,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Henmorhen Corp. | 22,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Grand Plaza Hotel | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Atlantic Towers Hotel | 50,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Stephen Foster Hotel | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Sea Gull Hotel | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Allied Hotel Bldg. | 20,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Croydon Arms | 23,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Jona Association | 18,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Calvert Hotel Inc. | 30,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Roxy Hotel | 16,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Trade Winds Apts. | 18,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Nash Senator Hotel | 12,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Capri Hotel | 25,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Biscayne Key Estates | $ 20,000.00 |
| Miami Beach | Oceanfront Hotel Inc. | 30,000.00 |
| N. Miami Beach | J. H. Kasper Pool | 14,500.00 |
| N. Miami | Golden Strand Hotel | 60,000.00 |
| Ocala | Marion Co. War Memorial Pool | 70,000.00 |
| Ormond Beach | J. P. Kulzer, Pool | 17,400.00 |
| Palm Beach | Lido Pools (stimulating system) | 5,000.00 |
| Riviera Beach | Cooks Cottage Court | 10,000.00 |
| Redington Beach | Gulfview Hotel | 15,000.00 |
| Rockledge | Renovating Indian River Hotel Pool | 7,000.00 |
| Sarasota | Sarasota Terrace Management Corp. | 20,000.00 |
| St. Petersburg | Remodeling existing pool — Shell Island Golf Club | 17,000.00 |
| St. Petersburg | El Rancho Motor Lodge | 15,000.00 |
| Stuart | "Riptide" Pool | 30,000.00 |
| St. Augustine | Haley Court | 8,000.00 |
| | | $1,494,575.00 |

## TABLE XLV

## PERMITTED NATURAL BATHING PLACES - 1950

| COUNTY | NAME | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Palm Beach | Camp Margery Daniels (Girl Scouts) | BaP 50-1-50 |
| Pinellas | Boy Scout Camp Soule | BaP 52-1-48 |
| | Wall Health Springs | BaP 52-2-49 |
| Seminole | Lake Emma (Girl Scout Camp) | BaP 59-1-49 |
| | Island Lake (Boy Scout Camp) | BaP 59-2-49 |
| | Starbuck Springs (Girl Scout Camp) | BaP 59-3-50 |
| | Crystal Lake (P. T. A.) | BaP 59-4-50 |
| Wakulla | Wakulla Springs | BaP 65-1-48 |

## TABLE XLV (Continued)

## PERMITTED PRIOR TO 1950 AND CONTINUED VALID

| COUNTY | NAME | PERMIT NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Alachua | Glen Springs | BaP 1-1-49 |
| | Magnesia Springs | BaP 1-2-49 |
| Broward | Camp Snyder | BaP 6-1-48 |
| | Rotary Girl Scout Camp | BaP 6-2-49 |
| Clay | Spring Cove Bathing Place | BaP 10-1-48 |
| | Camp Immokalee | BaP 10-2-48 |
| | Kingsley Beach | BaP 10-3-48 |
| | Keystone Beach | BaP 10-4-48 |
| | Gold Head Branch State Park | BaP 10-5-48 |
| | Seminole Boys Camp | BaP 10-6-48 |
| | Camp Chowenwaw | BaP 10-7-48 |
| | Camp Crystal Lake | BaP 10-8-49 |
| Escambia | White Boy Scout Camp | BaP 17-1-49 |
| Franklin | Gorrie Bridge Bathing Place | BaP 19-1-48 |
| Hamilton | White Springs Bathing Place | BaP 24-1-48 |
| Hillsborough | Forest Hills Country Club | BaP 29-1-48 |
| | Palm Beach Tourist Court | BaP 29-2-48 |
| | Becker's Trailer Court | BaP 29-3-49 |
| Leon | Camp Flastacowo | BaP 37-1-48 |
| | Levy's Bathing Place | BaP 37-2-48 |
| | Boy Scout Camp (Lake Cypress) | BaP 37-3-49 |
| Liberty | Lake Mystic | BaP 39-1-48 |
| | White Springs | BaP 39-2-48 |
| Marion | Girl Scout Camp | BaP 42-1-49 |
| | Rainbow Springs | BaP 42-2-49 |
| Martin | Hospital Pond Bathing Place | BaP 43-1-48 |
| Nassau | Lake Hutson | BaP 45-1-48 |
| Orange | Lake Lorna Doone | BaP 48-1-48 |
| | Lake Estelle | BaP 48-2-48 |
| | Rock Springs | BaP 48-3-49 |

## TABLE XLVI

## COMMON CARRIER INSPECTIONS

| | WATER SUPPLY | | | | WATERING POINT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | App. | Prov. | Prob. | Dis. | App. | Prov. | Prob. | Dis. |
| Railroads | 23 | 3 | — | 4 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Steamships | 12 | 0 | — | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Air Carriers | 9 | 2 | — | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buses | 0 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| TOTAL: | 44 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 68 | 6 | 0 | 7 |

# WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

*John W. Wakefield*

### MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE PROJECTS:

The number of plans submitted for major sewerage projects began to approach a normal pattern after a post World War II upsurge. Twenty-four sewer and/or sewage treatment projects were approved. Several projects which had been dormant were revised and contracts let for their construction. In addition to the municipalities, several subdivision developments planned and constructed either sewer systems or complete sewerage projects. The developments during the past several years have been most gratifying, and indications are that the same healthy growth of sewage treatment plants will continue in the future if conditions permit.

The total value of projects approved was estimated at $10,325,910. This figure included $5,311,749 of actual bid prices for the second and third phases of the multimillion dollar Tampa project. This project was reported in 1949 as totalling $13,000,000. However, only one phase had been approved at that time. Six of the approved projects, with an estimated cost of $187,700, were completed by the year's end, and ten projects, valued at $8,894,871 were under construction, or had been bid on.

A program of checking the operation of municipal sewage treatment plants was begun the latter part of the year. It is the purpose of this work to check on the degree of treatment and to assist the plant operator in obtaining the maximum effectiveness of his treatment units. This is to be a long-range sustaining program and it is the intention to give assistance to as many plants as possible with the limited personnel available.

An extensive long range investigation was instituted early in the year on the operation of sand filters. Duval County was chosen because of the large number of installations and the proximity to laboratory facilities. The preliminary results are interesting and quite encouraging. It is proposed to continue this basic research on the operation of actual installations.

## TABLE XLVII

## SEWERAGE PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1950
### Municipal Sewage Treatment

| MUNICIPALITY | PROJECT | EST. COST |
|---|---|---|
| Apalachicola | Sewers | $ 35,000 |
| Bartow | Sewers & sewage treatment | 660,000* |
| Boca Raton | Modify treatment | 3,100 |
| Chipley (Revised) Originally approved 1946 | Sewers & sewage treatment | $ 195,161* |
| Cocoa (Revised) | Sewers & sewage treatment | 249,844* |
| DeFuniak Springs | Sewers & sewage treatment | 100,000 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Sewers | 11,000** |
| Ft. Lauderdale | Remodel lift stations | 27,000* |
| Gainesville | Sewers & sewage treatment | 873,064* |
| Jacksonville—S/D Glen Laura | Sewer | 10,200** |
| Jacksonville—S/D Lake Forest Hills | Sewer | 5,000** |
| Jacksonville—S/D Lakewood | Additions to treatment | 15,000 |
| Jacksonville—S/D Rodney | Sewers & sewage treatment | 15,500** |
| Jacksonville—S/D Spring Park Manor | Sewers & sewage treatment | 16,000** |
| Kissimmee—S/D Canterberry Terrace | Sewers | 18,000 |
| Miami—Dade County Port Authority | Sewers | 57,175 |
| Miami—S/D Richmond Heights | Sewers & sewage treatment | 110,000 |
| Orlando—S/D Lake Mann Homes | Sewers | 50,000 |
| Orlando—S/D Lakewood | Sewers | 41,000* |
| Panama City—Tyndall Air Force Base | Sewers | 104,233* |
| Plant City (Revised) | Sewers & sewage treatment | 125,000* |
| Sarasota (Revised) | Sewers & sewage treatment | 2,162,884* |
| Tampa | Sewers & sewage treatment second and third phases | 5,311,749* |
| Treasure Island | Sewers & sewage treatment | 130,000** |
| | Total | $10,325,910 |

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* Bids let or under construction.
** Completed.
24 Plans approved for new sewage treatment plants and/or systems or extensions.
6 Completed.
10 Under construction.
8 Status quo.

## INDUSTRIAL WASTE:

State Board of Health personnel were active in investigating a variety of industrial waste problems and in consulting with the concerns responsible. A number of treatment works were constructed during the year, with plans for ten new projects approved. The following list indicates the scope of these projects, the majority of which are chemical treatment type plants.

## TABLE XLVIII

## PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT

| LOCATION | TYPE OF PROJECT |
|---|---|
| Broward | Laundromat |
| Fort Lauderdale | Laundromat |
| Hallandale | Laundromat |
| Hollywood | Searle Food Corporation |
| Jacksonville | Fry Roofing Company |
| Miami | Washateria |
| Miami | McArthur-Jersey Farm |
| Miami | School Bd., Farm Processing |
| Miami | Peoples Water & Gas Company |
| St. Petersburg | Laundry |

The disposal of citrus processing plant waste continues as the number one industrial waste problem in the State. Citrus concentrate plant construction continues at an extremely rapid rate and waste treatment lags due to the lack of an economical treatment method.

During 1950, brief pollution surveys were made at Winter Garden, Plymouth, Winter Haven and Forest City, in connection with citrus wastes. Both Winter Garden and Plymouth are experiencing serious pollution problems from the discharge of concentrate wastes into lakes. At Winter Garden the population equivalent of the waste is 25,000, while at Plymouth, it is 100,000. At Forest City the consulting engineer for a new concentrate plant requested the Bureau to make recommendations for waste treatment. Lacking definite information on the character and quantity of waste to be treated, it was recommended that a minimum of fine screens, primary settling and broad irrigation be tried with the understanding that additional waste treatment probably will be required. In addition, samples were obtained from the Wekiva River (the receiving stream) to determine the condition of the stream, both chemically and biologically, prior to the introduction of waste. The study at Winter Haven was occasioned by the installation of a long flume in which biological action was noted. Tests failed to reveal significant improvement but observations indicate less nuisance results.

Citrus studies are to be augmented in 1951. One engineer has been given this as his principal assignment. The Peace and Alafia River surveys, financed by the phosphate industry, will require some work on citrus plants in order to determine sources of pollution in those streams.

The grant-in-aid study of the phosphate industry has been progressing at a satisfactory pace. The results of the work done to date are gratifying, not only to the State Board of Health but to the members of the phosphate mining operations. The laboratory set up at the old Bartow air base performed 2,170 chemical determinations, and the survey as a whole made 300 field observations, collected 345 bacteriological samples and obtained numerous stream and rain gauge measurements.

The joint (short term) sanitary survey of the state's waters receiving wastes from the pulp and paper mills was completed in the early part of this year. This survey covered the seven mills in Florida, in an effort to determine the extent of pollution of the receiving waters, and was undertaken by this Bureau in cooperation with the National Council for Stream Improvement. During the course of the survey, which ran from April 13, 1949, to April 17, 1950, some 10,000 physical observations and 20,000 chemical determinations were made. The scope of tests run is indicated by the following: Temperature, pH, alkalinity, D.O., B.O.D., sulfides, mercaptans, chlorides, suspended solids, resin-acids and color. In addition, weather, tide, water depth and rainfall were recorded. The actual laboratory tests were performed by personnel of this office in cooperation with those of the National Council in the laboratories of the paper mills.

With the assistance of funds from the U. S. Public Health Service, industrial waste pollution studies in the St. Johns River basin, Escambia basin and at critical points throughout the State were begun. Sight surveys locating sources of pollution were made throughout the State and the first comprehensive report of pollution was prepared for the U. S. Public Health Service.

## STREAM POLLUTION:

Stream pollution work continued at a high level in 1950. Problems of both industrial waste and sanitary sewage were investigated in the various basins throughout the State. Of the two fields of pollution investigation, the industrial waste studies of the basins and the particular industries got into full swing.

The St. Johns River basin investigation is one of the major long range projects under way. Special investigations were also conducted by staff engineers to study particular problems of immediate necessity. In this connection, a dairy was surveyed and treatment works constructed. A paper mill site was studied prior to obtaining of the site by the paper firm.

## TABLE XLIX

## INDUSTRIAL WASTE SURVEYS

| LOCATION | INDUSTRY | TYPE OF WASTE |
|---|---|---|
| Bartow | Phosphate Mine Operations*** | Phosphate slime |
| Cedar Creek* | Reasor-Lewis Corporation*** | Gum wash water |
| Eastport Preliminary* | St. Regis Paper Company** | Preliminary |
| Fernandina Suppl. | Kraft Pulp & Paper Mills** | Paper Mill |
| Forest City | Fosgate Citrus Corporation** | Prelim.—citrus |
| Jacksonville | Florida Soap Company** | Tallow, fats |
| Miami | McArthur Dairy** | Milk |
| Miami | American Blueprint Company** | Dichromate waste |
| Moncrief Creek* | Jax Brewery** | Brewery |
| | Glidden Co. Naval Stores Div.** | Pyroligeneous acid |
| | American Norit Company** | Condenser water |
| Pensacola | Several industries*** | Chemical |
| Plymouth | Plymouth Citrus Growers Coop.** | Citrus |
| Plymouth | Minute Maid Corporation** | Citrus |
| Ribault River* | Goldman Packing Company** | Slaughter house |
| | Jacksonville Processing Co.** | Gum wash water |
| | Wootten Fibre Company** | Palmetto bud liquor |
| Rice Creek | Hudson Pulp & Paper Company** | Paper mill |
| Starke | Humphreys Gold Company*** | Turbidity—mining |
| Winter Garden | Winter Garden Citrus Coop.** | Citrus |
| Winter Haven | Bordo Concentrate Plant** | Citrus |

* St. Johns River Basin
** Completed
*** In Progress

In addition to the industrial waste pollution surveys, personnel were active in carrying on the following investigations:

## TABLE L

## WATER POLLUTION SURVEYS

| COUNTY | WATERS INVESTIGATED | REPORT STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Brevard | Sebastian Inlet and adjacent waters | Completed |
| Broward | Hollywood-Dania (Receiving Waters) | In preparation |
| Dade | Miami Beach — Ocean Outfall | In preparation |
| Escambia | Pensacola Bay and adjacent waters | In progress |
| Franklin | Apalachicola Bay — continuing survey | In progress |
| Lake | Mount Dora — Lake Dora | Completed |
| Monroe | Key West Waters | Completed |
| Osceola | St. Cloud — East Lake Tohopekaliga | Completed |
| Palm Beach | Palm Beach — Waters of Lake Worth | Completed |
| Pinellas | Clearwater Harbor and St. Joseph Sound | Completed |
| Sarasota | Sarasota Bay | In progress |
| St. Johns | St. Augustine Bay — Follow up survey | In progress |
| St. Lucie | Fort Pierce Waters — Continuing survey | In progress |
| Suwannee | Live Oak (Drainage well investigation) | Completed |

1950 saw the completion and placement into operation of a small but compact and complete pollution and industrial wastes laboratory. This laboratory is located in the Bureau's headquarters in Jacksonville, and is operated in addition to the mobile laboratory, the Bartow Field

Laboratory and the Apalachicola Shellfish Laboratory. This last-named laboratory also was newly established in 1950, for the purpose of conducting surveys in the oyster waters. The Jacksonville laboratory was necessitated by the increased number of field investigations made by staff engineers, particularly in industrial wastes. This work required a large number of chemical determinations and the convenience of this laboratory permitted close correlation between field and laboratory work. Since this laboratory has been equipped, the following chemical determinations have been made.

### TABLE LI

### WATER POLLUTION LABORATORY - JACKSONVILLE

| | D.O. | B.O.D. | I.O.D. | pH | Alkalinity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Samples | 670 | 998 | 115 | 701 | 524 |

| | Cl- | Sulfides | Total Susp'd Solids | Organic Solids | Jar Tests | Mercaptans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Samples | 499 | 236 | 182 | 262 | 60 | 128 |

The field crews also ran a considerable number of determinations, either by means of field kits, the mobile laboratory or in the laboratories of county health departments or cooperating industries. The magnitude of this work is emphasized in the following table:

### TABLE LII

### FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

| | D.O. | B.O.D. | Chlorides | Mercaptans | Sulfides | Susp'd Solids | MPN * Samples | Flow measurements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Samples | 1174 | 685 | 550 | 265 | 167 | 83 | 1200 | 214 |

* Run by State Board of Health Bact. Lab., Jacksonville, Miami.

## GARBAGE:

Activity in this field was limited to a questionnaire on the disposal of garbage for hog feeding and to a special investigation at Miami Beach. The questionnaire revealed that 23 communities out of 37 counties reporting still use this method of disposing of uncooked garbage. A special report was prepared on the collection and disposal of garbage from Miami Beach at the request of a sub-committee of the City Planning Board.

Information is lacking as to the incidence of disease from improperly cooked garbage due to the fact that trichinosis was not a reportable disease in 1950. This will not be true in 1951, however, since the U. S.

Public Health Service has asked that it be reported. There is little doubt that garbage practices are in general unsatisfactory and the need exists for greater emphasis on this activity. It is hoped that more effort can be given to this program in the future.

## CANNING PLANTS:

This classification includes plants canning all types of foods, juice extracts, and preserves. Permits are issued on a permanent basis subject to continuing satisfactory inspections. The year's activities were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permits in effect on a permanent basis | 163 |
| New Permits Issued | 2 |
| Total | 165 |

## SCHOOLS:

1950 was a year of considerable activity in school construction. In connection with a cooperative arrangement with the State Department of Education, 32 plans were reviewed for schools having individual sewage disposal, and/or water supply systems. In addition, assistance was given to several schools having trouble with their sewage disposal facilities.

## MAJOR SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATIONS:

Twenty-six plans for septic tanks and drain fields or sand filters were approved to serve such installations as restaurants, prison camps, hotels, State parks and a junior college.

## TOURIST AND TRAILER CAMPS:

The program for checking plans of individual sewage disposal systems to serve tourist and trailer camps continues unabated. Under a new arrangement, whereby Regional and County Engineers approve these plans for the Bureau, 79 plans were reviewed. A survey was conducted by the County Health Departments on the condition of all tourist courts and trailer parks in the State.

## DRAINAGE WELLS:

The continued high tempo of air conditioning installations, particularly in the Miami area where 127 permits were issued, accounts for the large number of drainage well permits issued this year. One hundred and ninety-five permits were issued. The majority were for closed system air conditioning installations which were considered as recharge wells. In general other types of wells were permitted if they discharged to salt water.

## TABLE LIII

## DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED DRAINAGE WELLS

| COUNTY | NO. OF WELLS |
|---|---|
| Broward | 47 |
| Dade | 127 |
| Hernando | 2 |
| Levy | 1 |
| Marion | 7 |
| Orange | 3 |
| Pinellas | 7 |
| Volusia | 1 |
| | 195 |

### TOURIST COURT AND TRAILER CAMP PERMITS:

A total of 330 permits to operate tourist courts and trailer camps were issued in Florida, the Nation's largest tourist and trailer park State. This figure can be broken down as follows:

| | TOURIST COURTS | TRAILER PARKS | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Permits | 92 | 101 | 193 |
| *Reissued Permits | 57 | 80 | 137 |
| | 149 | 181 | 330 |

* For changes in camp owner, capacity, etc.

The number of old permits that remained valid plus new or reissued permits brings the total to 2,336 at the close of the year.

### INDIVIDUAL INSPECTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT INSURED LOANS
### (Sewage Disposal and Water Supply)

Inspections of individual water and sewage facilities on government-insured properties (FHA and VA) continued at a peak rate, surpassing even the record year of 1949. This office processed the following number of forms:

## TABLE LIV

| FORM NO. | DESCRIPTION | NO. APPROVED |
|---|---|---|
| FHA—2218 | Inspection Report and Certification (Sewage Disposal) | 10,050 |
| VA | Inspection Report and Certification (Sewage Disposal) | 868 |
| | TOTAL | 10,918 |
| FHA—2217 | Inspection Report and Certification (Water Supply) | 257 |

The close of the year saw plans formulated to tighten inspections as they affected water supplies. Improvements in water and sewage facilities, as well as keeping inspections up to standard, were the direct results of processing these forms through the Bureau. A program of handling VA inspections in a similar manner to FHA was finally beginning to materialize now that VA was becoming aware of the need for this service.

In addition to the above inspection forms, field investigations were made on 64 proposed subdivisions with respect to the suitability of using individual sewage disposal facilities.

### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Educational activities are an important adjunct to the efforts to promote stream pollution abatement and to foster better community sanitation. Educational material was prepared in cooperation with the State Department of Education for a teacher training program on sanitary pit privies and septic tank construction. Field demonstrations and talks were participated in by staff personnel.

Public education was carried on by field and staff personnel through personal contact with city councils, consulting engineers and group meetings. In this respect, seven talks were given.

In-service-training for sewage plant operators at the University of Florida was undertaken in cooperation with University faculty. Interest in these programs was evidenced by the large attendance present. Advance courses of instruction were initiated and it was evident that regional courses would be desirable.

An active interest was taken in the affairs of the Florida Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association. Most of the staff of the Sewage and Waste Section of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering are members of the Association, and one member is secretary. Three members of the section attended the annual convention in Fort Lauderdale, two of whom participated in the program.

# SEAFOOD SANITATION
## (SHELLFISH AND CRUSTACEA)

*George W. Gehres*

### GENERAL:

The year 1950 saw the establishment of a full time sanitarian in Franklin County who devoted all of his activities to the shellfish industry in that county. Since the greater portion of Florida's shellfish is produced in Franklin County, the net result has been better sanitation in the plants and a better working relationship with the industry.

In addition to working in and around the plants, a bacteriological laboratory was operated by the sanitarian for water samples taken from the shellfish growing areas.

Expansion of the laboratory program in Franklin County is contemplated with financial aid from the county and during the next fiscal year it is hoped that these plans for expanded activities and better facilities for the laboratory will result, including shellfish examination.

In September a food handlers school, primarily pointed toward the shellfish industry, was held in Franklin County, attended by food handlers from the shellfish industry and from the local food handling establishments. It was a voluntary educational venture and will pave the way for more educational activities with the shellfish industry. The school was staged by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, in cooperation with the food handlers training program of the Division of Health Information.

### OYSTERS:

The 1950 season saw greater production than that of previous years. One major setback occurred — a hurricane in September completely destroyed several oyster shucking houses in Franklin County and every shucking house suffered damages to varying degrees.

The water supplies in all of the oyster houses all over the state were protected for the first time and all of the oyster shucking houses provided hot water for cleaning operations for the first time.

### CRUSTACEA:

Several new crabmeat packing plants began operation during the year 1950, but all of the plants suffered because of the low marketing prices of their product. The October hurricane that swept up the East Coast was very costly to the industry. No plant escaped some damage; some plants had major damage, and one plant suffered complete destruction. Sanitary standards were maintained in all of the plants and for the first time all of the plants had protected water supplies. Sampling and laboratory procedures for crabmeat were devised and a program of testing the product was begun, using the laboratory results as an educational technique with the industry.

### SCALLOPS:

Scallop production is sporadic because scallops are not found each year. 1950 will be remembered as a bonanza year because during the spring and summer scallops were unusually abundant, particularly on the West Coast south of Clearwater which saw several months of fine scallop production. As usual, there was not much commercial production there because of the practice of local citizens obtaining their own scallops. The season ended with the October hurricane which moved both north and south along the lower East Coast ending the run of scallops.

### CLAMS:

Clam production during 1950 was the smallest ever recorded and only three plants operated during the last several months of 1950. It was difficult for these plants to maintain sanitary standards because of their poor economic circumstances due to the lack of clams.

### OTHER AGENCIES:

A close liaison was maintained with the Florida State Board of Conservation, and increased patrol activities of the conservation agents in the condemned shellfish areas resulted.

A close working relationship was maintained with the State Conservation Board's Oyster Division in their conservation and rehabilitation activities which should result in the next few years in better and more oyster production.

### OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Considerable time was spent with food and milk sanitation activities in preparation for Civilian Defense. The shellfish sanitation personnel aided in conducting two food handling surveys.

### TABLE LV
### SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES — SHELLFISH PLANTS

| Description | Operating Certificates Issued | State Inspections Made | New Plants Constructed | Plants Remodeled or Additions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oyster Shucking and packing | 48 | 685 | 3 | 4 |
| Oyster Shellstock only | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Scallop Shucking and packing | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Clam Shucking and packing | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Crabmeat Picking and packing | 31 | 423 | 5 | 1 |

## TABLE LVI

## ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN RELATIONSHIP TO SHELLFISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Oyster growing area pollution surveys | 3 |
| Oyster growing area water samples bacteriologically tested | 723 |
| Oyster meat samples bacteriologically tested | 30 |
| Crabmeat samples bacteriologically tested | 7 |
| Oyster bootleg activities investigated | 8 |
| Half-shell bar inspections and consultations | 12 |
| Lectures and talks made | 17 |
| Florida meetings attended | 4 |

## TABLE LVII

## FOOD HANDLERS SCHOOL

### Apalachicola — September 1950

| | |
|---|---|
| Shellfish houses represented | 15 |
| Shellfish workers attended | 82 |
| Shellfish workers certified | 25 |
| Restaurant workers attended | 99 |
| Restaurant workers certified | 23 |
| Others attended | 17 |
| Others certified | 1 |

## PROJECTS DEVELOPED AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING DRAFTING ROOM - 1950

*Chester S. Turknett*

A. Preparation of maps, charts, graphs, flow diagrams and tables to illustrate the following pollution surveys and studies:

1. Winter Garden, "Drainage Ditch and Contributors." (Study of Citrus Wastes Discharging to Lake Apopka).
2. Little Wekiva River Survey.
3. Bathing Area Survey, Chokoloskee Bay, Everglades, Florida (preliminary only).
4. West Lake and Dania Cutoff Canal.
5. Moncrief Creek (Duval County, Jacksonville).
6. Lake Dora.
7. Key West.
8. St. Joseph Sound and Clearwater Harbor.
9. Lake Apopka Drainage Canal Study.

10. Sebastian Inlet (Indian River).
11. Eastport Preliminary (St. Johns River).
12. St. Cloud Survey (East Lake Tohopekaliga).
13. Halifax River (Florida Intracoastal Waterway).
14. Ribault River (Jacksonville).
15. Cedar Creek — Pollution Survey of Receiving Waters.
16. Citrus Wastes Survey, Plymouth Citrus Growers Co-operative, "Minute Maid Corporation."

B. Preparation of the following visual aids:

1. State Engineering Districts.
2. Condemned Shellfish Areas.
3. Disease Transmission (man to man).
4. Stream Pollution Study.
5. Typhoid Epidemic Study.
6. Life Cycles:
    a. Oyster.
    b. Trichina.
    c. Fish tapeworm.
    d. Beef tapeworm.
    e. Round worm.
    f. Cockroach.
7. Rats — Disease in Man.
8. Lake Worth Pollution Survey Study

C. Preparation of approximately 80 standard condensed drawings of swimming pool plans approved by the Bureau.

D. Completely revised and recut stencils of Condemned Shellfish Areas.

E. Preparation of numerous maps, flow diagrams, schematic drawings and illustrations for recommendations and reports pertaining to sanitary features at schools, swimming pools, water and sewage treatment plants, subdivisions and municipalities.

F. Routine activities in the drafting division consisted of recording and filing all plans reviewed and/or approved by the bureau, preparation of miscellaneous stencils, charts and illustrations, and reproduction, as required, of all such original drawings on the Ozalid printing machine.

G. During the year 1950 the drafting room assumed to a necessarily limited extent the performance of activities of the Drafting Section of the Division of Entomology.

# DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY

*J. A. Mulrennan, Director*

Malaria has been eradicated from the State of Florida as far as it is scientifically possible to do so at the present time. Such a statement may today go unnoticed, whereas 25 years ago it would have made headlines in all newspapers throughout the South, and in medical and scientific journals throughout the world. During the past year there was not an authenticated case of malaria reported from the State which originated in the State. The last evidence of transmission of malaria in the State occurred at Naples, Florida in 1948.

It is true that during the past year 7 cases of malaria were reported to the State Board of Health and since they were not confirmed by positive blood smears in the State Board of Health Laboratory, there is a question as to whether they were actually positive cases. There were 5 positive malaria blood smears diagnosed in the State Board of Health laboratories and all of these blood smears can be ruled out as far as malaria being contracted in the State is concerned.

It must be remembered that as long as malaria is present in other areas of the world and since the disease is capable of remaining quiescent in a person for a considerable period of time, it can be seen that cases of malaria may come into the State and be diagnosed positive without any transmission actually taking place. This means that careful watch will have to be carried on in order to immediately detect any transmission that might take place from the entrance of a positive case into the State. Unless this careful watch is maintained, it is highly possible, since many areas with heavy population of malaria-carrying mosquitoes still exist, for epidemics of malaria to reoccur in Florida.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the control of endemic typhus fever transmitted by rat fleas. In 1950 only 34 cases of endemic typhus fever were reported as compared to 123 cases in 1949. It is hoped that in a few years this disease can be eradicated from the State.

The division placed its greatest emphasis during 1950 on the control of mosquitoes and human biting flies, which is one of the greatest economic problems confronting the State at this time. It is expected that future activity in this field will be greatly accelerated.

During 1950 three mosquito control districts were voted in by the citizens of City of Fort Myers, Monroe County and Fernandina, including Amelia Island in Nassau County. This makes a total of 18 operating mosquito control districts in 17 counties of Florida.

## STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL

The activities of the Division of Entomology in its enforcement of Florida's Structural Pest Control legislation have progressed along the same line as during 1949, and with a similar degree of success.

A public hearing was held in Jacksonville on June 7-8, 1950, in connection with the adoption of State Board of Health structural pest control rules and regulations provided for under the Florida structural Pest Control Act of 1947. The rules and regulations were officially adopted by the State Board of Health on September 10,1950. The rules and regulations are aiding substantially in the enforcement of this law and in providing better and safer commercial pest control services to Florida citizens who employ such services. Citizens, holding structural pest control contracts with commercial pest control firms, who feel that they are not receiving services as stipulated in the contracts, should address their written complaints to the State Board of Health for investigation.

*Investigations:* Fifty complaints from home owners were investigated during the year, and all of these were settled amicably between the involved parties without serious action. This number of complaints is ten less than was reported during the previous year, and may be indicative of better service being given by pest control firms.

Nine persons were warned to cease illegal pest control with the understanding that unless they did so, court action would follow.

Three certified pest control operators were cited before the Florida Structural Pest Control Board, resulting in the revocation of certificates in two cases because of gross violations of contracts. The rodent control phase of the third operator's certificate was suspended for a period of six months. The latter was charged with the dangerous and illegal use of the deadly rat poison, Compound 1080.

*Registrations:* Registrations of structural pest control firms have continued throughout the calendar year as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Licenses issued during 1950** | **165** |
| **Identification Cards issued during 1950** | **603** |
| **Thermal-aerosol operators examined during 1950** | **11** |
| **Thermal-aerosol certificates of authorization renewed during 1950** | **18** |
| **Thermal-aerosol certificates of authorization active as of December 31, 1950** | **24** |

Visits were made to pest control operators throughout the State during the year, as is required by law, and helpful suggestions were made to some whereby their methods might be improved and their relations with the public might be bettered.

## DDT RESIDUAL PREMISE SPRAYING

*Summary of 1950 Spray Operations:* Residual spray work was performed in twenty-one counties as an activity of the local health departments during 1950. All of the labor as well as the gas, oil and maintenance costs for the vehicles were paid by the counties from funds appropriated for this purpose or from fees obtained from the householder.

Table LVIII shows that 33,214 premises were treated. On this work, 46,937 pounds of DDT and 35,299 man-hours were expended.

The number of counties conducting a combined spraying and dusting program increased from four in 1949 to eleven in 1950. Table LIX shows that in the eleven counties 20,040 premises were sprayed while 18,659 premises were treated with 10% DDT dust.

## TYPHUS AND RODENT CONTROL

*Summary of Typhus Control Activities:* Typhus and rodent control activities were carried out in fourteen counties: Calhoun, Dade, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Lake, Madison, Okaloosa, Pinellas, Polk, Santa Rosa and Washington. These programs were conducted as a part of the activities of the local health departments.

*DDT Dusting:* During the year 39,477 premise dustings were carried out for the control of rat ectoparasites. In this work 199,122 pounds of 10 per cent DDT dust were used giving an average of 5.04 pounds per premise. Local funds were used to buy approximately 17.5 per cent of the dust used. A total of 20,969 man-hours were expended, 88 per cent of which was furnished by local contribution.

*Ratproofing:* Ratproofing activities were continued in Clearwater, Miami, Pensacola and Tampa. A total of 541 establishments were ratproofed requiring 11,962 man-hours. Of this amount 10,610 hours (89 per cent) were local contribution.

### TABLE LVIII

### DDT RESIDUAL SPRAYING PROGRAM, 1950

| County | Total Houses Treated | Average Man-Hrs. Per Premise | Average No. Lbs. DDT Per Premise |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay | 1250 | 1.85 | 1.20 |
| Calhoun | 1896 | .69 | 1.42 |
| Citrus | 1602 | 1.11 | .99 |
| Escambia | 865 | .90 | 1.20 |
| Gadsden | 871 | .99 | 1.73 |
| Hamilton | 1855 | 1.36 | 2.02 |
| Holmes | 1402 | .75 | 1.74 |
| Jackson | 2788 | .83 | 2.04 |
| Jefferson | 2142 | 1.15 | .86 |
| Lake | 3201 | 1.16 | .98 |
| Leon | 3415 | 1.08 | 1.41 |
| Levy | 366 | 2.01 | 1.56 |
| Madison | 3269 | .77 | 1.11 |
| Okaloosa | 2283 | .90 | 1.61 |
| Pasco | 14 | 1.79 | 3.36 |
| Polk | 1155 | 1.12 | .91 |
| Santa Rosa | 884 | .72 | 1.44 |
| Suwannee | 585 | 1.53 | 1.46 |
| Taylor | 178 | 1.29 | 1.60 |
| Walton | 1767 | 1.30 | 1.77 |
| Washington | 1426 | 1.26 | 1.67 |
| Total | 33,214 | | |
| State Averages | | 1.06 | 1.41 |

### TABLE LIX

### COMBINED SPRAYING & DUSTING PROGRAM, 1950

| | DDT SPRAYING | | | 10% DDT DUSTING | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties | No. Prem Treated | Average Man Hour Per Prem | Average Lbs. DDT Per Prem | No. Prem Treated | Average Man Hrs. Per Prem | Average Lbs. DDT Per Prem |
| Calhoun | 1896 | .69 | 1.42 | 1655 | .59 | 7.79 |
| Escambia | 865 | .90 | 1.20 | 3338 | .70 | 4.88 |
| Gadsden | 871 | .99 | 1.73 | 1699 | .60 | 5.80 |
| Holmes | 1402 | .75 | 1.74 | 1187 | .82 | 9.82 |
| Jackson | 2788 | .83 | 2.04 | 2791 | .76 | 7.66 |
| Lake | 3201 | 1.16 | .98 | 751 | .65 | 4.93 |
| Madison | 3269 | .77 | 1.11 | 3269 | .25 | 4.06 |
| Okaloosa | 2283 | .90 | 1.61 | 1173 | .94 | 5.67 |
| Polk | 1155 | 1.12 | .91 | 1010 | .68 | 3.68 |
| Santa Rosa | 884 | .72 | 1.44 | 1143 | .74 | 5.53 |
| Washington | 1426 | 1.26 | 1.67 | 643 | .86 | 7.59 |
| State Totals | 20040 | .92 | 1.42 | 18659 | .64 | 5.93 |

*Poisoning Activities:* Rodent poisoning activities were carried out in Dade, Escambia, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties. There were 9,574 lbs. of poison bait placed in 12,879 establishments. A total of 5,916 man-hours were expended. Red squill, barium carbonate and the new rodenticide Warfarin (compound 42) were the principal poisons used. A total of 4,304 pints of "1080" poisoned water were placed in 3,183 establishments, requiring 4,400 man-hours.

*Sanitation Activities:* During the year 4,419 inspections were made pertaining to the correction or elimination of rat harborages, feeding places or other conditions favorable to the rat population necessitating the expenditure of 7,561 man-hours. During the first half of the year city-wide cleanup campaigns were begun in Calhoun, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Santa Rosa, Sumter and Walton counties. In connection with this activity 4,385 man-hours were employed.

*Educational:* Representatives of this division assisted with instructional work and field demonstrations in connection with the Training Course for sanitarians conducted jointly by the State Board of Health, the Alachua County Health Department and the Commonwealth funds.

General educational work consisted of the showing of films, distribution of literature and talks before civic groups and officials, and personal contacts.

*Evaluation of DDT Dusting:* Evaluation of the effectiveness of DDT dusting operations for control of *X. cheopis,* the oriental rat flea which is recognized as the principal vector of endemic typhus from infected rats to man, and reductions of typhus in rats, is presented in Table LX. From dusted premises in seven operating counties, 388 rats were trapped for combing of ectoparasites and securing blood samples for evaluating this activity. For comparison, 215 rats were trapped and similarly examined, from non-dusted premises. Data obtained indicate that DDT dusting operations have continued to effect a high degree of control of *X. cheopis* for a time period of one year and reductions of typhus in rats in excess of one year.

## INVESTIGATIONS OF ANOPHELES ALBIMANUS

Intensive watchfulness of the extreme Southern mainland and the Florida Keys area was continued for the presence of the exotic malaria vector, *Anopheles albimanus.* Collections during the period further demonstrate previous erratic and unpredictable presence of the species. Adults were collected in significant numbers for the first time in the upper Keys. Adults also were collected at Fisher Island, off Miami Beach, for the first time since 1947. Previously, known breeding areas have been confined to the Vaca Key, Big Pine and Sugar Loaf area, 85 to 110 miles southwest of Homestead.

Extensive surveys were conducted on Fisher Island, Key Biscayne and Virginia Key and also on the mainland south of Miami and westward along the Tamiami Trail. Although Anophelines were abundant in these areas, *albimanus* were not collected, with the exception of the two adults collected by light trap on Fisher Island. Eleven *albimanus* larvae were collected during the year; ten during the first quarter and one in September, all on Big Pine Key. During the year, nearly one million larval and adult forms of mosquitoes were collected and identified from Dade and Monroe counties.

## LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

The Entomological laboratory has continued its statewide identification services of all insects and related arthropods of medical and economic importance. During the year 2,872,975 adults and 11,931 larval forms of mosquitoes were identified and reported. Also, 5,274 ectoparasites combed from domestic rodents were identified for evaluation of Typhus Control Activities. In addition, a large number of household pests and other arthropods were identified and reported.

## WATER IMPOUNDMENTS

A total of 13 preliminary permits to construct water impoundments were issued in 1950 against 32 in 1949. Water is impounded for several purposes, generally to create lakes for fishing, watering stock, etc.

## MOSQUITO RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

During the year 1950 the station for mosquito research and investigation at Orlando prosecuted its continuing biological investigations, tested a number of control techniques, and gave assistance to the launching of new mosquito control programs. It also continued its evaluation of mosquito nuisances in Florida and produced reports and papers thereon.

The biology of the Mansonia mosquitoes was studied in the Leesburg area where a pronounced natural reduction in numbers was investigated for clues in controlling these pests. On Sanibel Island the investigations centered mainly on the relationship of salt-marsh mosquito breeding to movements of the underground water tables. In the Panama City area, a method of sampling dog-fly populations was developed concurrently with the evaluation of an adult dog-fly control program. The development of a better mosquito sampler was worked on sporadically, and it was demonstrated that an acetylene lamp was about 75 per cent as effective in attracting adult mosquitoes as the commonly employed 60-watt light bulb. Finally, toward the end of the year, a biologist of wide experience in the study of insect behavior was employed to investigate the flight and migration behavior of the more important Florida mosquitoes.

Fogging and mist-spraying adulticiding (killing) techniques were investigated in the Orange Lake region of Marion County, where large populations of anopheline (malaria) and Mansonia mosquitoes were known to exist. Natural resting places and light traps were compared as sampling criteria. A newly developed jet fogging machine was compared with a long employed mist sprayer. Various formulations of DDT and chlordan were tested in both machines.

A larger proportion than formerly of the station's time and effort was directed toward assisting newly established mosquito-control districts. Three county-wide programs functioned for the first time in 1950: Lake County, Hillsborough County, and Manatee County. Florida now has 14 county-wide mosquito control districts and four smaller districts, all operating on tax levies specifically raised for this purpose.

## TABLE LX

## EFFECT OF DDT DUSTING OPERATIONS FOR CONTROL OF X. CHEOPIS AND REDUCTIONS OF TYPHUS IN RATS, 1950

| | | Xenopsylla cheopis | | | | Complement Fixation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Rats Combed | No. cheopis | No. Rats with cheopis | Mean No. cheopis | % Rats Infested cheopis | No. Blood Samples Examined | % Positive | % Negative |
| Non-dusted Area | 215 | 670 | 106 | 3.12 | 49.3 | 186 | 12.9 | 87.1 |
| Dusted Area (Days After) | | | | | | | | |
| 1—90 | 123 | 17 | 11 | 0.14 | 8.94 | 108 | 1.85 | 98.15 |
| 90—180 | 69 | 5 | 4 | 0.07 | 5.80 | 65 | 4.62 | 95.38 |
| 180—365 | 101 | 20 | 3 | 0.2 | 2.97 | 84 | 0 | 100. |
| Over 365 | 95 | 50 | 7 | 0.54 | 7.37 | 83 | 3.61 | 96.39 |

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## TABLE LXI

## COLLECTION OF ANOPHELES ALBIMANUS - DADE & MONROE COUNTIES 1950

| | MONROE COUNTY | | | | | | | | DADE | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period 1950 | Sugar Loaf | Big Pine | Vaca Key | Bonefish Key | Lower Matecumbe | Upper Matecumbe | Central Key Largo | North Key Largo | U.S.Q.S. Fisher Island | Adults | Larvae |
| January | A-2 | L-1<br>A-19 | | | | | | | | 21 | 1 |
| February | | L-4<br>A-10 | | | A-1 | | | | | 11 | 4 |
| March | A-1 | L-5<br>A-1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 |
| April | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| May | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| June | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| July | | A-1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| August | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| September | | L-1 | | A-1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| October | | A-2 | A-1 | A-4 | A-6 | A-5 | A-9 | A-8 | A-2 | 37 | 0 |
| November | | A-3 | A-1 | | | | | | | 4 | 0 |
| December | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | A-3 | L-11<br>A-36 | A-2 | A-5 | A-7 | A-5 | A-9 | A-8 | A-2 | 77 | 11 |

Key: A- Adult
L- Larva

## BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

*M. H. Doss, Director*

The Bureau of Narcotics is charged by law with the enforcement and control of narcotic, medical, pharmacy, osteopathic, naturopathic and chiropractic laws, the Narcotic Vehicle Seizure Act, registration of all practitioners of the medical and material healing arts and drug stores, and the issuing of narcotic licenses to wholesale and retail drug concerns. The Bureau is charged by the State Board of Health with the guarding of the buildings, grounds and equipment of the State Board of Health.

The personnel consists of six narcotic inspectors (one narcotic inspector being absent on military leave), three uniformed guards, one chief clerk, one senior clerk and one city detective assigned to the Bureau by the City of Jacksonville. Field offices are located in Miami, Tampa and Tallahassee.

There has been a 25 per cent increase in the number of narcotic violation arrests as compared with 1949. The indiscriminate use of the barbiturate drugs has reached an alarming state. More than 50 per cent of the complaints received by this Bureau are, upon investigation, found to be barbiturates rather than narcotics. Barbiturates, not being a narcotic drug, do not come under the enforcement of this Bureau.

The tables of activities carried in this report are confirmed by individual case reports permanently on file in this office.

### TABLE LXII

### TOTAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number open inspections | 2292 |
| Total number investigations | 890 |
| Total number arrests | 99 |
| Total number violations corrected where no legal action was taken | 44 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts | 114 years, 10 months, 3 days |
| Aggregate fines imposed by the courts | $7,800.00 |
| Total number defendants receiving probation, deferred, withheld or suspended sentences | 29 |
| Total number cases discharged or nolle prosequi by the courts | 11 |
| Total number narcotic addicts confined to State or Federal institutions for treatment | 8 |
| Total number cases resulting in an acquittal by jury | 3 |
| Total number miles driven | 113,646 |
| Total number bonds estreated | $ 500.00 |

### TABLE LXIII

### UNIFORM NARCOTIC ACT
### (Chapter 398, Florida Statutes 1941)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number arrests | 88 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by criminal courts | 108 years, 10 months, 3 days |
| Aggregate fines imposed by criminal courts | $4,500.00 |
| Number persons receiving probation, deferred, withheld or suspended sentences | 28 |
| Number cases discharged or nolle prosequi by the courts | 8 |
| Number prosecutions resulting in an acquittal | 3 |

### TABLE LXIV

### STATE DRUG AND SIGN ACT (Pharmacy)
### (Chapter 465, Florida Statutes 1941)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number arrests | 5 |
| Aggregate fines imposed by criminal courts | $3,200.00 |
| Number drug stores or pharmacies registered for fiscal year 1950-51 | 920 |
| Number violations corrected where no legal action was taken | 44 |
| Number pharmacists reported to Board of Pharmacy for revocation or suspension of licenses | 6 |

### TABLE LXV

### MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT
### (Chapter 458, Florida Statutes 1941)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number arrests | 6 |
| Aggregate sentences imposed by the criminal courts | 6 years |
| Aggregate fines imposed by criminal courts | $100.00 |
| Number cases nolle prosequi or discharged by the courts | 3 |
| Number defendants receiving probation, withheld, deferred or suspended sentences | 1 |
| Number injunctions denied in circuit court | 1 |
| Number medical doctors (M.D.) registered | 3783 |
| Number osteopathic doctors (D.O.) registered | 436 |
| Number naturopathic doctors (N.D.) registered | 234 |
| Number chiropractic doctors (D.C.) registered | 416 |
| Number masseurs registered | 972 |
| Number chiropodists registered | 137 |

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. General registration act covering all practitioners of the medical and/or material healing arts. At the present time, the Bureau is registering practitioners under five (5) different laws.
2. Automobiles of all narcotic agents be equipped with three-way radios operating on Florida Highway Patrol System.

# DIVISION OF HEALTH INFORMATION

*Elizabeth Reed, Director*

The Division of Health Information in 1950 was engaged in essentially the same activities as in 1949. Coordination of activities concerning health education was carried on as usual, as well as consultative and technical assistance to all bureaus and divisions, and county health departments. More time was spent in school health activities than formerly.

## ART WORK:

The staff artist completed the following:

Cover designs 10; graphs and charts 107; illustrations 64; letterheads 2; layouts 74; maps 34; signs 23; posters 14; stencil drawings 15; and stencils cut 22.

Not counted in layout was the 44-page booklet, "For Better Health In Hillsborough County." This publication included two cover designs, charts and graphs.

Layouts were planned for HEALTH NOTES, pamphlets, car cards, covers for reports, blotters and exhibits.

The preparation of ten (10) issues of HEALTH NOTES included, beside layout, cropping of photos, line drawings, etc.

A Film Leader Strip was designed to identify the films circulated by the Film Library.

## BLOTTERS:

The practice was continued of mailing a blotter at monthly intervals to every physician in Florida. The central motif is a stylized owl with the caption "Dr. S. Q. Lapius Says." Each blotter bears a timely message and the current month's calendar. The division also coordinated the mailing of various notices for physicians, from other bureaus and divisions, by arranging to have them sent with the blotters, thereby cutting down mailing expense considerably.

## FILM LIBRARY

| | 1950 | Increase over 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of films shipped | 4,430 | 31% |
| Number of times shown | 11,734 | 31% |
| Number of persons viewing films | 950,293 | 19% |

The above figures would be even larger if reports had been received on all films used. There were 163 for which no report was received.

Additions to the Film Library included two films on cancer designed for professional use, and several very good films on mental health. Many reprints of old film titles were also added. The securing of these additional prints was helpful in speeding up scheduling.

The Film Library now contains 243 titles and 216 reprints making a total of 459 films.

The division had processed 350 Florida State Board of Health title leaders to be attached to the beginning of each film. Many of these were spliced on during 1950 but this project will not be completed until 1951.

The redistribution of projectors on loan to county units was carried out and it is not anticipated that this equipment will be recalled. This included several new projectors which were assigned to units not having such equipment. It was felt necessary to expend all the film librarian's energies on the distribution of films now since the circulation severely taxes the present facilities and personnel, and many requests can only be filled in part.

## FOOD HANDLERS TRAINING PROGRAM

*E. Russell Jackson, Supervisor*

The third anniversary of the Florida State Board of Health Food Handlers Training Program was marked in 1950. The following figures reveal there were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 | Food Handlers Programs conducted in 16 counties |
| 3009 | individual certificates issued |
| 264 | special establishment awards made for having at least 80 per cent personnel certification |
| 156 | class sessions held |
| 312 | hours spent in actual course instruction. |

In addition to the above, the Florida State Board of Health assisted three United States Naval installations in conducting programs for its service and civilian food handling personnel. These joint programs were held at the Key West Naval Base, Jacksonville Naval Air Station, and Green Cove Springs Naval Station with the cooperation of the county health departments of Monroe, Duval and Clay Counties. A total of 1,008 persons were certified. Three additional permanent programs were established in 1950. These were in Leon and Hillsborough Counties and in Orange County where the program is operated jointly by the County Health Unit and the Orlando City Health Department. Table LXVI gives information on this phase of the program.

## TABLE LXVI

## FOOD HANDLERS TRAINING PROGRAM
(Approved Permanent Programs)

| COUNTY | APPROVED | CERTIFICATION 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Dade | 9-25-48 | 3,537 |
| Polk | 9-28-48 | — |
| Escambia-Santa Rosa | 1-19-49 | 697 |
| Pinellas | 12-27-49 | 310 |
| Leon | 4-24-50 | 473 |
| Orange - Orlando | 8-10-50 | 398 |
| Hillsborough | 12-15-50 | 707 |
| Jacksonville - City<br>12 hour course | Established<br>4-22-48 | 613 |
| | TOTAL | 6,735 |

A survey of occupation of the registrants in 1950 revealed the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner, operator, manager or supervisory personnel | 349 |
| Cook, chef, short order cook | 396 |
| Waiter, waitress | 773 |
| Dishwasher | 87 |
| Bus boy | 28 |
| Kitchen helper | 78 |
| School lunch personnel | 401 |
| Sandwich maker | 5 |
| Salad worker | 15 |
| Counter worker | 18 |
| Seafood worker | 76 |
| Fountain worker | 38 |
| Car hop | 27 |
| Butcher | 36 |
| Baker, caterer | 50 |
| Host, hostess | 9 |
| Steward, stewardess | 68 |
| Cashier, checker | 35 |
| Bartender | 26 |
| Bar boy, bar maid | 4 |
| Unemployed | 49 |
| Visitors, housewives, etc. | 235 |
| Students, home economics | 75 |
| Teachers | 12 |
| Domestics | 5 |
| Miscellaneous food connected services | 384 |
| Unknown | 237 |
| | 3,516 |

In addition the Food Handlers Training Program assisted the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in staging a special program for seafood workers at Apalachicola.

There is need for more adequate and up-to-date teaching materials and for at least one additional instructor in the field, as one person is attempting to serve the entire state at the present time.

### HEALTH EDUCATORS

Jesse Meuse, Negro health educator, was transferred to the Venereal Disease Program.

Mr. George Baker, formerly with the U. S. Public Health Service Typhus Control Unit at St. Petersburg, replaced Jesse Meuse on the staff, and after undergoing an orientation period was assigned to the Baker County Health Department.

Miss Betty Gardiner completed work for a Master's Degree in Public Health Education at Columbia University and was assigned to the Dade County Health Department.

### HEALTH NOTES

The outstanding publication of the State Board of Health is *Florida Health Notes.* This publication, designed for the intelligent lay person, is sent to approximately 10,750 persons each month, except July and August. Subjects covered during 1950 were: Annual Report for 1949, Overweight, Tuberculosis, Cancer, Epilepsy, Sanitarians, Geriatrics, Stream Pollution, Venereal Disease, Intestinal Parasites. A new, modern cover design was inaugurated and the general format slightly changed in accordance with good publication procedures. *Health Notes* is apparently a popular publication as many requests are received from persons who ask to be put on the mailing list.

### LIBRARY

*Lora-Frances Davis, Librarian*

At the end of the decade it is interesting to compare circulation totals:

1940 — 777
1945 — 2007
1950 — 7833

Detailed 1950 circulation statistics:

| | |
|---|---|
| Books (regular loans) | 1711 |
| Books (indefinite loans) | 1240 |
| Periodicals | 3598 |
| Pamphlets and reprints | 1190 |
| Microfilm | 94 |
| Total................................ | 7833 |

These items were circulated to 486 borrowers, 469 being individuals. The 17 group borrowers recirculated materials to their membership, but no account of the times reloaned is available. These include the Miami Heart Association, the Branch Laboratories, the Rapid Treatment Center, and four mental hygiene clinics and study groups, all having small collections on indefinite loan.

This year 1,102 items were added to the catalog: 935 books, and 167 journals through binding. Library holdings are estimated at 15,000 volumes. No account is kept of the number of pamphlets, reprints, and radio scripts received, but the number grows steadily.

An inventory of books was begun but after 1,750 volumes the project was forcibly stopped by the loss of the cataloguer. An inventory is a real need, since missing books could be deleted from the catalog and out-of-date books discarded from the collection.

Subscription to medical and technical journals numbered 505 in English with 194 being purchased by the State Board of Health and 311 being gifts of publishers or of the Florida Medical Association. In addition, about 20 foreign subscriptions were received and sent on to the Army Medical Library from which they may be borrowed whenever needed.

Inter-library loan is extensively used, and for this service reliance is usually placed upon the Army Medical Library, the A. W. Calhoun Medical Library (Emory University, Ga.), and the Jacksonville Free Public Library. During 1950 the Library borrowed from six other libraries and made use of the reference service of ten. Microfilm is borrowed exclusively from the Army Medical Library which made no charge for the 94 loans.

Seventy-eight practicing physicians were assisted through bibliographic service in writing papers or in presenting case reports at hospital staff meetings. Of the 1,427 reference problems handled, a large number were presented by Jacksonville doctors in connection with questions arising in treatment. Four issues of the *Monthly Bulletin of the Duval County Medical Society* carried lists of new books in the Library, and book lists were distributed along with a display at the cardiovascular Seminar at Miami in May.

Through the Medical Library Exchange, gifts were received of missing issues of journals to be bound, back issues of surgical journals and of the American Journal of Medical Sciences. From this Exchange it is hoped that the files may be completed on the leading medical and surgical journals back to 1935.

The Medical Library Association asked the librarian to sponsor for membership the University of Florida's Chemistry-Pharmacy Library. In checking and recommending this applicant, it was learned the University is enlarging this particular library to be used for the proposed Florida Medical School and is collecting materials for that purpose. With the approval of the State Board of Health, two truck loads of standard medical journals were sorted from attic storage and given to the University of Florida. The assurance of Mr. Stanley L. West, Director of University Libraries, was given that these journals would be bound and maintained for the usage of the University's medical school whether it is actually established in Gainesville or at some other site. These journals are valuable because of the difficulty, and sometimes impossibility, of locating complete files on back volumes.

In order to display current medical and technical journals more effectively and completely, a double-faced, two-section range of magazine shelving was purchased and a small display table added.

The attic was turned into a more attractive and workable catalog room by virtue of a coat of white paint and installation of fluorescent lighting.

## MISCELLANEOUS

A compilation of facts about health in Florida was completed in 1950. Gathered together in a volume entitled "Life and Death in Florida 1940-1949," it represented the decade's activities of many official and voluntary agencies who are concerned with health matters, including the State Board of Health.

A large number of requests were received from county health departments, and allied health organizations, for talks to be given on public relations, not only to their respective staffs but also to groups such as board members, etc. These requests seemed to stem from the realization that public health is no longer just the concern of professional persons.

Apropos of the above, encouragement and assistance was given in the publishing of three popular-type bulletins and one annual report by four county health departments.

Assistance was given to several county health departments in the establishment of local health councils.

Staff conferences were a regular feature of the division. These serve as a type of in-service training, where problems of mutual interest are discussed.

The Health Educators Group, composed of all persons in the State Board of Health who are engaged in health education activities, met at irregular intervals during the year. Valuable exchange of information and ideas resulted and it is regrettable that since many of these persons are engaged in field work it is impossible to meet at more frequent intervals.

The director participated in a one week's institute for 4-H Club girls from all parts of the state. Great emphasis was placed on health during the entire conference.

## ORIENTATION PROGRAM

It had been felt for some time that there was a definite need for an orientation program for employees of the central office of the State Board of Health. This program was inaugurated during 1950 and has developed into a two-day affair including new and old employees, and executives and health educators from voluntary organizations. The biggest obstacle has been that many bureau and division directors did not feel they could spare their employees for the length of time necessary. However, it is now felt that most of them are convinced that such a program really pays off in increased efficiency and improved morale.

## PAMPHLETS

The amount of money available to the division dropped drastically during the year. Therefore, the number of pamphlets available for distribution dropped also. Emphasis was placed on the more economical use of this health education media, and in most instances, requests for large numbers of pamphlets had to be refused. Two pamphlets were issued by the division: PRIVIES and WHAT YOU EAT MAKES YOUR BABY. The first was prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and the Field Technical Staff; the latter with the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and the Division of Nutrition and Diabetes Control.

## PRESS SECRETARY

The press secretary prepared, cleared and processed approximately 50 general releases to all newspapers and radio stations during the 12-month period. He took photographs for a wide variety of uses. He provided advance publicity for a number of seminars and institutes, as well as assisting in releases during the meetings. Among these were a Cardiovascular Institute in Miami, and Epilepsy Institutes in Tampa and Miami. A series of news releases were prepared in cooperation with the Escambia County Health Department. Entitled "Know Your County Health Department" the series of 18 stories were used successfully in a Pensacola newspaper. The series was offered to other county health departments for a similar series elsewhere and was eagerly received.

In addition to general releases, the press secretary developed a number of special stories in response to requests from newspapers and press associations on a wide variety of topics. In addition, he worked cooperatively with voluntary agencies in the public health field on topics of mutual interest. The agencies included the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Cancer Society, local and state chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Florida Public Health Association, and other groups, including the Jacksonville Community Chest.

The Press Secretary also assisted with the publication of FLORIDA HEALTH NOTES by preparing or assisting in the preparation of copy for several issues. This activity occupied approximately one-third of his time. He also assisted with publication of the 1949 Annual Report.

## SCHOOL HEALTH

Activities in matters pertaining to school health consumed more time than in 1949. Among them were:

1. Arrangements for the attendance of members of the staff of this division and from other bureaus and divisions at pre-school and post-school planning conferences all over the state.

2. Participation of the director of the division as the consultant in health for a 3-week leadership conference for principals, supervisors, and a few selected teachers, sponsored by the State Department of Education at Tallahassee.

3. Assistance was given teacher-training institutions in arranging for members of the State Board of Health to participate in seminars, conferences, and lectures for their students.

4. A school health bulletin (known as Bulletin No. 4) was revised at a week-long meeting in Jacksonville, under the sponsorship of the State Department of Education, the State Board of Health and several voluntary agencies. Consultants were invited from education and health fields. Dr. Charles Wilson of Yale was the advisor.

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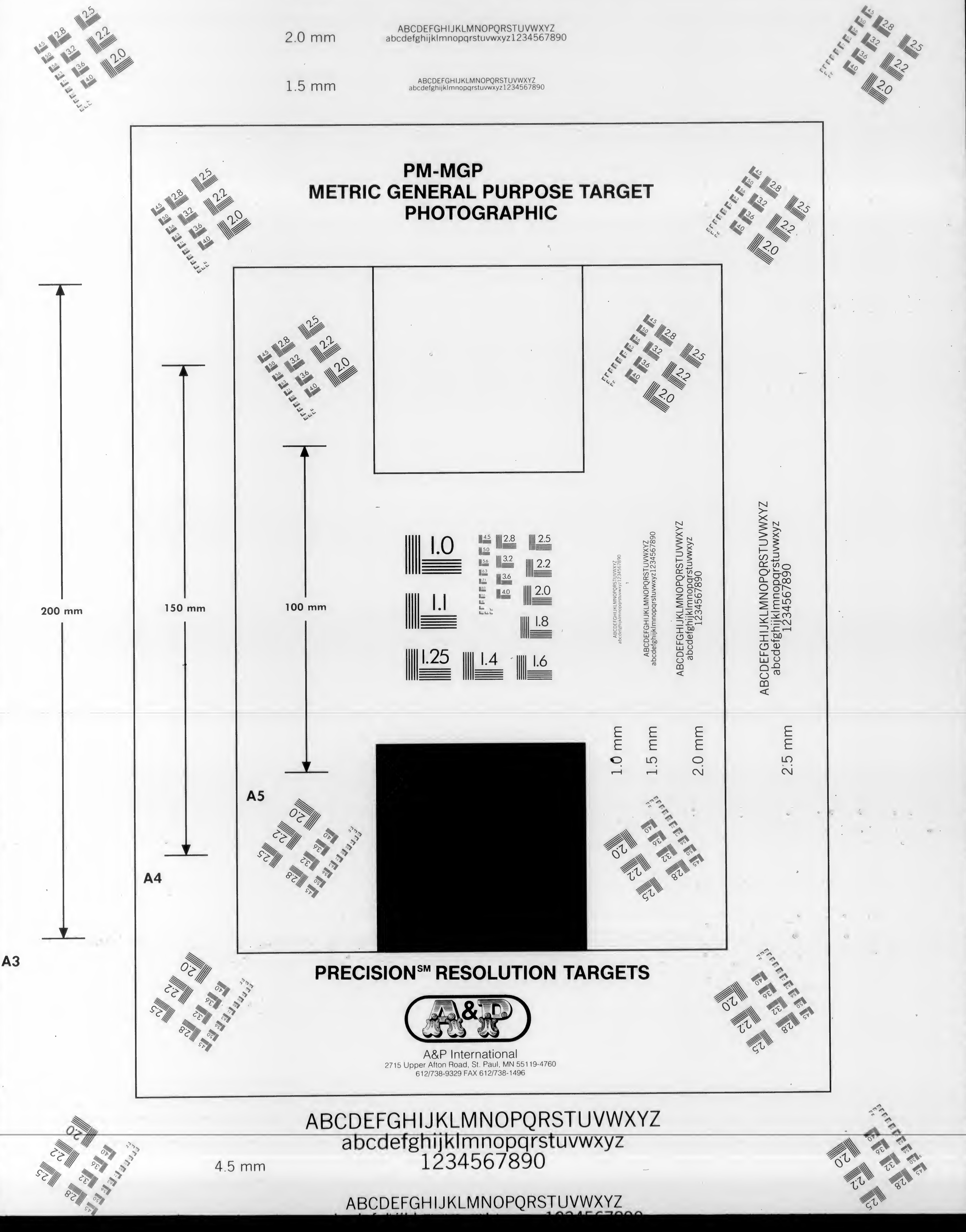

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